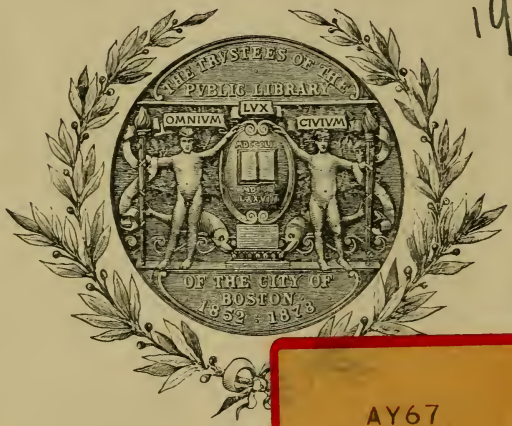
№ H389.55

1913



AY67
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Thorburn

Seeds

Bulbs

WE have paid $225.00 for this chance to talk to you and realize the importance of saying something "worth while" and which will prove of value to us both. As you will consult the World Almanac for a year, here is a message for each season.

Spring: In the seed business this means from January to June *but get your order in early.* Write for our Catalog (illustrated above: and ready in January). When you get it study the Illustrated Contents in the front. It is full of good advice. You will be glad to see that we have done a lot of your thinking for you.

Summer: This is vacation time for city people, but it is "busy season" for gardens. We issue "a little monthly talk about gardens" to those who ask for it. Your free subscription can begin whenever you wish. Write for a few back copies and see if you think them likely to prove interesting.

Fall: Bulbs, bulbs, and then more bulbs should be your thought in the fall. Our Bulb Catalog is easily the most useful published, because—but ask for it and see. It is usually ready in August: but we will put your name down for a copy now. Shall we?

Winter: There are a lot of things to do for a garden in getting ready for winter. We are planning a book about this. You can have a copy any time after September 1st. It will prove a genuine surprise. Shall we enter your name for one?

If you will send us ten cents we will forward you a package of our *African Daisy Hybrids*, in many beautiful colors. This is the most attractive novelty in recent years.* It will be well worth the money; and our catalog will come with it. Write today.

* We would like to say a lot more about this beautiful flower. But better send for the seed, and you will say it for yourself when it blooms.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

(*110 years in business in New York*)

33 Barclay Street, *through to* 38 Park Place, New York

Chalmers
MOTOR CARS

1913 Models

	"SIX"	"THIRTY-SIX"
Touring Car, 5-passenger	$2,400	$1,950
Touring Car, 7-passenger	2,600	2,150
Torpedo, 4-passenger	2,400	1,950
Roadster, 2-passenger	2,400	1,950
Limousine, 7-passenger	3,700	3,250
Coupe, 4-passenger	2,700	2,250

Prices include full equipment

15 Notable Chalmers Features

Electric Lights
Turkish Cushions
Nickel Trimmings
Improved Springs
Chalmers Self-starter
Long Stroke Motor
Demountable Rims
Eleven-inch Upholstery
New Flush-sided Bodies
Increased Wheel Base
Carbureter Dash Adjustment
Big Wheels and Tires
Dual Ignition System
Speedometer
4-Forward Speed Transmission

WE announce for 1913, big improvements in Chalmers cars in ***comfort, convenience*** and ***appearance.*** For it is along these lines that we believe the greatest advances in automobile building are to be made.

Few changes have been made in our chasses. The mechanical features of our cars have been right from the beginning. Satisfactory service in the hands of 27,000 owners proves this.

Here, then, are the principal additions and improvements on Chalmers 1913 cars:

More Conveniences for Operator

Electric lighting is regular equipment for 1913 on the "Thirty-Six" and the "Six." Just touch a switch on the dash and you can light at will head, tail and side lights.

And no more cranking. A season's use has proved the Chalmers air pressure starter the simplest and most efficient starting device yet designed.

Conveniently located on the new style Chalmers dash are all controls and indicators. Everything you need for running the car is within easy reach.

Easier Riding Qualities

Luxurious comfort is built into every detail of Chalmers cars. The Turkish cushions, 11 inches thick, are soft as a down pillow. The upholstery is of the overstuffed type. All seats are wide, filled with high-grade hair and covered with heavy, soft, pebble-grained leather.

The long wheel base, big wheels and tires, and long elastic springs, make all roads smooth.

Added Beauty

Chalmers cars have always been known for their "looks." For 1913, they are even more beautiful than in the past. Flush-sided metal bodies have the graceful bell-shaped back. Dash is of one piece with body.

Handsome nickel trimmings will be regular equipment. Leather lining throughout the body and on the dash leaves nothing to scratch or mar. The Chalmers finish cannot be surpassed.

Three Great Cars

Chalmers cars for 1913 are made in three chasses sizes and fourteen body types.

The "Six" is now offered at the unprecedented price of $2400, a price made possible by our quantity production and increased manufacturing facilities. The "Six" motor, rated at 54 h. p., actually develops 60 to 70 h. p. In every point the "Six" is a maximum car.

The "Thirty-Six" with striking improvements and added features, at $1950, is more than ever an ideal, all-around car. Wheel base is now 118 inches. Full electric lighting, Chalmers self-starter, reliable speedometer—are all furnished on the "Thirty-Six."

New "30," self-starting, $1600 with improved motor, 34x4-inch tires, demountable rims, large brakes, beautiful new flush-sided body. Two body types, 5-passenger touring car $1600; 4-passenger torpedo $1600.

All cars are fully equipped with top and windshield.

Order now for early delivery so that you can get the use of your car during the best motoring season.

So look these cars over carefully at our dealers' salesrooms. Compare them with other cars of the highest price. We are sure your verdict will be favorable to the Chalmers.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

Reduce or Increase Your Weight —Improve Your Health—Perfect Your Figure

BECOME my pupil and I will make you my friend. Devote but fifteen minutes daily to my system and you can weigh what Nature intended. You can reduce any part of your figure burdened with superfluous flesh or build up any part that is undeveloped. The effect of my system can be concentrated on your hips, waist, limbs or any other part of your body.

My system tends to make a figure perfectly proportioned throughout—a full, rounded neck; shapely shoulders, arms and legs; a fine, fresh complexion; good carriage with erect poise and grace of movement.

YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH. My system stimulates, reorganizes and regenerates your entire body. It helps transform your food into good, rich blood. It strengthens your heart, lungs and other organs, conquering all weaknesses and disorders and generating vital force.

My latest book, "The Body Beautiful," should be read by every woman, and **I will send it to you free.** It explodes the fallacy that lack of beauty or health cannot be avoided. In it I explain how every woman can be VIGOROUS, HEALTHY AND ATTRACTIVE.

Send 2c. Stamp for "The Body Beautiful" and Trial Plan To-Day.

I have practised what I teach. In childhood I was puny and deformed. I have overcome all weaknesses by my own natural, drugless methods. Millions of people have seen in me a living demonstration of my unique system of health-culture and body-building. If you are weak, nervous, fat, thin, unshapely, tired, lacking vitality, or in any other respect not at your very best, I can surely be of service to you.

MY GUARANTEE. With my free book, "The Body Beautiful," which is fully illustrated with photographs of myself explaining my system, I give full particulars of my Guarantee Trial Plan, whereby you can test the value of my instruction without risking a single penny.

Annette Kellermann 12 WEST 31ST STREET SUITE 101 W **New York**

Send for

FREE BOX

U. S. Metal Polish (*Paste*)

Largest Sale in the World

Best for all metals

Cleans, polishes and preserves

Guaranteed not to scratch and never to shrink or deteriorate

Send for FREE SAMPLE

Bar-Keeper's Friend (*Powder*)

Standard for Thirty Years

All of our polishes received

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S FAIRS

Chicago, 1893

St. Louis, 1904

The BEST Liquid Polish Made.

George William Hoffman Co.

ESTABLISHED 1883 — 557 E. Washington St., Indianapolis

Branches: 1 Park Row, N. Y.; 70 W. Madison Street, Chicago, and 112 Market Street, San Francisco

Jackson

NO HILL TOO STEEP
NO SAND TOO DEEP

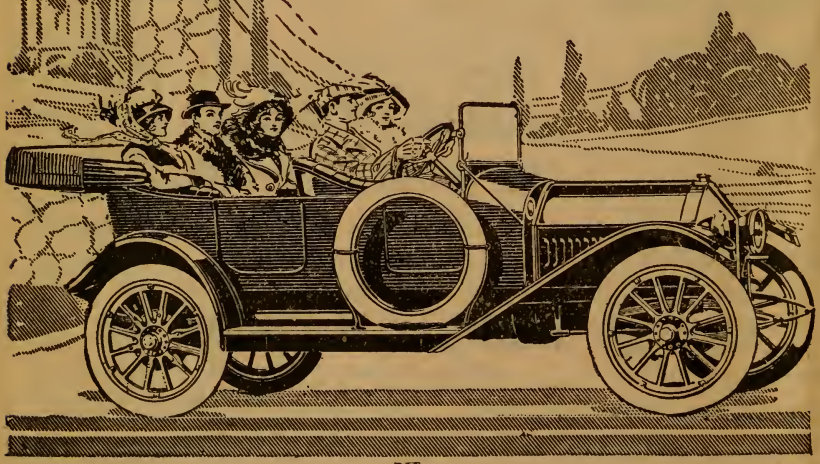
Unsurpassed at any price—in comfort, riding ease and silence.

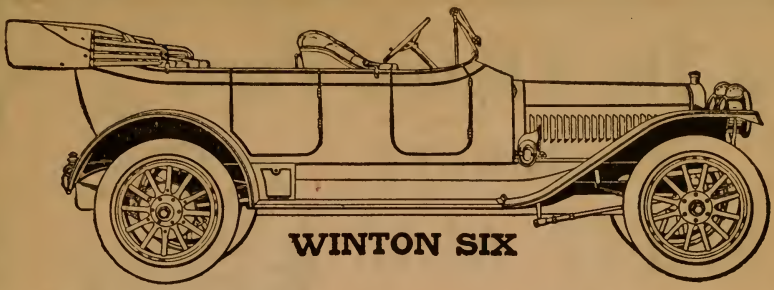
The "Olympic" $1500 — 35 HP, long stroke (4⅛ x 4¾) motor; 34 x 4 inch tires; 115 inch wheelbase; full elliptic springs; 10 inch upholstering; black and nickel trim; self-starter. Completely equipped.

The "Majestic" $1850 — 45 HP, long stroke (4½ x 5¼) motor; 36 x 4 inch tires; 124 inch wheelbase; full elliptic springs; self-starter; electric lights. Completely equipped.

The "Sultanic" $2500—Six cylinder, 55 HP, long stroke motor (4⅛ x 4¾); 36 x 4½ tires; 138 inch wheelbase; full elliptic springs; electric starter; electric lights. Completely equipped. Seven passenger, $2650.

Jackson Automobile Co.
702 East Main Street
Jackson, Mich.





Make Your Family Happy

Promote the happiness and unity of *your* family by owning a Winton Six. It is a car for *all* the family—big enough that nobody need be left behind. Self-cranking, and easily handled. It has the beauty of appearance and performance that makes the family glad to be seen in it, and the power and sturdiness to guarantee their safety. Its new-idea upholstery gives *more restful riding* than was ever before known.

It is a car of distinction; the leader of Sixes, lowest in repair expense, and least costly of all high-grade cars to buy.

A proper expenditure for the pleasure and entertainment of the family is a legitimate part of your yearly expense. An expenditure for a genuinely good motor car is advantageous in health, happiness, unity, and usefulness. The Winton Six solves the family problem.

Permit us to send you our 64-page, library size catalog. It is full of useful information.

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO.

The World's First Maker of Sixes Exclusively.

124 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

WINTON BRANCH HOUSES

New York, Broadway at 70th St.; Chicago, Michigan Avenue at 13th St.; Boston, 674 Commonwealth Ave.; Philadelphia, 246-248 N. Broad St.; Baltimore, Mt. Royal at North Ave.; Pittsburgh, Baum at Beatty St.; Cleveland, 1228 Huron Road; Detroit, 998 Woodward Ave.; Milwaukee, 82-86 Farwell Ave.; Minneapolis, 16-22 Eighth St., N.; Kansas City, 3324-3326 Main St.; San Francisco, 300 Van Ness Ave.; Seattle, 1000-1006 Pike St.

The Clipless Paper Fasteners DO IT ALL!

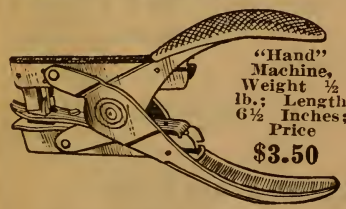
Briefly, these new Paper Fasteners offer the business man four definite advantages:

(1) A quicker way to fasten papers.

(2) A quicker way to make a more secure fastening.

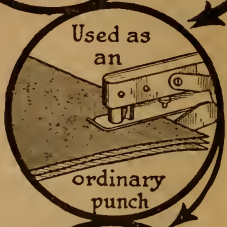
(3) The elimination of clips and pins, which will pay for either the "Hand" or "Stand" Clipless Paper Fastener in a very few months.

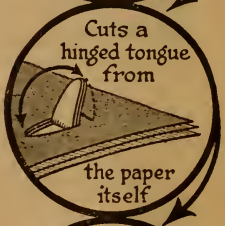
"Stand" Machine, Weight 2½ lbs.; Height 5 in.; Price **$3.50**

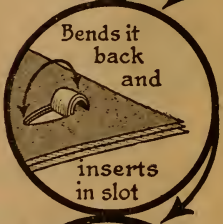


"Hand" Machine, Weight ½ lb.; Length 6½ Inches; Price **$3.50**

(4) By eliminating the bulkiness of clips and pins they double the capacity of files.







ALL DEALERS CARRY THEM

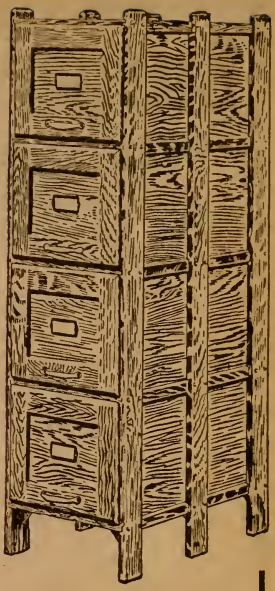
Beware of Imitators and Infringers!

Clipless Paper Fastener Co.

NEWTON, IOWA

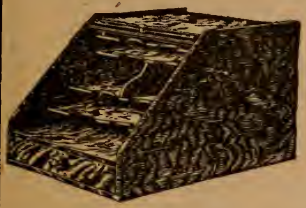
Weis Business Furniture

Combines Efficiency, Economy and Variety



This Solid Oak File for 20000 Letters Freight Paid (See Note) **$13.25**

Drawers roll easily on Roller Bearings--are dust proof and equipped with follow blocks. Very strong. Joints are interlocked, glued and screwed together. Will withstand hard use and abuse. As serviceable as any file at any price Smaller cabinets and Cap and Invoice sizes.



Weis Stationery Storage Cabinets

keep enough stationery for current use—handy, accessible—yet protected from dust and flies. Spaces for Note, Letter and Cap Paper, Envelopes and drawer for Carbon Paper, Etc. 3 Ply Veneer lid raises and recedes. All beautifully finished Quartered Oak, Golden or Natural.

$3.00 with lid, $2.50 without lid Express Paid (See Note)

Weis Filing Desks combine your choice of Filing drawers in a handsome Flat Top Desk

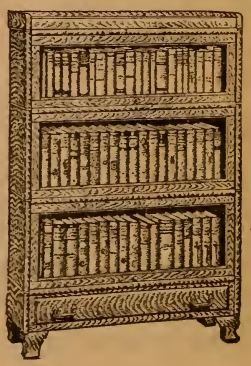
There are three kinds of drawers for filing letters, 3x5, 4x6 and 5x8 cards, blanks and all business papers. Choose those you need and have them arranged as you want them.

Solid Oak, top 52x28. All drawers on Roller Bearings. Center Drawer and Slide Shelves. The files you need at your finger tips. A desk plus filing drawers means multiplied efficiency. Get posted NOW.

$23.00 Freight Paid (see note)

Weis Sectional Bookcases

are made in a variety of styles in inexpensive as well as high grade woods and finishes. Whether you need one section or an office or home library outfit—get Bookcase Catalog "H" and compare prices and constructional advantages before you buy.



Get Free Booklet "Filing Suggestions" which helps solve filing problems. Sent with Catalog "F" showing filing equipment and many time saving office specialties. Catalog "H" shows two lines of Sectional Bookcases.

Note: TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PAID AS INDICATED ABOVE to points EAST of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

The Weis Manufacturing Co.

150 Union Street Monroe, Michigan

New York Office 108 Fulton Street

Burpee's Annual for 1913

"The Leading American Seed Catalog"

Is now ready for mailing. The first edition of more than four hundred thousand copies will soon be distributed. As usual, it is sent unsolicited ONLY to "Customers of Record." We shall be pleased, however, to mail a copy immediately upon application (a postal-card will do) to every one who appreciates QUALITY IN SEEDS.

This SILENT SALESMAN (and we employ no "talking" salesmen to solicit orders) tells the plain truth about *The Best Seeds that Can Be Grown.* It is a bright book of 180 pages and shows, besides colored plates of Burpee Specialties, hundreds of the choicest vegetables and most beautiful flowers, illustrated from photographs. It is almost indispensable to all who garden either for pleasure or profit.

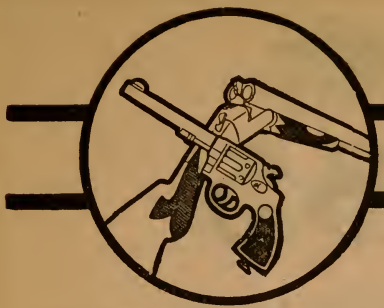
The "HOUSE OF BURPEE" is known the world over not only as EXPERTS IN SWEET PEAS, but also as SEED SPECIALISTS. No other American firm has ever introduced so many novelties of sterling value—and no other growers supply seeds annually direct to so many planters. It would be to your interest to read THE BURPEE ANNUAL. It will cost you only one cent for a post-card to send us your address, and you are under no obligation to buy. We never annoy applicants with "follow-up" letters!

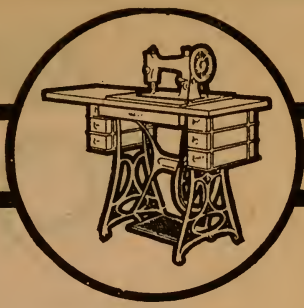
Shall we mail you a copy?
If so, kindly WRITE TO-DAY.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.

Burpee Buildings - - - - Philadelphia
The World's Largest Mail-Order Seed House

x





FOR GUNS—3 in One gun oil lubricates perfectly lock, trigger, ejector and break joints. It cleans and polishes like new the barrels, inside and out—also the wooden stock. Absolutely prevents rust. All leading gun manufacturers use and recommend 3 in One.

FOR SEWING MACHINES—3 in One lubricates exactly right every action part, making the machine run 100 times easier. Saves the user's strength—saves wear on the bearings and prevents repair bills. Never collects any dirt, never gums or clogs. It cleans and polishes the wooden case, and prevents rust on all metal surfaces.

FOR RAZORS—3 in One means **shaving luxury.** Do this: Draw "safety" or "ordinary" blade between thumb and first finger moistened with a little 3 in One. Strop, and secure keenest edge ever. After shaving, oil blade again—**no rust can form.** Your request on a postal brings our "scientific "razor saver" circular, **free.)**

FOR FURNITURE—3 in One has simply revolutionized polishing furniture. This is the way: Wring out a soft cloth in cold water moistened with a little 3 in One. Go over your piano or other fine furniture. All the marks of time and soil will vanish. Then dry and polish with a piece of cheesecloth, rubbing **with** the grain of the wood. The beautiful lustre and high polish will come back right before your very eyes.

FOR TALKING MACHINES—3 in One makes every kind of a talking machine work beautifully—prevents irritating **squeaks** and "whir" of the motor and records. Always wipe your disc records with cheesecloth moistened with 3 in One. It prevents dust gathering on them and spoiling their exchange value.

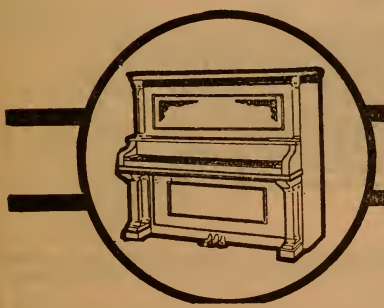
FREE

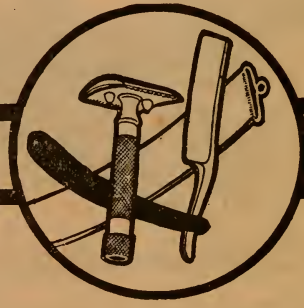
Send us your name and address on a postal and we will mail you a generous sample of 3 in One and the 3 in One Dictionary—**both free.** Get the bottle and the book, **now!**

3 in One is sold in all good stores in 3-size bottles: 10c., 25c., and **New ½-Pint for ½ Dollar Household Size.**

3 IN ONE OIL CO.

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY





Overland 1913

$985

Model 69T, Completely Equipped

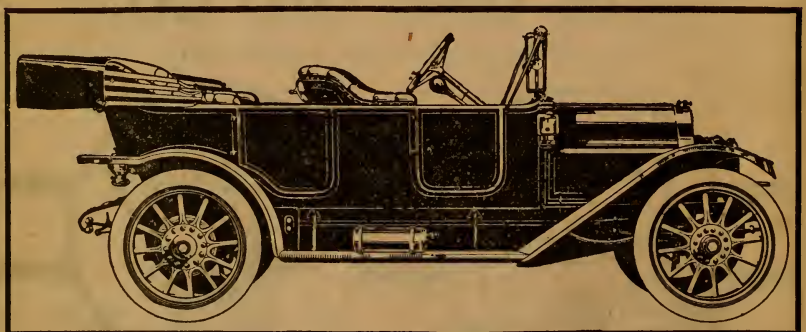
The Best Buy in the Market

SELF-STARTER
30 HORSEPOWER
5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR
110-INCH WHEEL BASE
TIMKEN BEARINGS
CENTER CONTROL
REMY MAGNETO
WARNER SPEEDOMETER
MOHAIR TOP AND BOOT
CLEAR VISION WIND SHIELD
PRESTOLITE TANK

40,000 cars a year make these two values possible. Operating on the largest scale, we can produce at the lowest prices. In a word, we are able to give more car for less money than any other manufacturer in the world. Note the complete and costly equipment of each model.

LET US MAIL A 1913 CATALOGUE

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO



Overland 1913

$1475

Model 71T, Completely Equipped

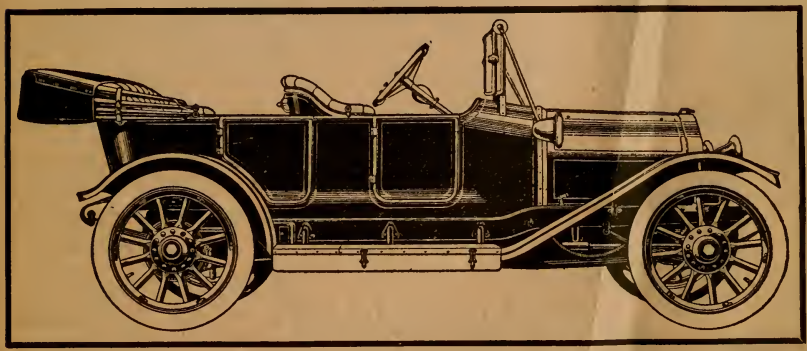
Some of the Big Features

COMPLETE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OUTFIT—GENERATOR AND STORAGE BATTERY
SELF STARTER
45 HORSEPOWER
TIMKEN BEARINGS
CENTER CONTROL
WHEEL BASE 114 INCHES
WARNER SPEEDOMETER
MOHAIR TOP AND BOOTS
CLEAR VISION WIND SHIELD
PRESTOLITE TANK
BREWSTER GREEN BODY—IVORY STRIPED, NICKEL PLATED, AND DEAD BLACK TRIMMING

For those who prefer an electric to a gas starter, we will build into either model, at the factory, the highest type and most expensive of electric starters. These starters consist of no more than three parts and are the most efficient known. Model 69T so equipped is priced at $1210 and Model 71T at $1650.

LET US MAIL A 1913 CATALOGUE

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO



MAGIC

Chemically Prepared Cloth

used dry, will produce high polish on Gold, Silver, Copper, Brassware, etc.; does the work without the use of polish. **Price 25 cents.**

Dust Absorbing Cloth

Antiseptic-hygienic, to be used wherever dust lies; for furniture, woodwork and everything about the house. A dust cloth chemically treated to absorb dust—will not scatter it. The particles of dust are retained in the cloth until washed out in warm water and soap; absolutely sanitary, reliable, durable. **Price 25 cents.**

Liquid Putz

for cleaning Brass, Copper and all metals. Gives a lasting polish. Non-inflammable. **One-half pint can 10 cents.**

Silver Cleaner

Superior to all others. For cleaning Silver and Nickel. Gives a brilliant and lasting polish. **10 and 25 cents.**

Aluminum Polish

in liquid form. Keeps aluminum always looking like new. **One-half pint can 15 cents.**

Rust Remover

For removing rust from all materials. **Price 25 cents.**

To introduce the above articles they will be delivered, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of money or stamps for amount of purchase.

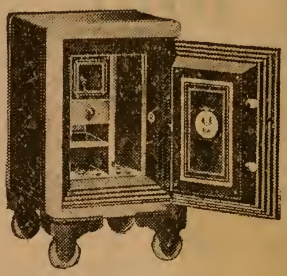
Special Discount to Dealers and Agents.

M. Loewenstein, Sole Distributor

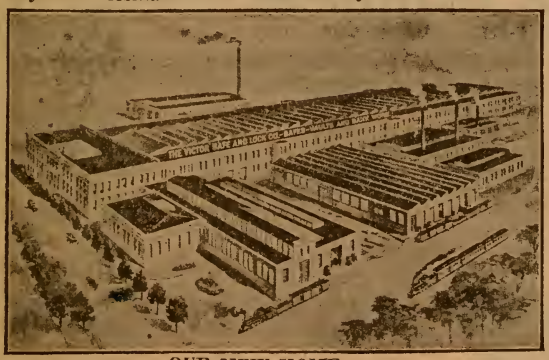
71 Washington Square South - - New York City

Why Not Make $200.00 a Month—

That's $50.00 a Week, Almost $10.00 a Day



selling Victor safes and fireproof boxes to merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists and well-to-do farmers, all of whom realize the need of a safe, but do not know how easy it is to own one. Salesmen declare our proposition one of the best clean-cut money-making opportunities ever received. Without previous experience YOU can duplicate the success of others. Our handsomely illustrated 200-page catalogue will enable you to present the subject to customers in as interesting a manner as though you were piloting them through our factory. Men appointed as salesmen receive advice and instructions for selling safes, giving convincing talking points which it is impossible for a prospective customer to deny. Why don't YOU be the first to apply from your vicinity before some one else gets the territory? We can favor only one salesman out of each locality.



OUR NEW HOME.

Wide-awake men are prompt to take advantage of our special inducement, and notwithstanding that the completion of our new factory has enabled us to double our output, indications point to an ever-increasing demand which will continue to tax our facilities. We are spending many thousands of dollars enlarging our sales organization, but to learn all particulars it will cost you only the price of a postal-card. Just ask for "New Offer 6."

Highest Award Grand Prize and Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904

The Victor Safe & Lock Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Roll your Own!

NOTHING in the world gives so much pleasure for so little money as tobacco. And where in the wide world can you invest 5 cents and draw as big a dividend of pleasure as from a sack of good old

GENUINE

"BULL" DURHAM

SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack—whether rolled in cigarettes or tucked away comfortably in your pipe? Just look at it in plain figures:—

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes - -	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes - -	10 cents
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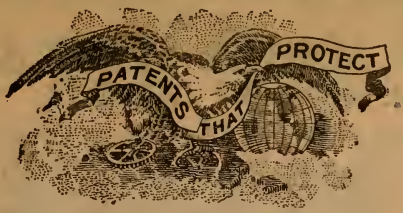

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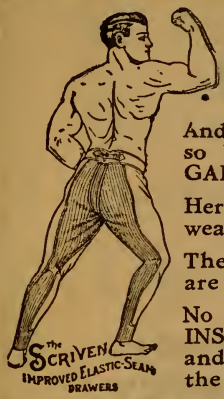

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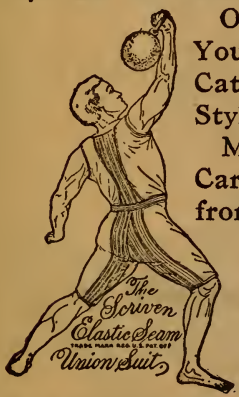

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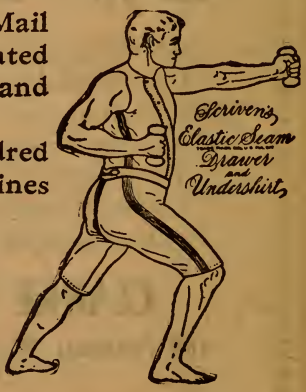

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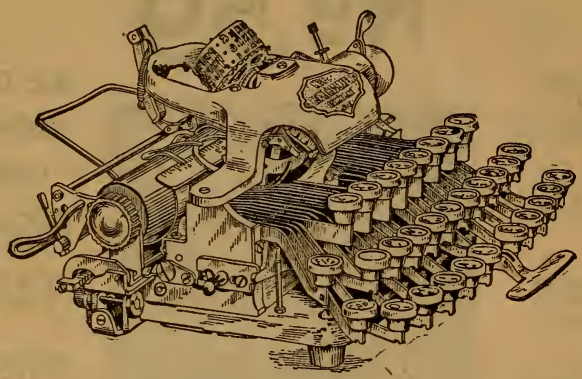

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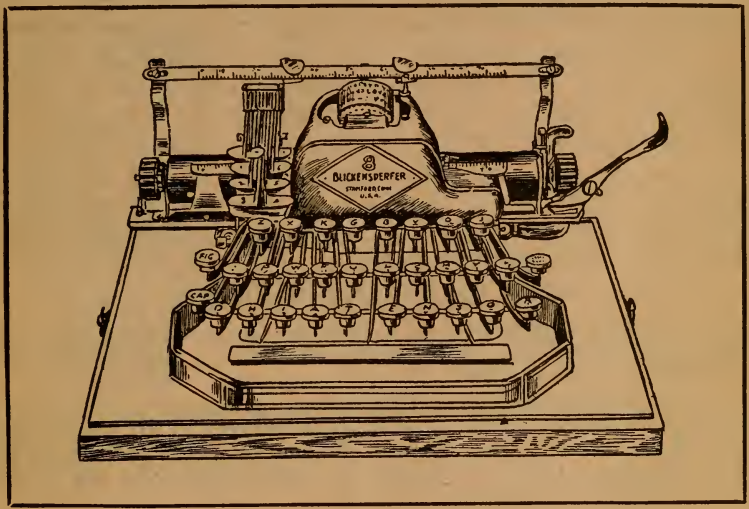

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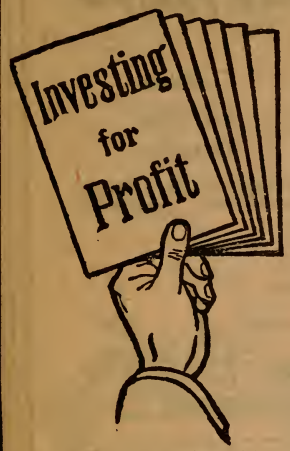

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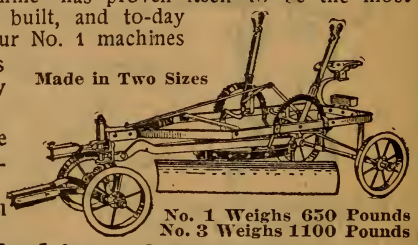

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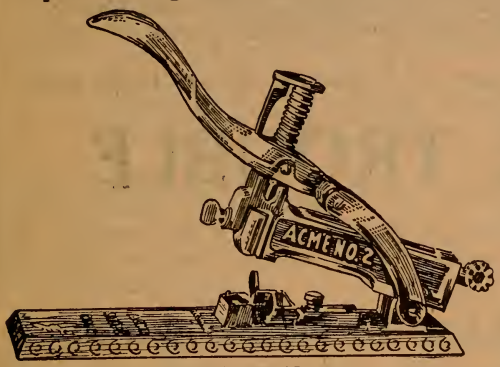

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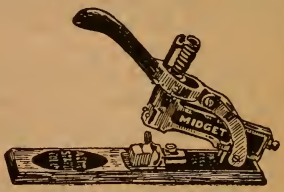

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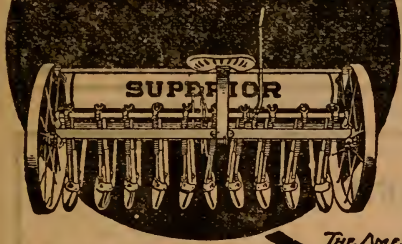

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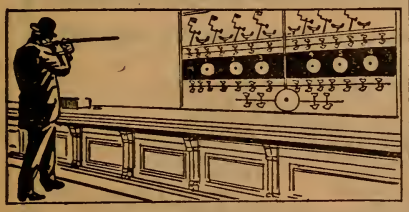

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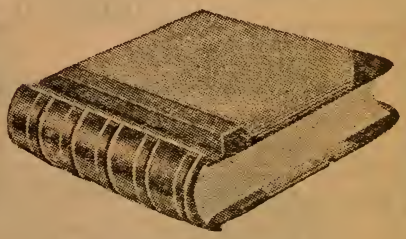

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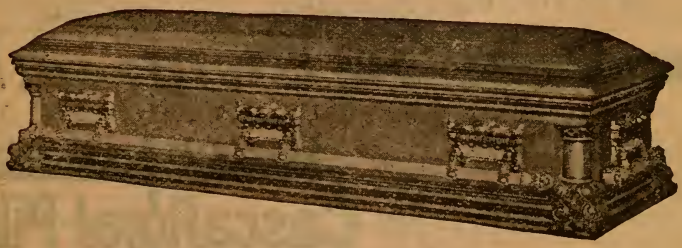

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Nourish the bowel-nerves and thus exercise the bowel muscles—**they'll do the rest.** This won't strain, irritate, nor drain the system of its albuminous fluids. **Purging weakens** by taking these fluids from **other parts** of the body to liquefy the bowel's contents.

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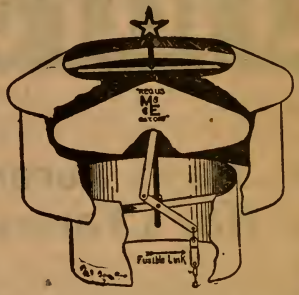

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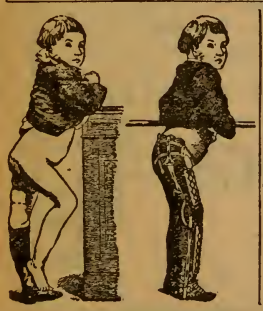

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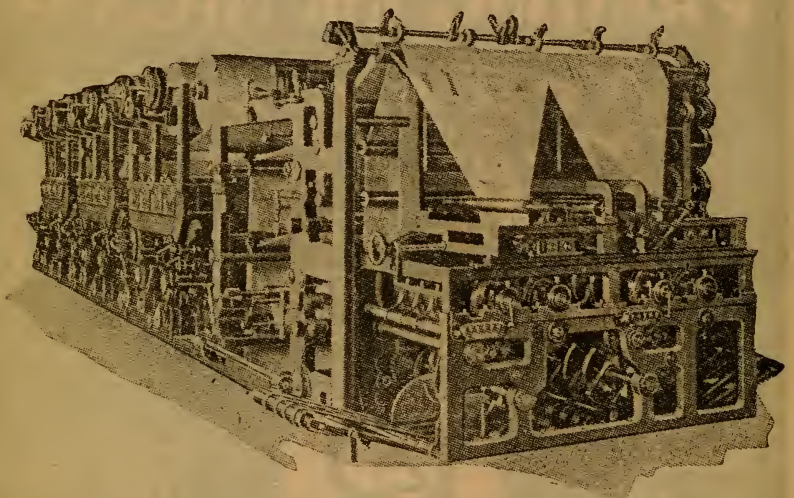

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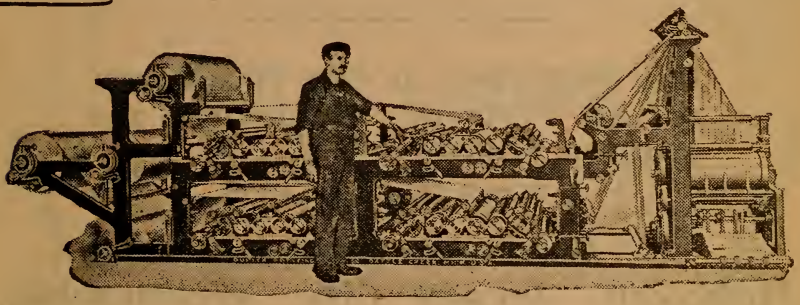

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MODEL OF CARS	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Alco	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Atlas	A	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	A
" Com'l	...	...	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Austin	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl)	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 cyl) Com'l	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Benz	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bergdoll	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Brush	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Buick (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 cyl)	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (1 cyl)	A	E	B	A	...	...	...	...	A	A
" (4 cyl)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E
" Com'l	B	A	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E
Case	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	Arc.
Chadwick	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Columbia	A	E	A	E	E	E	A	A	A	A
Columbia Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Couple Gear	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Croxton-Keeton	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Daimler	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
Daimler Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	E	A	A
Darracq	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
De Dion	B	A	B	A	B	E	B	A	B	A
Delahaye	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Elmore	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
E. M. F.	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Fiat	A	E	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Flanders	...	...	...	...	E	E	E	E	A	Arc.
Ford	A	E	E	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	E	B	E	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	B	E	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	...	Arc.
Gramm-Logan	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Hewitt (2 cyl)	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hewitt (4 cyl)	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	E	E
Hudson	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
International	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	A
Interstate	...	...	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Isotta	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Kelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel-Kar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

MODEL OF CARS	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Kline Kar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Knox	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lambert	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Com'l	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancia	...	...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	Arc.
Locomobile	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Marion	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Marmon	B	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	A	A	A	A
Matheson	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell (2 cyl)	E	E	E	E	E	E	...	...	...	...
" (4 cyl)	...	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Mercedes	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Mercedes Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Mercer	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	A
Minerva Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Mitchell	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	...	...	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	E	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	...	...	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Panhard	A	A	E	...	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Panhard Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pennsylvania	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	...	...
Pierce Arrow	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Regal	...	...	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	E
Renault	A	E	A	Arc.	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
Reo	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Royal Tourist	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	...	...	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stanley	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stearns	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Stevens Duryea	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard Dayton	...	...	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Stoddard Dayton-Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Thomas	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
Walter	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Welch	A	E	A	E	A	E	...	...	...	...
Welch-Detroit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White (Gas)	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Steam)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Winton	A	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc

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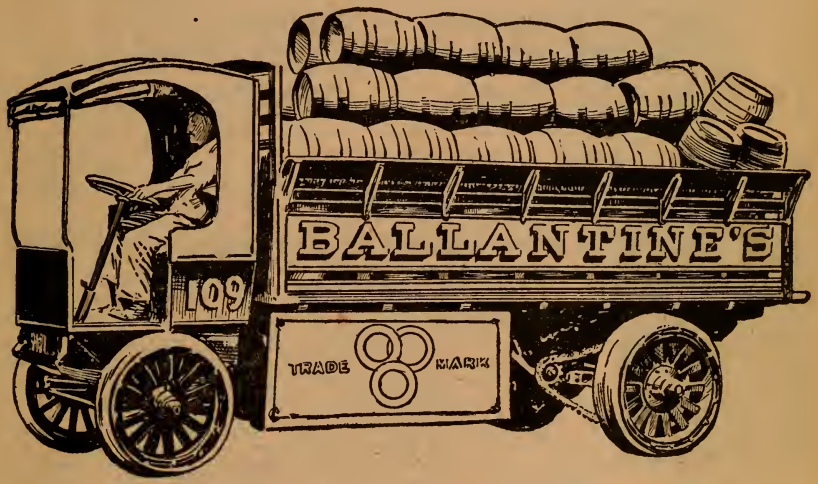

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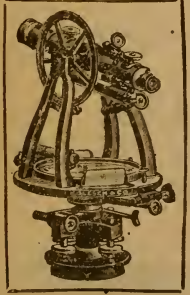

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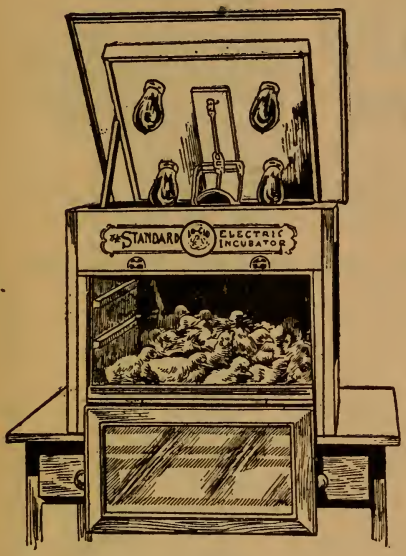

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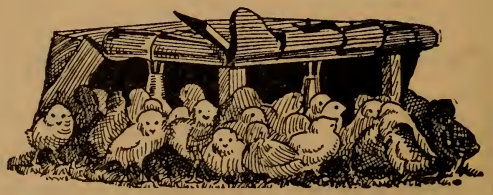

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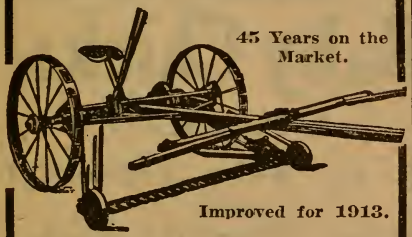

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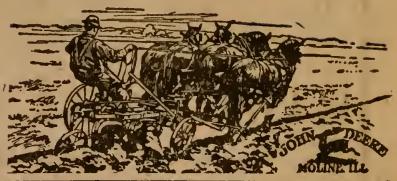

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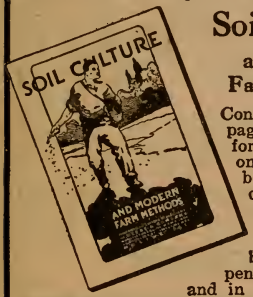

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Used by Specialists and known since 1861 as the one good medicine for deep-seated and apparently hopeless cases. A safe, speedy and satisfactory treatment. Don't waste time with compounds, cure-alls and liniments. Insist on having Muller's Famous Prescription and success.

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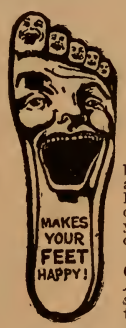

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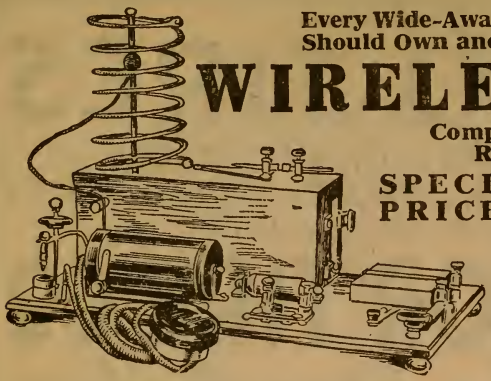

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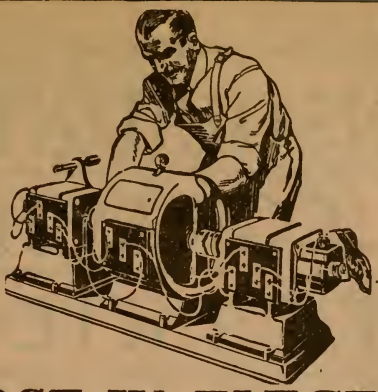

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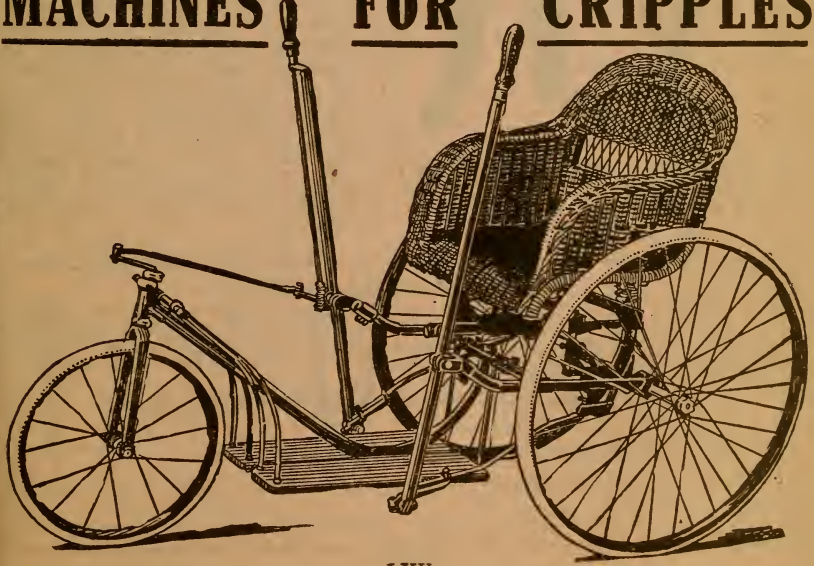

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The only residential building in the world in which no combustible material has been used.

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Each bedroom has a private bath.

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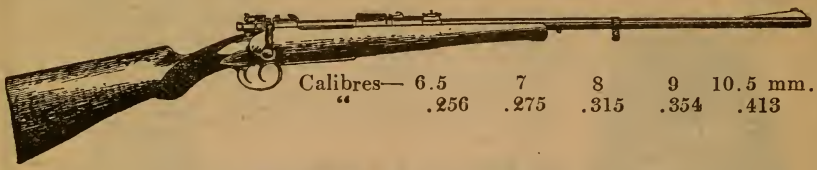
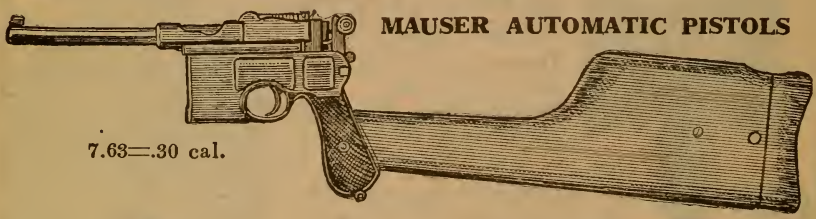


Calibres— 6.5 7 8 9 10.5 mm.
" .256 .275 .315 .354 .413



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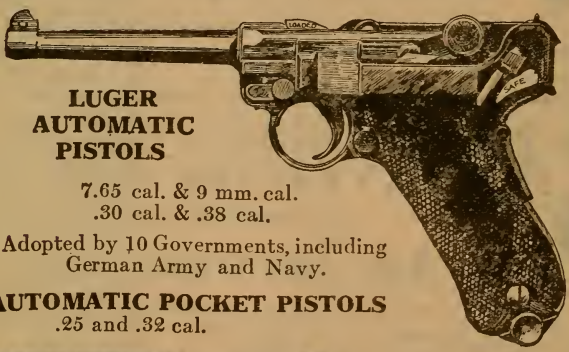
7.63=.30 cal.



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Adopted by 10 Governments, including German Army and Navy.

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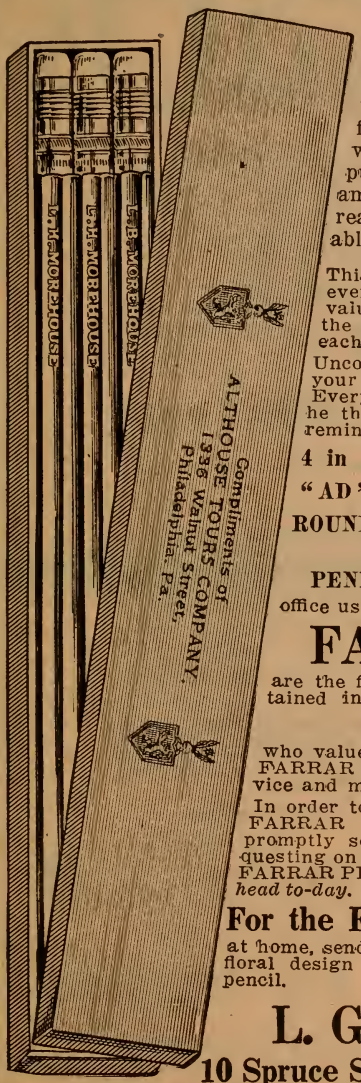

SEND each of your customers three assorted pencils in a box as illustrated. His own name on each pencil will please him immensely and make him keenly appreciative of your favor. YOUR name on the cover of the box will be one of the most effective forms of publicity that you can imagine. It allows ample room for a good big ad. and will be read as you see under conditions very favorable to the consideration of your proposition.

This combination has an irresistible appeal to every man with a keen sense of publicity values. The cost is very little. Your name on the cover of the box—your customer's name on each pencil in gold.

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4 in 1 Magazine "AD" PENCIL Contains 4 leads full length of holder, about 4 in. On its surface may be displayed a six-line ad., trademarks, etc.

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FARRAR PENCILS

are the finest grade ever produced—and may be obtained in any quantity desired.

For Large Firms

who value pencil quality and buy in large quantities. FARRAR pencils afford the *most* in satisfactory service and money-saving possibilities.

In order to realize FARRAR Superiority *you must see* FARRAR PENCILS. To make this easy we will promptly send assorted samples to business firms requesting on their letterheads. FARRAR QUALITY AND FARRAR PRICES will surprise you. *Write on your letterhead to-day.*

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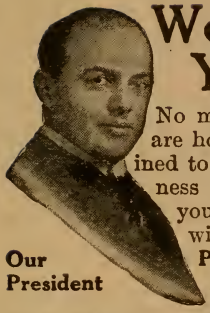
L. G. FARRAR, (Inc.)

10 Spruce Street **New York City**



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"THE CRISIS"
From the Painting by C. Everett Johnson.

Multiply the attractions and delights of home by providing a beautiful Brunswick Home Billiard Table on which **all** can play **real billiards!** Practically the same in playing qualities as our larger sizes used in exclusive "Millionaires' Clubs."

BRUNSWICK "Baby Grand"

BILLIARD OR POCKET-BILLIARD TABLES

World's finest home billiard tables. Genuine mahogany, inlaid design, highly finished. Celebrated Baby Monarch Cushions. Vermont Slate Bed. Concealed drawer holds Complete Playing Outfit. Also various styles instantly **convertible** from Billiard Table to Davenport, Dining or Library Table. **Complete Playing Outfit free with each table.**

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The high opinion won by billiards as an ideal game for young people is shown by the many Y. M. C. A. Branches, Institutional Churches and Church Clubs which maintain Billiard Rooms.

Clergymen, Physicians and famous Educators are strong advocates of billiards.

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Beautiful color-illustrated book showing all styles Brunswick Home Billiard Tables, with special prices and full details of Easy Purchase Plan, is ready for you. Write while you have our address.

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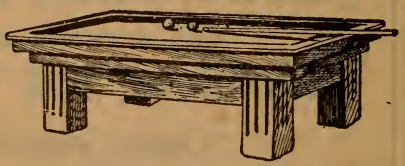


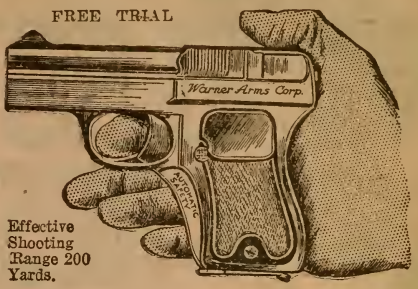
The Brunswick "Baby Grand" Home Billiard Table.

The Schwarzlose Automatic Pistol

Manufactured by Warner Arms Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eight trigger pulls, eight consecutive shots. Loaded automatically from the magazine. Only one shot to each trigger pull. The Schwarzlose is modelled so that the barrel registers with the natural pointing line of the forefinger.

FREE TRIAL



Effective Shooting Range 200 Yards.

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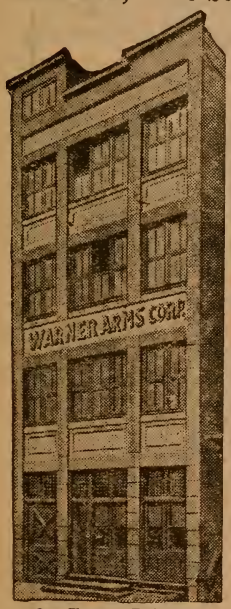

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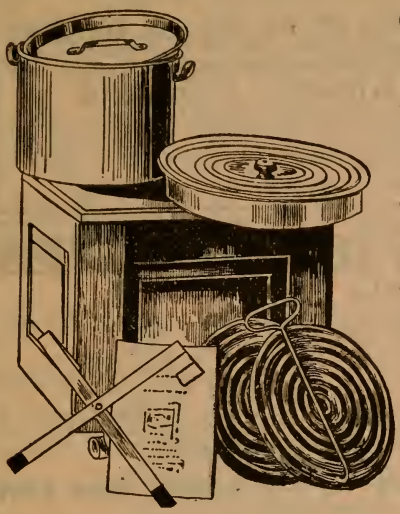

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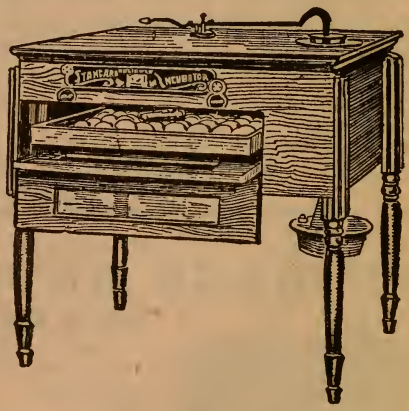

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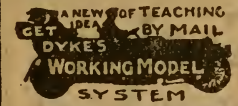

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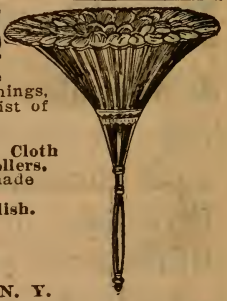

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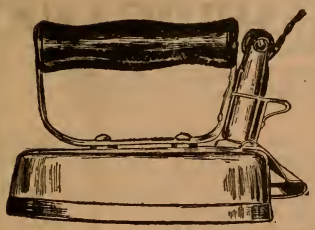

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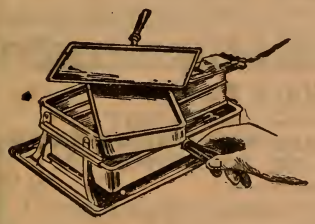

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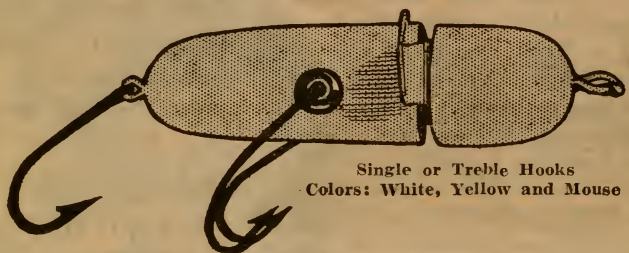

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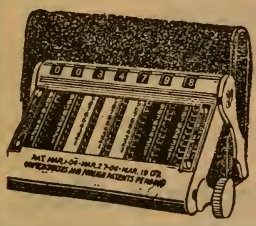

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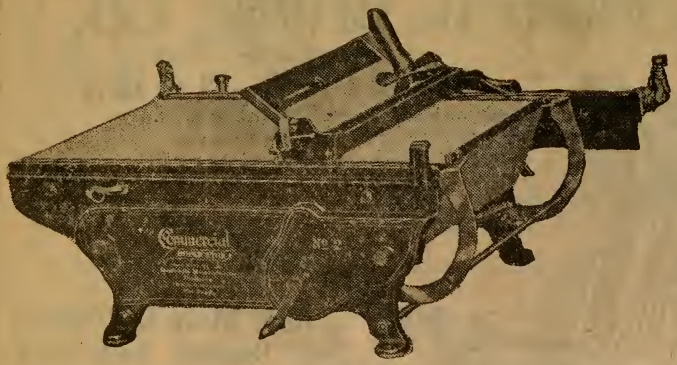

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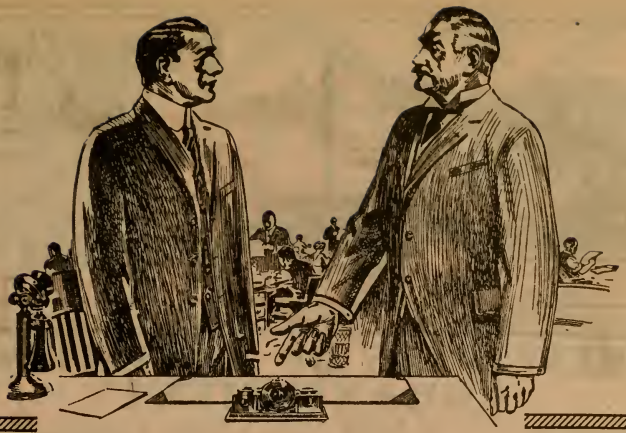

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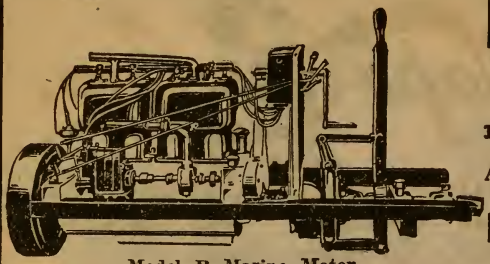

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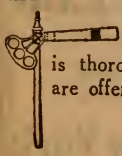

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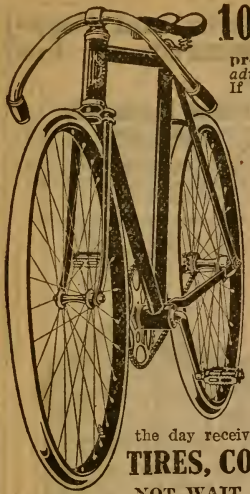

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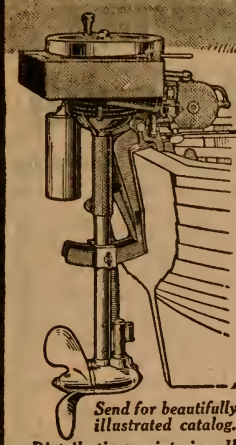

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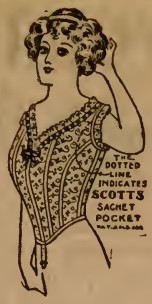

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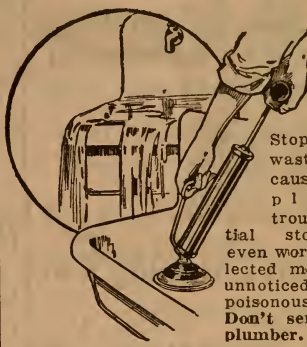

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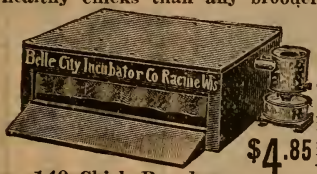

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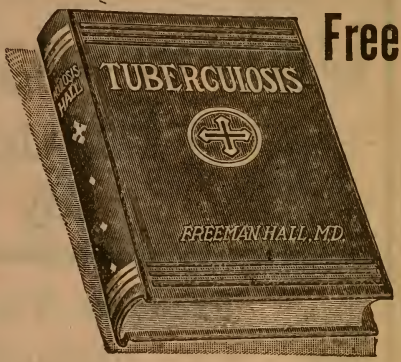

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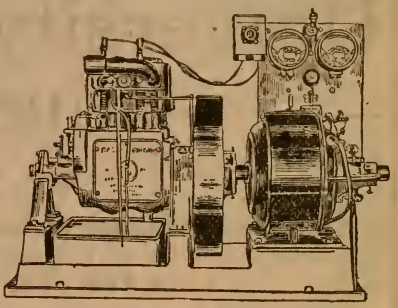

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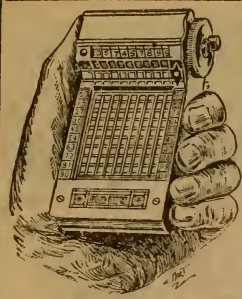

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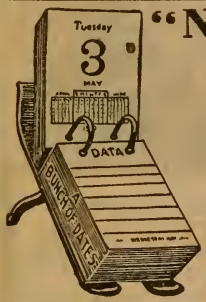

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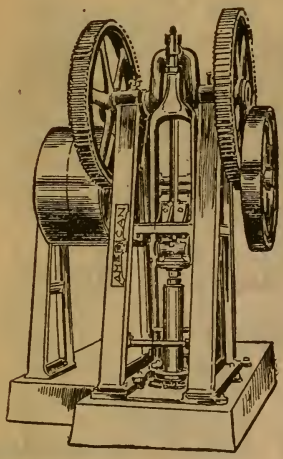

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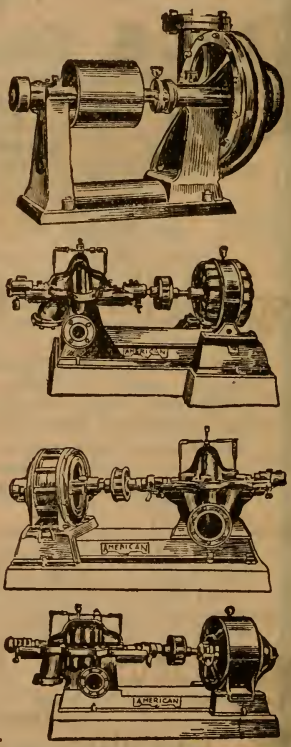

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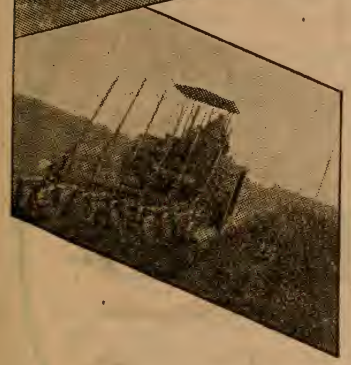

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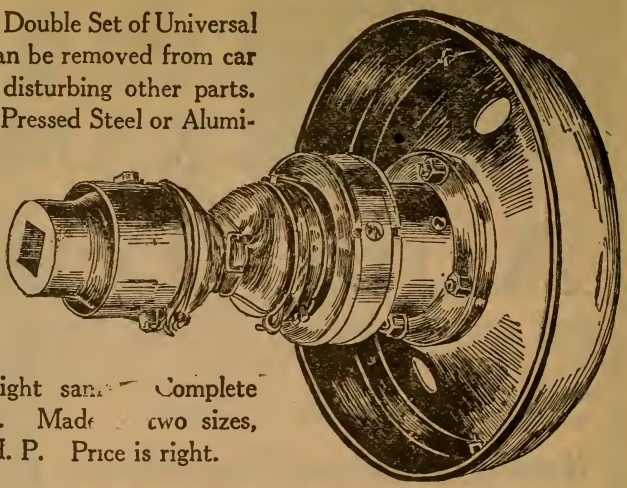

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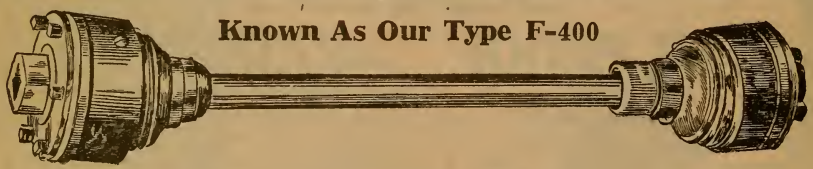

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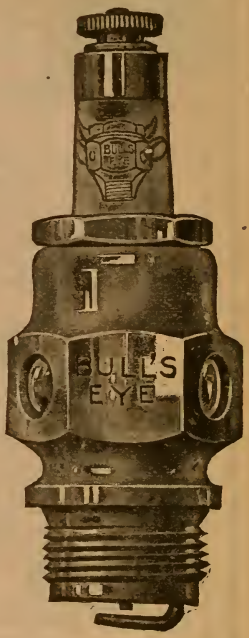

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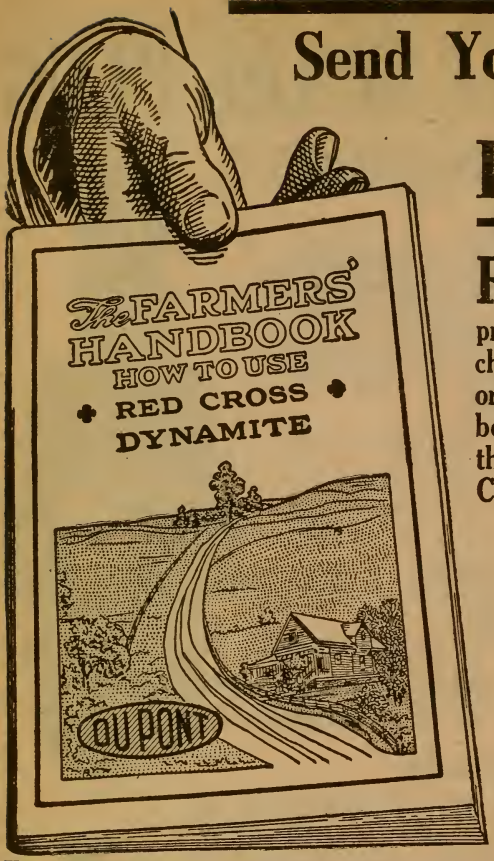

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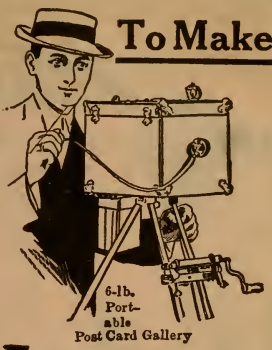
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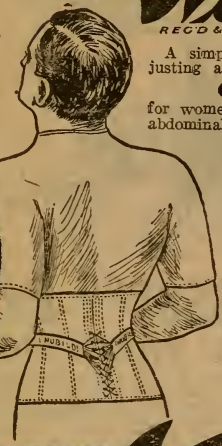

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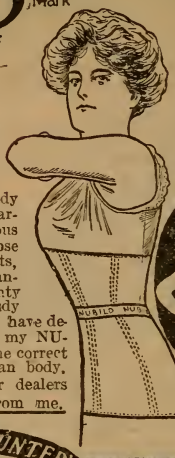

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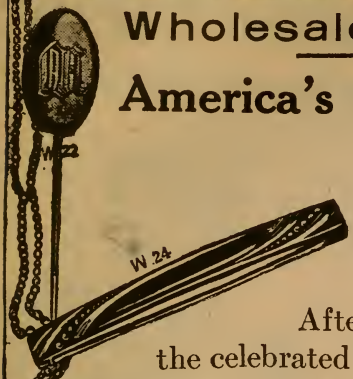

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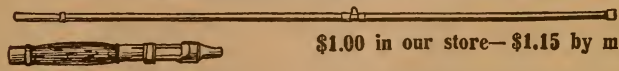

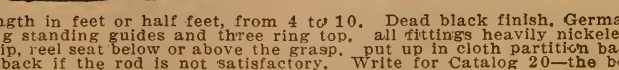

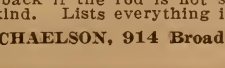

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1913

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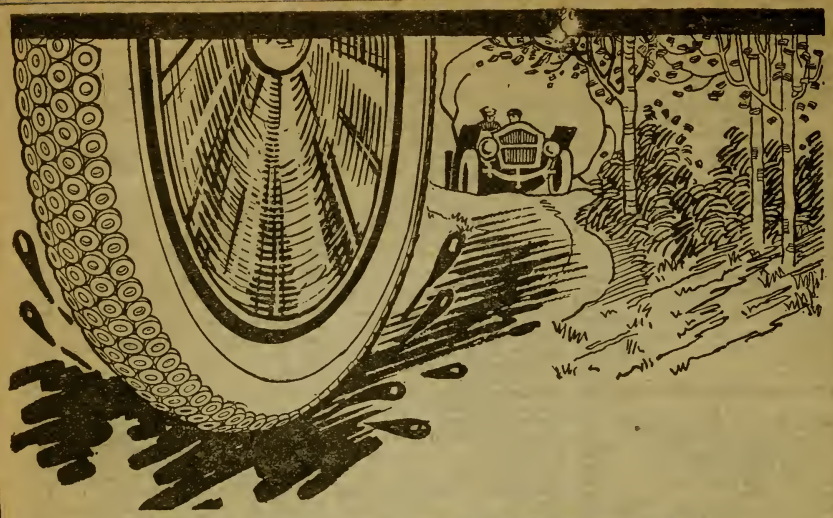

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Some months are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as The World Almanac, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or "forms." Changes are in the mean time occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date, which is done below. The readers of the Almanac are requested to observe these additions, corrections and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

Table of Memorable Dates—The Balkan War. War declared by Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia and Greece against Turkey.

134. Panama Canal Act—On Nov. 13, 1912, President Taft issued a proclamation announcing the rates of toll to be paid by vessels passing through the waterway.

162. Prosecution of Trusts—The Supreme Court of the United States on Nov. 18, 1912, upheld the decree of dissolution against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and allied concerns, known as the "Bathtub Trust," handed down by the Federal Court of Maryland. In a sweeping decision the Supreme Court of the United States held on Dec. 2 that the Harriman merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies constituted a combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and should be dissolved. A civil anti-trust suit against the alleged "Candy Trust" was filed in Philadelphia Dec. 13 by Attorney-General Wickersham. A suit to dissolve the Elgin Board of Trade, known as the "Butter Board," and the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers was filed in Chicago Dec. 14 in the Federal Court.

213. Pennsylvania Railroad—On Nov. 13, 1912, President James McCrea resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Rea.

237. Statistics of Wool—Fleece and pulled scoured, product 1912, 136,866,652 pounds.

379. Davis Cup (Tennis)—The English lawn tennis team, challengers, defeated the Australian team, defenders, in the matches played at Melbourne, Australia, 3 matches to 2, winning cup and world's championship for England. Results by matches: November 28, J. C. Parke (England) defeated N. E. Brookes (Australia), 8—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; C. P. Dixon (England) defeated R. W. Heath (Australia), 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. November 29, N. E. Brookes and A. W. Dunlop (Australia) defeated J. C. Parke and A. E. Beamish (England), 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. November 30, J. C. Parke (England) defeated R. W. Heath (Australia), 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; N. E. Brookes (Australia) defeated C. P. Dixon (England), 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

401. Six-day bicycle race held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 9 to 14, 1912, final standing of teams: Rutt and Fogler, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Bedell and Mitten, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Clarke and Hill, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Root and Hehir, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Drobach and Collins, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Grenda and Pye, 2,661 miles 5 laps; Kramer and Moran, 2,661 miles 4 laps; Perchicot and Egg, 2,661 miles 4 laps; Wells and Walker, 2,661 miles 3 laps; Brocco and Berthet, 2,602 miles 1 lap; Cameron and Thomas, 2,547 miles 3 laps; Carmen and Loftes, 2,466 miles 4 laps; Suter Brothers, 2,355 miles 1 lap. The record, 2,737 miles 1 lap, was made by McFarland and Moran in 1908. Six teams were tied for first place and two for second at the finish of the long race, and one rider from each team competed in the final mile sprint to decide the places and money prizes. The sprint racers finished as follows: First, Rutt; second, Bedell; third, Clarke; fourth, Root; fifth, Drobach; sixth, Grenda; seventh, Kramer; eighth, Perchicot.

421. Countries of the World—Negotiations for cessation of hostilities in the Balkans may result in change of area and population of countries affected. On Dec. 21, 1912, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Great Britain agreed on the principle of autonomy for Albania, with a provision guaranteeing to Servia commercial access to the Adriatic.

423. Dominican Republic—Eladio Victoria, President, resigned Nov. 28, 1912, and was succeeded by Archbishop Mouel as Provisional President.

424, 437. Italian Ministry and Government—A new ministerial department has been created, that of the Colonies (Tripoli, &c.). Colonial Minister—Hon. Pietro Bertolini.

425. Reigning Families of Europe—Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died Dec. 12, 1912.

464. Military Educational System, Coast Artillery School—The school year for officers and enlisted men is from Jan. 3 to Dec. 15, instead of Sept. 1 to July 1.

489. Diplomatic and Consular Service—Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, died December 15, 1912.

513. Sixty-third Congress—Salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way to and from seat of government. Salary of the Speaker is $12,000.

534. Roman Catholic Hierarchy, Dec. 2—The Pope at a consistory officially announced the appointments of the following American prelates: The Right Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond; the Right Rev. Patrick A. McGovern, Bishop of Cheyenne; the Right Rev. Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines; the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco. The Pope created a new Cardinal, Charles Baron Hornig, Bishop of Veszprim, Hungary. At the consistory the red hats were placed on the heads of Cardinal Francis X. Magl, Archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Cos y Macho, Archbishop of Valladolid; Cardinal Antonio Vico, Papal Nuncio to Spain; Cardinal Francis S. Bauer, Archbishop of Olmuetz, and Cardinal Enrique de Almarez y Santos, Archbishop of Seville; Cardinal A. Capecelatro died.

549. National Highway Protection Society—President, Frederic R. Coudert. Headquarters, 1 W. 34th st.

562. Alfred B. Nobel Prizes—The board of directors of the Nobel Institute announced in December that no Peace Prize would be awarded in 1912.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

625. Benefactions—Dr. Morris Loeb, chemist, left nearly a million dollars to scientific and charitable institutions, including $500,000 to Harvard University.

643. Record of Events—On December 9 the British Government presented its protest to the Secretary of State of the United States against free tolls in the Panama Canal for American coastwise vessels. On December 9 a conference of the leaders of the Progressive party was held at Chicago and Col. Roosevelt was named as candidate for President in 1916. On December 16 the Turko-Balkan peace conference began at London.

647. Death Roll—On December 12, Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, at Munich, aged 91 years. On December 13, Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop in charge of European churches, Cannes, France, aged 73 years. On December 15, Paul Smith, Adirondack guide and hotelkeeper, surgical operation, Montreal, aged 87 years. December 15, Peter Doelger, brewer, debility, New York City, aged 80 years. December 15, Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, pulmonary oedema, London, England, aged 75 years. December 15, Lieut. Parke of the British Navy and Askell Hardwick, manager of the Handley-Page Aeronautical Company, were killed by dropping of a monoplane at Wombley, England.

Parcels Post—Packages weighing up to eleven pounds and of not more than 72 inches in length, breadth and girth combined, may be sent through the mails. See page 115.

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NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THEIR ELECTION.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT OF THE 1908 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Feb. 10, 1909, the two Houses being assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the count of the electoral vote, and the count having been duly made and certified to, and the announcement thereof made to the two Houses assembled, the statement of the Tellers closed in these words:

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a SUFFICIENT DECLARATION OF THE PERSONS ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, each for the term beginning March 4, 1909, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The count of the electoral vote having been completed, and the result announced, the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved; and

"The Senate returned to its Chamber."

Ember and Rogation Days.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn; and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

Area of the Great Lakes of the United States.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	390	345	270	250	190
Greatest breadth in miles	160	84	105	60	52
Greatest depth in feet	900	1,800	1,000	204	412
Area in square miles	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Drainage in square miles	85,000	70,040	74,000	39,680	29,760
Height above sea-level in feet	600	578	574	564	234
Latitude, degrees north	46° 45′	41° 15′	43° 20′	41° 20′	43° 10′
	48° 50′	45° 55′	46° 10′	42° 50′	44° 10′
Longitude, degrees west	84° 30′	84° 40′	80° 10′	78° 35′	76° 20′
	92° 15′	87° 08′	84° 30′	83° 10′	79° 50′
Boundary line in miles	300	None	220	200	160
United States shore line in miles	955	1,320	510	370	230

The Jews of the World.

THERE are 11,483,876 Jews in the world, 8,876,299 are in Europe, 1,880,579 in America. The Russian Empire leads by far all the nations with 5,215,805. The United States follows second with 1,800,000. The distribution in the United States is very incomplete. While the city of Warsaw leads Russian cities with 220,000, New York City alone includes 905,000 Jews in its population. Philadelphia has only 100,000 and Chicago 98,000. New York City embraces one-thirteenth of the entire Jewish race. Every fourth person in New York is a Jew. Even London has only 140,000 Jews.—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

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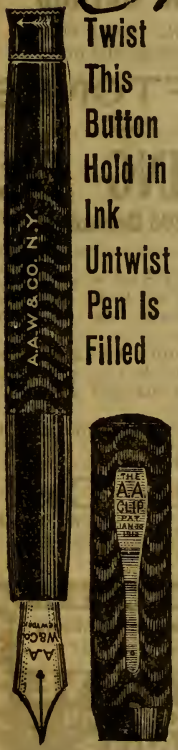

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Let us see what you are drinking when you drink a glass of light table wine like claret. Well, you are drinking the purest of water distilled by summer's sunshine. You are drinking a very little alcohol that comes from the sugar in the grape. You are drinking a number of natural fruit acids, such as tartaric, malic, racemic, pectic and succinic acid. The acids of the grape are good for digestion; they prevent and cure dyspepsia; they drive out the noxious matters that clog the system and cause skin eruptions. Thus, the fruit acids are nature's own blood purifiers and good complexion makers. For proof, go to the grape district of France and Italy, where every man, woman and child drink wine every day of their lives, to see what fine complexions and good digestions they all have.

Moreover, the acids of wine neutralize in the blood the effete matters that impair the mind and organs of the body and make them sluggish. You are drinking in wine malic acid, the element that makes cider so healthful and refreshing. You are drinking in wine albuminous matters which are of course necessary food elements. You are drinking tannin, one of the most useful properties and good for the arteries, for the saying is, "a man is as old as his arteries." You are drinking in wine phosphorus and iron in the form in which they are available as the source of brain and nerve energy. Phosphorus and iron and other mineral salts, such as silicates, magnesium, chalk, etc., being held naturally in suspension in Wine are easily assimilated in the human body, which is not the case when such heavy mineral salts are put up in artificial tonics. If you drink some Wine with your food you will not need any medicinal compounds; if you are "run down" and need a stimulant, Wine is better than any patent medicine or any drug.

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AAA 2

P & O

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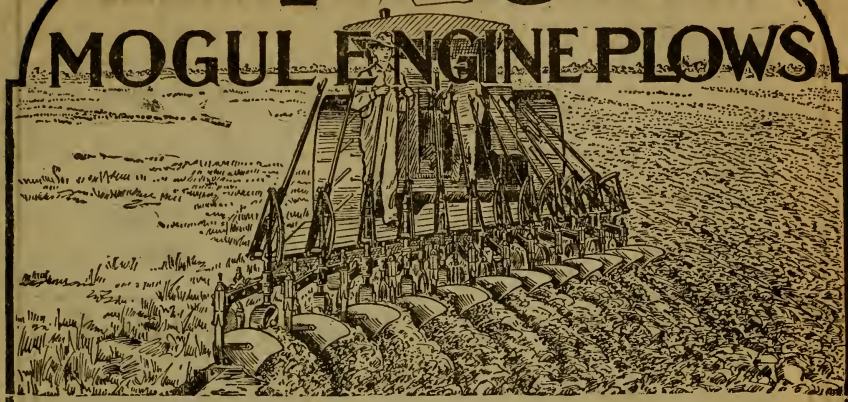

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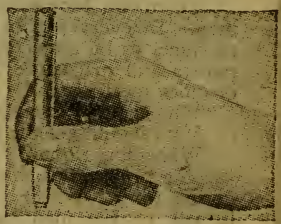

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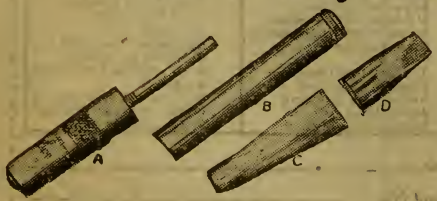

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Antikamnia Tablets

OPPOSED TO PAIN.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES

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FOR HEADACHES

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NEURALGIAS, LA GRIPPE, PAIN AND FEVER

ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS

FOR PAIN—(No matter where)
Dose:—Two tablets.
COLD-IN-THE-HEAD—(LaGrippe)
Dose:—Two every three hours.
FEVER—(Feverish Conditions)
Dose:—One every two hours.
HEADACHE—(All Kinds)
Dose:—Two, repeat two hours.
HEAT EFFECTS—(Dizziness)
Dose:—Two every three hours.
MELANCHOLIA—(From Worry)
Dose:—One every two hours.
NEURALGIA—(All Kinds)
Dose:—One every two hours.
OVERWORK—EXCESSES
Dose:—One every two hours.
SHOPPER'S or SIGHTSEER'S HEADACHE
Dose:—Two every three hours.

Antikamnia Tablets

THE name itself suggests what Antikamnia Tablets are, and what their remedial characteristics are:—Anti (Greek *Αντί*), Opposed to—and Kamnia (Greek *Καμνος*), Pain—thus we have "ANTIKAMNIA" which means "OPPOSED TO PAIN," a remedy to relieve pain and suffering. The genuine "Antikamnia Tablets" always bear the AK monogram and the genuine "Antikamnia & Codeine Tablets" bear the AK monogram. Tablets on account of their convenience and accuracy, are recognized as the most approved form for taking these remedies. For sale at all druggists.

The Journal of Medicine.

LIGHT ON PAIN

Antikamnia & Codeine TABLETS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Dose:—One dissolved on tongue.
BOWEL TROUBLES—(Diarrhœa and Pain)
Dose:—One every two hours.
HYSTERICAL CONDITIONS
Dose:—One every hour or two.
INSOMNIA—RESTLESSNESS
Dose:—One at bed-time.
MIGRAINE—HEMICRANIA
Dose:—One every hour.
NERVE SEDATIVE
Dose:—One every three hours.
NEURALGIA—(Grippal)
Dose:—One every two hours.
OVARIAN PAIN
Dose:—One every three hours.
WOMEN'S ACHES AND ILLS
Dose:—Two every three hours.

For All Coughs

To administer Antikamnia & Codeine Tablets most satisfactorily for coughs, advise patients to allow one or two tablets to dissolve slowly upon the tongue and swallow the saliva. For night coughs, take one on retiring.

When Women Suffer

Give one or two Antikamnia & Codeine Tablets every three hours. Indicated in the many nervous conditions evidenced at time of period. In short, they are a most reliable *remedy* for the conditions generally known as "Women's Aches and Ills."

The Clinic.

ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE TABLETS

FOR WOMEN'S ACHES AND ILLS

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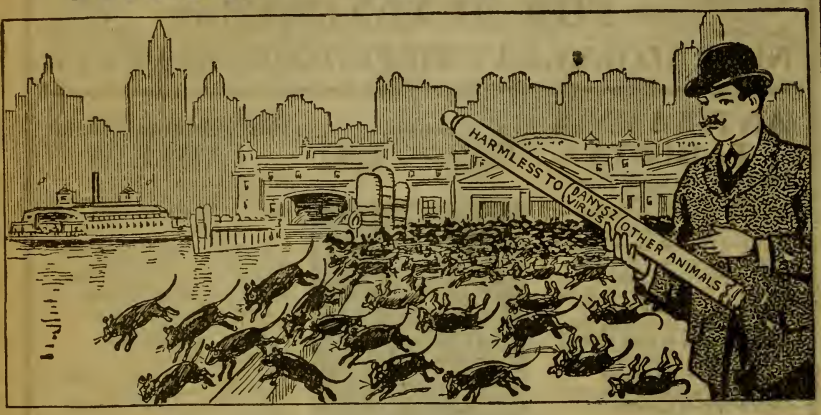
KILLED BY SCIENCE



By the aid of the wonderful bacteriological preparation discovered and prepared by Dr. Jean Danysz, Director of the Laboratory of Agricultural Micro-Biology of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, science has at last successfully solved the problem of exterminating rats and mice.

DANYSZ VIRUS
(DANNIS VIRUS)

contains the germs of a disease peculiar to rats and mouselike rodents only, and is **harmless to birds, human beings and animals** other than mouselike rodents. The rodents always **die in the open** because of feverish condition. The disease is contagious to them. The Virus is easily prepared and applied.

Danysz Virus is distributed in France and Holland by the Government. At the Russian seaport, Odessa, a city of over 400,000 inhabitants, the whole city was freed from rats by an application of Danysz Virus. In England Dr. Danysz was hailed as a modern Pied Piper.

The success of Danysz Virus in the United States has been phenomenal. First tried by the United States Superintendent of Warehouses in New York and declared by him as a **complete success**, it has been indorsed by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, college professors, doctors, steamship companies, warehousemen, theatre owners, bankers, meat packers, manufacturers, farmers, private individuals, &c., throughout the United States and Canada.

How Much to Use—A small house, one tube; ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous, not less than six tubes); one or two dozen for large stable with hayloft and yard, or 5,000 square feet floor space in factories and warehouses; three to six tubes per acre in case of open fields, game preserves, &c. Price, one tube, 75c.; three tubes, $1.75; six tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6.00; delivered.

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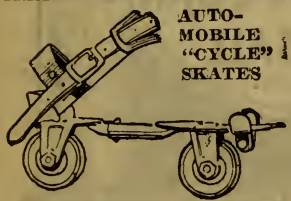

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Girls' Model—No. 1, extension 8 to 9 in.; No. 2, extension 9 to 10 in.
Boys' Model—No. 3, extension 9 to 10 in.; No. 4, extension 10 to 11 in.
Mounted with Steel or Rubber Rolls.
Price $3.75 per pair.

Boys' Model—No. 5, extension 8 to 10 in.; No. 6, extension 10 to 12 in.
Rubber Tires—4-Inch Wheels.
Price $7.50 per pair.
Men's Model—No. 7, extension 8 to 10 in.; No. 8, extension 10 to 12 in.
Rubber Tires—5-Inch Wheels.
Price $10.00 per pair.

AUTOMOBILE ROAD SKATES

Automobile "Cycle" Skates Are Particularly Adapted for Sidewalk use.

The SKATES are recommended by the leading Physicians as Health Makers for Boys and Girls.

Showing Construction — Steel and Wood Rolls.

Owing to their superior construction and the high-grade quality of the material throughout, they will outlast any other skate in the market.

Write for Catalogue.

HY-GRADE RINK SKATES

Men's Model—No. 9, extension 9 to 10 in.; No. 10, extension 10 to 11 in.
Women's Model—No. 11, extension 8 to 9 in.; No. 12, extension 9 to 10 in.
Mounted with Steel, Wood or Rubber Rolls—
Price $7.50 per pair.

Mounted with Boxwood, Dogwood or Maple Rolls.
Price $8.50 per pair.

Most of the professional and amateur skaters in the United States use the No. 999 Hy-Spede Racer.

HY-SPEDE RACER SKATE—No. 999. Made in All Sizes.

JOHN JAY YOUNG | **Manufacturer Hy-Grade Skates** | **155-157 WAVERLY PLACE New York, U. S. A.**

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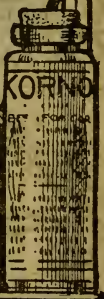
CORNS WITH KORNOL

THE ORIGINAL PAINLESS PAINT.

YOU PAINT THE CORN THAT'S ALL



Easily applied, with cork or brush, is not a salve that is almost impossible to apply and is dangerous. Not a bunglesome plaster that will eat into the tender flesh around the corn and liable you to blood poisining. Millions of bottles of "KORNOL" have been sold and we have as yet to hear of a complaint. "KORNOL" is the Neatest, Cleanest and most Convenient corn and callouse remover sold.

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"KORNOL" IS ON SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Specific Pill Is the Best Remedy for

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NERVE FORCE

Contains No Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, Morphia, Opium or Cocaine

This pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians and proven to be a most effective treatment for restoring vitality, no matter how originally impaired. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR Per Box by Sealed Mail

No C. O. D. or Treatment Scheme

PERSONAL OPINIONS—DEAR SIRS—I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I inclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, Dr. T. J. WEST, Aztec, N. M.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Nervous Debility, Weakness, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

SEND FOR FREE TREATMENT, SECURELY SEALED.

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For Weak Lungs Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. (Est. 1858)

The Master Cure for RHEUMATISM

Muller's Famous Prescription 100384

Used by Specialists and known since 1861 as the one good medicine for deep-seated and apparently hopeless cases. A safe, speedy and satisfactory treatment. Don't waste time with compounds, cure-alls and liniments. Insist on having Muller's Famous Prescription and success.

Cures Rheumatism and Gout any age or condition.

At Druggists, 75c. Bottle. Booklet mailed free.

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ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RING

TRADE-MARK E-C

Copyright, 1894, '5,'6; 1902, '4 and 1909, by W. G. Brownson.

REFERENCE—Northern National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

YOU WILL FIND US QUOTED IN FINANCIAL RECORDS.

THE following diseases are caused by acid in the blood and are cured by this ring, which takes from one day to two weeks, after the ring commences to work, according to disease and circumstances. The ring and the acid create an electro-chemical action, removing the excess of acid, which cures the disease and will keep it cured.

Bright's Diseases, Diabetes — it is not a habit with children. Chorea — St. Vitus's Dance, Chlorosis—green sickness—Painful and Excessive Monthly Periods. Uremia, Syncope, Epilepsy, Nervous Prostration, Nosebleed, Internal Hemorrhages, Rhinolith — a stony concretion formed in the nose — Adenoids, Polypus, Cataract, Goitre, Whooping Cough. Rheumatism — inflammatory, Gout, Lumbago, Articular, Sciatic, Muscular, Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, Neutritis, Valvular Rheumatism of Heart, Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatic Paralysis—Brain, Hair, Eyes, Ears, Limbs, Pen, Operators, Typewriters. Dropsy, Obesity, Fatty Degeneration of Heart. Appendicitis—Inflammation of Bowels, Chronic Dysentery, Acidity of Stomach, which causes the worst kind of constipation—the other is caused by liver disease. Cancer—carcinoma, Cancerous Tumors, Congestion of Kidneys, Stone in Bladder, Prostatitis, Gravel, Gall-Stone, Calculi, Deposit on Teeth, White Spots on Nails, Psoriasis, Salt-rheum, Varicose Veins and Ulcers. Varicocele — varicose veins in scrotum. Varicose Veins and Ulcers in Rectum — often mistaken for piles and fissure. The after effects of Diphtheria, Scarlet, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers.

This ring is not a cure-all. The ring will not cure liver disease and none of the liver diseases.

The ring will not work—deposit on ring and finger—unless it is necessary, but when it is necessary, it will work every second day and night, if it is a good fit and is used and cleaned as directed.

Price $2.00; Gold-covered $4.00. By Mail or will send by Express. Collect on Delivery, if you wish to pay charges. Send paper size of finger. Agents wanted at places not taken. Send for additional information. The $2.00 ring is sold on a three-weeks' guarantee; ring can be returned and money will be refunded if not satisfactory. Not for sale by jewelers or druggists. Any person who uses our name or copies from our advertising is fraudulently trying to do business on the reputation of this ring and will be prosecuted.

This ring is not for sale by wholesale houses or any person advertising cheap rings and can only be obtained from us and our authorized agents.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO RHEUMATIC, KIDNEY AND ALL ACID DISEASES HAVE EXPERIMENTED FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND SPENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, TAKING AND APPLYING REMEDIES. The time will certainly come when intelligent people will not submit to be experimented with, to see if a medicine can be made to cure acid diseases.

Any reputable physician will advise you that a permanent cure in that manner is impossible, as the acid is liable to accumulate again at any time, after you quit using the best remedies or any other treatment. That acid in the blood caused a limited number of diseases has always been admitted, but the knowledge of the fact that an excess of acid is the cause of so many diseases of hitherto unknown pathology has been a revelation to the medical profession.

By the use of the Electro-Chemical Ring the best results are obtained by an electro-chemical action, as it acts directly on the acid; reducing the intensity and quantity, until there is no surplus, when the ring will quit working, and will work only when it is necessary to keep the acid reduced.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RING CO.

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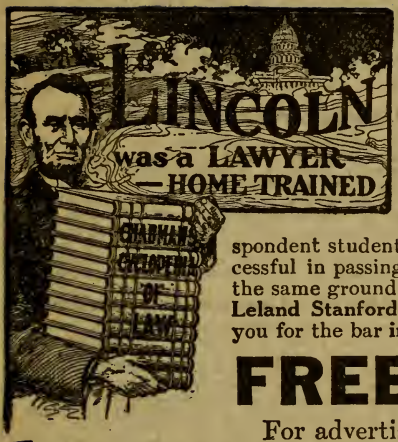

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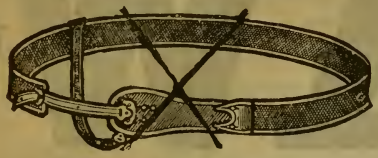
Trusses Like These Are A Crime



Get Rid of Elastic Bands, Springs and Leg-Straps. Such Harness Has Forced Thousands to Undergo Dangerous Operations.

Trusses like those shown above—the belt and leg-strap, elastic and spring contraptions sold by drug stores, surgical supply houses and many self-styled "Hernia Specialists"—make life miserable for everybody who wears them.

And—even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on—they do no good whatever.

Instead, they often do immense harm—they squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation—dig into the pelvic bone in front—press against the sensitive spinal column at the back.

The Plain Truth Is This.

Rupture—as explained in our free book—can't be relieved or cured—can't even be kept from growing worse—unless constantly *held in place.* Just as a broken bone can't "knit" unless the parts are held securely *together.*

And—just as a bandage or splint is the only way a *broken bone* can be held—the *right kind of a truss* is the only thing in the world that can keep a *rupture* from *coming out.*

What a difference it will make when you get *that* kind of truss.

And you *can* get *exactly* that kind of truss—without risking a *cent* of your money.

It's the famous *Cluthe* Truss or *Cluthe Automatic Massager.*

Far *more* than a truss—far *more* than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

So different from everything else for rupture that it has received 18 separate patents.

Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing.

No belt, elastic belt or springs around your waist, and no leg-straps. Self-regulating, self-adjusting. It is held in position by *suction*—can't shift or slip—the only truss in existence that is honestly *guaranteed* to hold your rupture every minute of the day.

Sent on 60 Days' Trial to Prove It.

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss—we have seen it work wonders for so many others—that we want to make one especially for your case and let you try it at our risk.

We'll give you 60 days' trial to prove that this truss will keep your rupture from coming out, when you are working and at all other times—that it will put an end to the trouble you've heretofore had with your rupture—that it will improve your condition. If the trial we allow you doesn't prove it, then the truss won't cost you a cent.

How It Strengthens and Heals.

In *addition* to *holding* the rupture the Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager is constantly giving a *strengthening massage* to the weak ruptured parts.

All automatically—the massage goes on all day long, all without any attention whatever from you.

This massage—which strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—is so remarkably *beneficial*—that nearly all feel better and stronger—get immediate relief—after trying this truss.

Get World's Greatest Rupture Book.

Don't go on letting your rupture get worse—don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our book of advice—which two cents for a stamp—or a penny for a postal—will bring you.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages, 21 separate articles, and 19 photographic pictures—took us over 40 years of day-after-day experience to find out all the facts we've put in it.

It explains the dangers of operations and why they don't always cure to *stay* cured. Tells why—for the protection of the public—drug stores should not be allowed to sell trusses.

Explains why belt, spring and elastic trusses can do no good. Exposes the humbug "methods," "appliances," "plasters," "systems," etc.

And tells all about the Cluthe Truss—just how it holds—how it gives the curing massage—how it is water-proof—how it ends constant expense—how you can get it on 60 days' trial—thus giving you plenty of time to make sure of its wonderful holding and healing powers—and gives names and addresses of over 5,000 people who have tried it and want you to know about it.

Write for it to-day—don't put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal, "Send me the Book." In writing us please give our box number as below—

Box 12—CLUTHE COMPANY
125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK CITY

Send me your Free Book on The Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✝ October 29, 1911.

WHEN Joseph Pulitzer, by the fire and force of brain and conscience, forged in THE WORLD a mighty weapon for the people fighting against privilege, he said on that 10th of May in 1883:

"Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cheap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new WORLD itself. * * * Truly democratic—dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse potentates * * * —that will expose all fraud and sham—fight all public evils and abuses—that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity."

At his death on October 29, 1911, the press of this nation and of all Europe, journalists, publicists, educators and statesmen, individually bore eager witness that he and THE WORLD had kept the faith. By their united testimony the newspapers of the nation were better, stronger, more independent, more successful because of his example, his inspiration and his life work.

The entrance of THE WORLD into national politics under its new owner was in the campaign of 1884, which, after a generation, restored the Democratic party to power. Twenty years later President Cleveland paid this tribute to its work: "I recall not less vividly how brilliantly and sturdily THE WORLD then fought for Democracy; and in this, the first of its great party fights under present ownership, it was here, there and everywhere in the field, showering deadly blows on the enemy. It was steadfast in zeal and untiring in effort until the battle was won; and it was won against such odds and by so slight a margin as to reasonably lead to the belief that no contributing aid could have been safely spared. At any rate, the contest was so close that it may be said without reservation that if it had lacked the forceful and potent advocacy of Democracy at that time by THE NEW YORK WORLD the result might have been reversed."

Joseph Pulitzer is dead but THE WORLD he guided for twenty-eight years fights on. It has proved itself no less forceful and potent as an advocate of Democracy in a victorious national campaign no less notable and vital.

It exposed to a doubting nation and for two years it has led the warring against Colonel Roosevelt's ambitions; it has led the fighting against the false doctrines the ex-President brought forth in his long campaign; it has led the nation-wide protest against President Taft's approval of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill and his vetoes of tariff reform bills in violation of party election pledges that had promised "revision of the tariff downward," and it has continued with untiring vigor its long, unending fight against bosses and against a vicious campaign contribution corruption system.

Before the campaign of 1908 THE WORLD, on January 6 of that year, when Woodrow Wilson was still President of Princeton University, editorially presented him to the Democratic party as "an available candidate" "qualified in every respect for the great office of President of the United States." The editorial continued: "Who would more surely command the undivided support of

the independent press? Who would appeal more strongly to the latent moral sense which twice elected Cleveland? Who would inspire a more helpful feeling of security and stability in the minds of all business men engaged in honest enterprise?"

THE FIGHT FOR A FREE PARTY AND A FREE CONVENTION.

Throughout the preconvention campaign of 1912 THE WORLD called for a free party and a free convention. THE WORLD declared that the issue was greater than any man, greater even than the Democratic party. "The best wisdom and the best patriotism in the Baltimore convention will be none too great to meet this crisis," it said. "For itself THE WORLD intends to remain free to give to the Democratic party the benefit of its disinterested advice and its unbiased judgment." Refusing to chain itself to the ambition of any candidate, urging with impartiality the careful weighing of all, it declared that it could support Oscar W. Underwood, Champ Clark, Woodrow Wilson or Judson Harmon "without sacrificing any of our political principles."

But after the selection of delegates to the national convention had brought to no candidate for the Democratic nomination the necessary two-thirds, THE WORLD on May 30 editorially came out for Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, showing by plain figures, cold facts and careful analysis that he was the ablest man, the wisest statesman and the strongest campaigner; and that he would be the most successful vote-getter the party could present to the people.

"THE WORLD believes," it said, "that he would be a progressive constitutional President whom the American people could trust and for whom they would never have cause to apologize."

And in that editorial THE WORLD called on Mr. Bryan "to throw his great political influence upon the side of Governor Wilson and aid the Democratic party to meet adequately this great crisis in the Nation's history. He has the most brilliant opportunity for disinterested patriotic leadership that has come to any American of this generation."

THE WORLD'S hard-hitting editorials throughout the convention battles had been daily before the eyes of every delegate. On the day following the nomination, in its bugle call for this latter-day Armageddon THE WORLD voiced the verdict of the Democracy:

"The nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President means a new Democracy. It means a new epoch in American self-government. The Democratic party at last has broken its shackles. It has emancipated itself. It has rehabilitated itself in power and principle. It has turned its face to the rising sun, to re-establish the faith of the American people in their own institutions. Woodrow Wilson will be the next President of the United States. But he will be more than that. He will be the first President of the United States in a generation to go into office owing favors to nobody except the American people and under obligations to nothing except the general welfare.

"No political boss brought about his nomination. No political machine carried his candidacy to victory. No coterie of Wall Street financiers provided the money to finance his campaign. He has no debts to pay to corrupt politics or to corrupt business. He was nominated by the irresistible force of public opinion, and by that alone. He stands before the country a free man. The American people have set out to regain possession of their government, and Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President because he embodies that issue. The bosses and the plutocrats who tried to prevent his nomination were beaten by the power of the people, and the power that nominated him is the power that will elect him.

"It is because Governor Wilson represents this vital principle that THE WORLD so persistently urged his nomination. It is because Governor Wilson represents this principle that he will be triumphantly elected in November. Such a man is imperatively needed, and the American people, true to their traditions in every crisis, have again found him."

By an overwhelming electoral majority the States of the Union have put their seal of approval on these principles, and rejoicing in this verdict THE WORLD looks forward to the coming four years of Democratic administration with confidence in the final verdict of history.

In the four months' triangular campaign, though the task of reporting adequately the doings of three great parties with unusually vigorous State fights taxed the resources of the paper's news columns, THE WORLD was able to present to its readers the fullest, clearest exposition of the oppressive burdens of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The figures were the work of months of its own experts ably assisted by such authorities as R. K. MacLea, and the presentation of the amazing facts vividly, pictorially and with many of the "jokers" required a page a day for sixteen issues. These features THE WORLD sent broadcast to important papers throughout the country.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HUGE CAMPAIGN CORRUPTION FUNDS.

It is with profound satisfaction that THE WORLD impresses on the attention of the public that this campaign of 1912 marked the end of a long fight which it has made in season and out of season against the corruption of huge campaign funds gotten together by the sale of privilege. "Frying the fat" out of tariff-protected industries was the terse characterization of B. F. Jones of Pittsburgh, the Republican National Chairman in 1884; "assessing the corporations" was Mark Hanna's plain, blunt, business man's expression when managing McKinley's campaigns in 1896 and 1900; "you and I are practical men" was the phrase in President Roosevelt's letter in 1904 to the man on whom he called at the eleventh hour to raise $250,000, "which turned 50,000 votes in New York" in Mr. Harriman's own words. Bad as conditions had been in 1896, in no campaign had this become so grave a scandal, or the contributions so scientifically "demanded" as in that campaign of 1904. With the unerring insight of his long experience and keen judgment, Mr. Pulitzer on October 1 of that year published in THE WORLD an editorial, the longest and most carefully prepared that he ever wrote—it filled a page and a half. "How about the great corporations which do contribute to the campaign fund?" he asked of the President who was then a candidate for re-election. "There is no big stick for them; no marines, no warships—nothing but secrecy, silence, solicitation, surrender."

He then put to the President—"not for the Democratic party but for democratic institutions; not against the Republican party but for the Republic," these ten questions that have become famous:

How much has the Beef Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Paper Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Coal Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Sugar Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Oil Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Tobacco Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Steel Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much has the Insurance Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much have the national banks contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?
How much have the six great railroad trusts contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

There was then no answer. There was a flaming retort from Colonel Roosevelt to Judge Parker when the Democratic candidate made on the stump kindred charges at the campaign's end. But the truth has come out—slowly, indeed, but surely. The first answer was forced out in the insurance investigation in 1905, which, thanks to THE WORLD'S persistent digging and Hughes' legal skill, became a powerful searchlight revealing a mass of hidden corruption. More appeared when THE WORLD on April 2, 1907, printed exclusively the famous letter of E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster. And in the testimony before the Senate sub-committee in the Summer and early Autumn the whole story came out. The ten questions have been answered and THE WORLD on October 1 reprinted its editorial of eight years before that its then unheeded warning might carry again its lesson to ears at last opened to facts and eyes clear to see and shun danger. Not again will a Mark Hanna raise from beneficiaries of privilege a $5,000,000 "slush fund." THE WORLD chronicled in November that the campaign fund of the successful Democratic party amounted to $1,100,000, contributed by over 90,000 individuals, with not a dollar received from any corporation.

THE WORLD'S service in the New York State campaign was not less valuable. Its staff of investigators, aided by efficient engineers, was put to work in the State Highways Department and showed in a series of articles how the department under the Dix-Murphy administration had been turned into a powerful political machine to the serious detriment of the roads, how money had been lavishly spent and how much had been wasted, to say the least, and how by an unconstitutional "expedited routes" system privileged persons and communities had profited with expensive roads at the expense of those for whose benefit the huge highway fund of $50,000,000 had been voted by the people. Governor Dix was not renominated; Boss Murphy kept his hand off the convention; and the Democrats nominated and elected William Sulzer Governor, a man who is pledged to an unbossed administration in which privilege gives way to the people.

Citizens of the Borough of the Bronx after the November election passed resolutions thanking THE WORLD for its ten years' fight helping that borough to become a county, an ambition happily attained by referendum on Election Day. To Senator Stephen J. Stilwell belongs the individual honor, for he, with tireless energy, put through the Legislature the bill that means so much to the political future of the Bronx, and, under wise leadership, of the State.

KEEP THE FAITH! CARRY OUT PARTY PLEDGES.

Though the new administration must wait until March 4 to take up its duties, THE WORLD began immediately after the election of Governor Wilson was assured to blaze the way to success. "Keep the Faith!" it cried as it editorially called attention to the fact that pressure had been brought to bear upon Woodrow Wilson not to call Congress in special session to revise the Payne-Aldrich schedules, and that pressure has been brought to bear upon the Democratic National Committee to oppose a special session.

"This is a counsel of infamy to which Mr. Wilson cannot and will not listen, and to which no honest Democrat should listen," said THE WORLD editorially.

"If the Democratic party postpones tariff revision it is doomed. Delay will be interpreted as proof of timidity and bad faith, and the sentiment of the country will turn at once against the Wilson administration. It is the first great duty of the party to stand behind President Wilson as a unit and carry out the platform pledges without a day's unnecessary delay. This is no time for a second exhibition of Democratic perfidy and dishonor. 'Keep the Faith!' "

THE WORLD at once sent telegrams to every Democrat elected to the new Congress, asking him where he stood on the question of calling an extra session to take up tariff reform. The response to the poll was instant and overwhelmingly insistent that the party meet and "Keep the Faith!" Governor Wilson, impressed, asked THE WORLD for the answers of the Congressmen and on November 15 began his administration by his announcement to the press:

"I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible."

LIGHT ON THE MONEY TRUST.

THE WORLD added another valuable chapter to the many that it has exclusively presented to the public by exposing the real inwardness of the so-called Roosevelt panic of 1907. It had furnished to the Stanley committee of Congress invaluable facts as to one outcome—the gobbling up of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Trust with the express permission of President Roosevelt. On June 13, while the Pujo committee of Congress investigating the so-called Money Trust was taking testimony in New York, THE WORLD published the actual facts surrounding the loan of $25,000,000 to the brokers on the Stock Exchange on October 24, 1907, the big day of the panic. THE WORLD showed that this was not the money of J. P. Morgan & Co., the reputed saviors of Wall Street, but was money deposited that very day with selected national banks by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou.

The facts in brief were thus published: The Secretary of the Treasury on October 23, when call money had reached 125 and the gravest fears seemed certain to be realized, found that his mere promise of relief had not helped the situation. That night there was another long conference in which Mr. Morgan participated. At the close after midnight on the morning of the 24th, Mr. Cortelyou issued this statement:

"As an evidence of the Treasury's position I have directed deposits in banks of this city to the amount of $25,000,000."

All the morning, bankers congregated around Mr. Morgan and William Rockefeller, who was with him in his office and learned to what extent each would share in the distribution of this money. Mr. Morgan was the absolute dictator. As soon as the word went forth that $25,000,000 would be loaned out on Stock Exchange collateral by the banks sharing in it, the tension was relieved. Brokers gladly paid the high interest rate—50 per cent.—demanded. They were told at the close of business to send over to Morgan's office and get a memorandum which directed each broker to some bank that had received a deposit of Treasury funds. Mr. Morgan's part was that of being in control of

both the bank and the United States Treasury funds, by agreement of Secretary Cortelyou and the bankers under his direct or dominant influence.

"As soon as I read that exclusive publication in THE WORLD this morning," said Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pujo committee, "I decided to examine Mr. Cortelyou and subpœna any member of J. P. Morgan & Co. I could reach. The testimony of these gentlemen (Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Charles Steele) has borne out fully everything stated in THE WORLD, and the evidence is conclusive that it was not the philanthropic Mr. Morgan but the Treasury of the United States that came to the rescue of the panic-stricken gamblers of the stock market."

From the records of the Sub-Treasury and of J. P. Morgan & Co. was put in evidence in consequence a table showing in brief that at this time the United States Treasury deposited in or loaned to fourteen banks $37,697,000; that these fourteen banks agreed to loan brokers $23,550,000; and that these fourteen banks actually did loan to brokers $18,945,000. Twelve of these fourteen banks are generally recognized as being important members of the Morgan-Rockefeller group. They are the First National, the National City, the Hanover, the Chase, the Fourth National, the Park, the Chemical, the Mechanics and Metals, the American Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of America. The other two banks, whose combined loans amounted to $800,000 only, were the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Importers and Traders.

THE WORLD on October 20 and on November 11 added to its record for public service by publishing exclusively valuable analyses of the report prepared by the expert accountants of the Money Trust investigation committee of Congress which showed that the Morgan-Rockefeller interests dominate properties of all classes with capital and funded indebtedness of $36,711,328,678, over one-third of the nation's wealth; and that in particular this same influence dominated 305 financial institutions (whose names, addresses and resources were given) with a total capital, surplus reserves and deposits of $8,097,631,011—all this through a maze of interlocking directorates. And THE WORLD announced that the committee's attorneys will strive to show that it is absolutely impossible for "outsiders" to finance any enterprise without the sanction of the "Money Kings;" that unwelcome competitors can be driven from the big pursuits of commerce with comparative ease if they offend those who hold the purse strings; and that there are few if any financial institutions in the country which are willing to withstand, or are capable of withstanding, the demands of the great Morgan-Rockefeller system of banks.

THE MURDER OF HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

Herman Rosenthal, an East Side gambler, who had sought the richer pickings of Broadway and the Tenderloin, went before Magistrate Butts at the West Side Police Court on July 12 and made an affidavit charging oppression against Police Inspector Cornelius Hayes and Police Captain William Day of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and asking for a warrant for their arrest because a policeman was being kept on permanent post in his gambling house, No. 104 West Forty-fifth Street since April 15, when it had been raided and put out of business by Police Lieutenant Charles Becker and his "Strong-Arm" squad. The Magistrate denied the request, holding the evidence presented insufficient, but all the newspapers printed the story of Rosenthal's futile visit, and an interview with him. He made open charges against the police, declared that a lieutenant of police was his partner in the gambling house, having put up $1,500 on a chattel mortgage and collecting 20 per cent. of the profits of the house. He said he had laid the facts of the oppression before the District-Attorney, and, mentioning names, said he knew the entire system of "protection" and knew the men who were getting the thousands of dollars paid in weekly by the gamblers.

THE WORLD knowing that there was a very real basis for the gambler's charges did not drop the case. It sent a staff correspondent with Rosenthal's interview to see District-Attorney Whitman, who was at Newport. Mr. Whitman said: "I have had the charge made by Rosenthal under investigation for some time. I have no sympathy with Rosenthal the gambler. As such he is beyond the pale. But I have real use for Rosenthal, who, abused by the police, proposes to aid decency and lawfulness by revealing conditions that are startling. The boldness of some of the operations is astounding. The trail leads to high places, even if only a small part of the accusation of Rosenthal and others is substantiated. This man will have a chance to tell his story to the Grand Jury."

Another reporter of THE WORLD went to see Rosenthal and asked him for the facts to back up the accusations in his interview. Rosenthal demurred, saying that the police system was so strong that no newspaper would print the facts. He was told that he was mistaken; that THE WORLD would print them. Rosenthal then late that Saturday afternoon came to THE WORLD office and made an affidavit detailing the facts on which he had made his accusation against the police and naming Lieutenant Charles Becker as the man who had loaned him $1,500 and as partner had taken 20 per cent. of the profits of his gambling house.

Lieutenant Becker, hearing of the existence of the affidavit, came down to THE WORLD office that same Saturday evening with his counsel, John W. Hart and was shown it as well as the interview with the District-Attorney. Lieutenant Becker said that under the rules of the Police Department he was not free to make any statement in regard to the charges, although he emphatically denied their truth. THE WORLD on Sunday published exclusively Rosenthal's affidavit in full, the interview with the District-Attorney, and the denials of Lieutenant Becker and his counsel. The publication aroused the city. District-Attorney Whitman hurried back to his office to make a thorough investigation of the charges presented in the columns of THE WORLD. Police Commissioner Waldo started back from Toronto, and the gamblers, apprehensive, were in panic. Rosenthal was persistent and announced his intention of going again before Magistrate Butts with additional charges and evidence. The police officials had nothing to say.

Mr. Whitman on Monday, July 15, made an appointment with Rosenthal to go over all his evidence at the District-Attorney's office on the following morning. Herman Rosenthal did not keep that appointment. In executing that affidavit printed in THE WORLD he had unwittingly signed his own death warrant. That night, two hours after midnight, he was called out of the café of the Metropole Hotel on West Forty-third Street a hundred feet from the heart of Broadway and shot to death.

The boldness of the crime was amazing. The city was aroused by its audacity and profoundly shocked by the too-evident connection between the System, the imminent investigation and the murder of the victim that had dared to "squeal."

The news spread with amazing rapidity. A telephone message from THE WORLD office awoke District-Attorney Whitman and he hastened at once to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where the body of the murdered informer was taken, and personally assumed charge of the case. His promptness was of inestimable value to the cause of justice. The murderers, known to be a party of four, had escaped in a gray automobile. A passerby had caught its number, 41313, and had hurried to the police station to report it. He had been promptly locked up and other numbers appeared on the blotter. A telephone message had also brought Lieutenant Becker to the station house. After his first analysis the District-Attorney declared:

"I accuse the Police Department of New York, through certain members of it, with having murdered Herman Rosenthal. Either directly or indirectly it was because of them that he was slain in cold blood, with never a chance for his life."

THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE AROUSED.

The investigation of the crime furnished dramatic disclosures daily. The public conscience was aroused in all except the highest officials of the city. The Police Department seemed unable or unwilling to find the murderers, but the District-Attorney was tireless and the newspapers of the city held up his hands. After a week's investigation THE WORLD was able to name the East Side gangsters who were the actual murderers. Evidence accumulated fast. Jack Rose, a gambler and a collector of graft for Lieutenant Becker; "Bridgie" Weber, another gambler, with rooms at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and Harry Vallon, all accomplices in the murder, one by one gave themselves up to the police and were handed over to Mr. Whitman. On July 29 they confessed the plot. The Grand Jury was quickly summoned at night and heard their stories under promise of immunity, indictments were found at once and Lieutenant Becker was arrested at his desk and lodged in the Tombs on a charge of murder.

At last on August 15 THE WORLD printed exclusively and verbatim "Jack" Rose's confession of the crime. The full story filled a page and a half. It startled New York, though the city might well have been fed full with sensations. Rose told how he had collected graft money for Lieutenant Becker. The District-Attorney had already found bank accounts in the name of the Police Lieutenant or his wife amounting to $50,000, besides a newly built house, real estate and some stocks and bonds. He told further how Becker had called for him, told him that Rosenthal was "getting dangerous," and that "he must be stopped." Becker, he went on, told him to get some of "Jack" Zelig's gang and have Rosenthal "croaked." Rose demurred at murder, but ultimately yielded to Becker's strength and dominance. He fixed the job with his friends Vallon and Weber, who had money. They got Zelig out of the Tombs, where he was confined on a charge of carrying a revolver (a "frame-up" by Becker's men, he declared), and arranged a cold-blooded compact with four of Zelig's gang to kill Rosenthal. A fourth figure was brought in after the murder, Sam Schepps, who went with Rose when $1,000 of "Bridgie" Weber's money was paid to the gunmen for their job by Becker's orders.

Justice, thoroughly aroused, moved fast and sure. The District-Attorney put Becker on trial before Justice Goff on October 7, and under the latter's steady driving the trial was concluded on October 24, when at midnight the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The police lieutenant is in Sing Sing under sentence of death. With him are also the four hired gunmen, base products of the East Side: Frank Muller, alias "Whitey Lewis;" Frank Cirofici, alias "Dago Frank;" Louis Rosenberg, alias "Lefty Louie," and Harry Horowitz, alias "Gyp the Blood." They stood trial together before Judge Goff on November 8, and on November 19, after but twenty minutes deliberation, all four were also found guilty of murder in the first degree, and they also were sentenced to death. Rose, Vallon and Weber, having turned State's evidence, were set free.

The Becker trial consumed but seventeen days. In spite of the long search for gunmen and witnesses, a verdict was reached 100 days after Rosenthal was murdered. In celerity and dignity the trial has set a new standard for famous cases in New York.

"Becker has been convicted of the murder of Rosenthal. /The System has been convicted of the murder of Rosenthal. But what next?" said THE WORLD in watchful warning on this serious municipal situation. "Will Becker in the end escape just punishment through an appeal to the technicalities of the law? Will the System itself escape extermination through the inability of a government of law to cope with a government of crime? Justice is still on trial in New York, in spite of the righteous verdict of the Becker jury. It is on trial in the appeal that Becker's counsel will make to the courts of last resort. It is on trial in the devious and intricate processes of the law's delay, which money can always buy from cunning counsel. It is on trial in the attitude of State and City Government toward a Police Department which can harbor Beckers who traffic in law and traffic in human life. * * * Regardless of Becker's conviction, the shadow of the System still hangs over New York City. Even to-day the men who testified against him are in terror of their lives. The law is not dealing merely with a handful of miserable wretches who murdered a gambler. It is dealing with a great conspiracy in which murder was purchased to protect the shameless profits of official corruption. This is the balance in which the administration of the criminal law in New York must be weighed. This is the condition of government which leaves the administration of justice on trial so long as the technicalities of criminal procedure stand between Becker and the sentence of the court."

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF CHARLES H. HYDE FOLLOWED.

Following these convictions, District-Attorney Whitman at once put Charles H. Hyde on trial before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court. Hyde, the protégé and former law partner of Mayor Gaynor, had been appointed to the important office of City Chamberlain by the Mayor, but had resigned that office May 3, 1911, after he had been indicted for bribery under Section No. 372 of Article 34 of the penal law of New York. The specific offense charged was that he had forced Joseph G. Robin, head of the Northern Bank, to lend $130,000 to the tottering Carnegie Trust Company on August 22, 1910, under threat of withdrawal of large city deposits if he refused, and promise of the deposit of additional city money if he consented. The crime charged was rare; the proof was technical and difficult to get before a jury; and the defendant's long fight for delay and then for acquittal had been stubbornly made by able counsel. The trial began on November 19 and ended at midnight on the 29th with a speedy verdict of guilty. There was a singular kinship between the case of Hyde and the case of Becker. In each there was the grossest abuse of power by a public official; the same arrogance of might and a similar official alliance with criminals. "While the memory of Hyde's fate remains," said THE WORLD the morning of the verdict, "no other City Chamberlain will use the money of the people for the profit of crooked finance and criminal banking. Just as the verdict of the jury in the Becker case dealt a staggering blow to the police system, so the verdict of the jury in the Hyde case has dealt a blow to that other system in which corrupt business is in partnership with corrupt politics."

Robin's bank, the Northern, was closed by the State Banking Department on December 27, 1910, and soon after that Robin was arrested, charged with having stolen $27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank. On January 7, 1911, the Carnegie Trust Company also was closed by the State Banking Department. THE WORLD had obtained convincing information that the City Chamberlain, Charles H. Hyde, was the key to the situation. Mr. Hyde was not at his post of duty; he was often absent, and at this time was said to be on a vacation and his address was refused. During the Fall of 1910 a legislative committee was investigating a scandal about the dispensing of a fund of some $500,000 gathered from men eager to have horse racing restored to its former condition in the State. Hyde's name had been freely mentioned as one of a number of men who had knowledge of how this fund was spent and a subpœna had been issued for him. Wide search followed. At last a WORLD staff man ran him down, finding him on his houseboat Stop-a-While in Florida. Hyde then hurried back to New York, reaching this city after an absence of forty-five days on the day after the legislative committee adjourned. The Carnegie Trust Company had long been tottering. Hyde, who had become a friend of William J. Cummins, its president, first deposited city money in that company in March, 1910. He was very helpful to his friends and at the time he left his office he had $1,000,000 of city money on deposit there. Though he had

been deliberately sidetracked, Comptroller Prendergast, warned, had taken action immediately on Hyde's departure from the city and had drawn out the city's cash at the rate of $50,000 a week, so that he had reduced the deposit to $650,000 by the first week of January, 1911. Cummins went to Mayor Gaynor's house in Hyde's absence and pleaded for hours with him to direct Hyde's deputy to deposit with his company $500,000 more of the city's money to stave off bankruptcy. The Mayor declined to interfere and the next morning the State Banking Department closed the doors of the Carnegie Trust. Its affairs were greatly involved.

This was the situation that confronted Mr. Hyde on his return. Robin, who had been led to believe that he would be "taken care of," found himself deserted. He chose on March 1 to plead guilty and gave the District-Attorney valuable information. Mr. Whitman's efforts were bringing to light evidence that portended indictments, when THE WORLD, which had been closely following the events and aiding the efforts to get at the facts, discovered that the powerful hidden influences opposed to the investigation had reached Governor Dix and had prevailed upon him to send a letter to Mr. Whitman taking the entire matter out of his hands and supplanting him with Attorney-General Carmody.

THE WORLD promptly turned the searchlight of publicity upon this action and in an exclusive page story on March 9, 1911, gave the extraordinary facts to the people. THE WORLD took this occasion to give the public also a most valuable piece of evidence which it had discovered—a list of eighteen banks which had gotten various sums of city deposits from the City Chamberlain, ranging from $25,000 to $750,000; and had thereupon loaned Cummins's Carnegie Trust Company sums ranging from $35,000 to $500,000. The total of city cash concerned was $3,915,567, and the known loans were considerably in excess of $2,625,000. THE WORLD was able to give a full story of the events leading to the Governor's unprecedented action and to name many of the men concerned in this effort to blanket investigation by the prosecuting attorney of the county.

THE WORLD'S exposure amazed and aroused the community and was the first great step in awakening people to the condition of affairs. It also strangled the plan. Both Whitman and Hyde hurried to Albany. Governor Dix, becoming better conversant with the situation, revoked his order and told District-Attorney Whitman to go ahead. The investigation went on before the Grand Jury; within a fortnight indictments were found against William J. Cummins on which he was convicted, followed soon by indictments against Joseph E. Reichmann on which this director of the Carnegie Trust Company was also convicted; and finally on May 1, 1911, by the indictment of City Chamberlain Hyde. Two days later Hyde resigned his office. Further and stronger indictments were found on May 11. Then began a series of legal technical moves and countermoves that delayed the trial of the former City Chamberlain until November 19, 1912. The trial then was sensational and made notable by the testimony given by eight bankers as to the coincidence of deposits of city money and of loans made to Cummins's distressed trust company.

The meaning of the Hyde verdict and the Becker verdict is that "New York is no longer a province to be looted," said THE WORLD editorially. "The partnership between crime and official corruption has been dissolved by public sentiment and due process of law. Becker and Hyde were both representatives of a single system—a system that for years has been buying and selling government for the profit of individual corruption. Becker was an agent of this system in its lowest, most degraded and most sordid form. Hyde was an agent of the same system in its more subtle and respectable form. Becker sold government to crooks, gamblers and thugs. Hyde sold government to corrupt bankers and financiers. The long struggle against political graft and corruption is finally bearing its fruit. New York is no longer cynical and indifferent, and it is undergoing the most notable civic reform that it has undergone since the passing of Tweed." And it is with deep satisfaction that THE WORLD recalls its persistent untiring efforts to rouse the public conscience, clarify and crystallize intelligent public opinion, and arm and strengthen public action against intrenched corruption.

THE STORY OF PANAMA BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois introduced this resolution in Congress:

"Whereas, as a former President of the United States has declared that he 'took' Panama from the Republic of Colombia without consulting Congress; and

"Whereas, the Republic of Colombia has ever since petitioned this country to submit to The Hague Tribunal the legal and equitable question whether such taking was in accordance with or in violation of the well-established principles of the laws of nations; and

"Whereas, the Government of the United States professes its desire to submit all international controversities to arbitration, but has steadily refused arbitration to the Republic of Colombia; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives be, and the same hereby is, directed to inquire into the same; send for books, papers and documents; summon witnesses; take testimony; and report the same, with its opinions and conclusions thereon, to this House with all convenient speed."

The House referred the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and its chairman, William Sulzer, wrote to THE WORLD asking this paper to place at the disposal of his committee the evidence bearing on the subject which it had collected in preparation of its defense in the suit for criminal libel instituted by the Government of the United States against that paper. THE WORLD agreed to produce so much as was relevant to the inquiry and sent Henry N. Hall of THE WORLD staff to Washington to present it to the committee. After Mr. Rainey had set forth the broad points of the case Mr. Hall on February 9 was called before the committee and for seven days presented "The Story of Panama" with varied documentary evidence. Much of the evidence THE WORLD had collected was new, as owing to the complete collapse of the Government's case against it the paper's attorneys had had no opportunity of bringing it out in court. As he concluded the presentation of the evidence Mr. Hall said to the committee: "I have not spoken here as the advocate of Colombia nor as the prosecutor of Mr. Roosevelt. I have endeavored fairly and impartially to place the truth before you as I saw it from the documents gathered by THE WORLD. I trust you will arrive at a just and satisfactory solution of this momentous question. I sincerely hope you will find some way of settling a difference with Colombia which ought to be settled because the United States is losing in South American trade to-day very nearly as much as it is spending on the construction of the Panama Canal, and you are paying for the Panama Canal twice, once in cash and once in trade. But apart from sordid or commercial interests, there are other and higher reasons why this controversy ought to be settled. 'Righteousness alone exalteth an nation.' Truth, justice, honor demand that Colombia's claims be satisfied; and the Congress and people of this country owe it to themselves to satisfy those claims in a manner consistent with the dignity of the United States, and in keeping with its glorious traditions."

HURD'S STORY OF RESCUE OF TITANIC'S PASSENGERS.

When the great White Star steamship Titanic, carrying 2,181 men, women and children, crashed into an iceberg off the Banks in the night of April 14 and sank, the newspapers

strained every effort to get for their eager readers the facts of the terrible calamity. Wireless telegraphy slowly, laboriously, and well nigh miraculously flashed through the ocean air the names, often garbled, of the 705 survivors, but brought little else of news. That waited until the Cunarder Carpathia with its freight of rescued came to port four days afterward. THE WORLD was singularly favored by fortune. On board the Carpathia, bound out with his wife for a European vacation, was Carlos F. Hurd, a member of the staff of the ST. LOUIS-POST-DISPATCH, and therefore of THE WORLD. It fell to his lot to be a witness of the scenes of rescue and to help minister to the bereaved ones on the return to New York. He wrote the full vivid, graphic story of the wreck and rescue, and, coming up the bay, tossed the copy safely wrapped in a cigar box over the rail to WORLD men chasing alongside in a tug. His story was hurried to THE WORLD office, put in type, and before the shipwrecked passengers had left the Cunard pier the full dramatic story of the disaster and rescue was being read on the streets and in the homes of New York and being telegraphed to the papers of every city and town in the country.

THE WORLD on the earliest wireless report of the sea tragedy declared that it was due to speed-madness, demanded an investigation that would lead to laws compelling better wireless rules, adequate lifeboat provision for all passengers and the ship's company at sea, and new steamship lanes south of the ice region. Investigation that followed here and in England has already resulted in such new laws and regulations; without waiting for the compulsion of law the big lines refitted their steamships and even rebuilt some on safer plans as dictated by the grim lessons of the disaster.

INVESTIGATION OF FACTORY CONDITIONS.

In May and June THE WORLD sent to the more important cities of the State a staff correspondent to get first hand knowledge of the conditions of factory life in New York State that were being investigated by the New York State Factory Investigating Commission. This commission had been at work several months zealously and without pay. Its chairman is Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, the members being Assemblymen A. E. Smith, Hamilton, Jackson and Phillips, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Samuel Gompers, Robert E. Dowling and Simon Brentano. Abram I. Elkus, regent of the State University, is its counsel, and Dr. George M. Price is the director of investigation. THE WORLD staff correspondent found conditions similar to those it had uncovered. He found ample proof that women are employed in slaughter houses, and in steel and iron foundries; that many employés are underpaid; that they are usually treated with less consideration than the machines they operate; that women are doing the work of men because they can be hired cheaper; that children are working long hours under the law; that machines dangerous to life and limb are too often operated without efficient safeguards; that ventilation is often wholly inadequate; that sanitary conditions in many factories are abominable and lead to the breeding of disease; and that little precaution is taken to guard against fatalities by fire. THE WORLD correspondent found some factories in excellent condition, but, like the commission, found many "sore spots." THE WORLD printed pages of the reports of his investigation. Wherever a factory had been named in the testimony taken by the commission THE WORLD offered its owners an opportunity to make such refutation as they saw fit and to give its representative visual proof of any inaccuracies. The searchers for truth met with hearty co-operation from city officials and bitter opposition from manufacturers who resented interference. The investigation by the commission has already done great good. It has remedied conditions in certain factories, awakened the conscience of employers and caused the passage of laws which will be exceedingly helpful. Yet there remains much to be accomplished.

FIGHTING FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

Two State laws remedying grave evils exposed by THE WORLD'S investigations were put on the statute books in 1912. It has been made a misdemeanor for a druggist to have fraudulent drugs in his possession, no matter whether or not he offers them for sale. This drastic provision of the penal code was rendered necessary by the serious condition of affairs in city pharmacies exposed by THE WORLD in 1911, and corroborated by an investigation made by ex-Comptroller Herman A. Metz and others this year. Then, too, on April 15 went into effect the Brennan law prohibiting the storage of any food products for a period longer than ten months. The law was a direct result of THE WORLD'S agitation in the interest of pure food.

THE WORLD has one fight always on hand that demands—and gets—eternal vigilance. It is against the persistent black smoke producers who, on the least relaxation of attention, poison the air of New York with rolling clouds of black, sooty bituminous coal smoke from the tall chimneys of factories, office buildings and apartment houses. It is cheaper. Simple automatic devices could be put in the furnaces and chimneys if the owners had public spirit. As they have not, it was necessary for THE WORLD to make a three-weeks' campaign in the Summer and to print the law, the names of the violators of that law, and the commissioners and inspectors responsible for letting them violate it before the nuisance was abated. THE WORLD expects to be obliged to do this again and again if the city is to be kept clean. It will do its part cheerfully. The law is plain.

Another fight against slothful injustice which THE WORLD has kept up has been to improve conditions in the naturalization bureau of the Supreme Court. County Clerk William F. Schneider bore this witness in a lecture before the Naturalization Aid League: "The changes which I have brought about are due entirely to the publication in the NEW YORK WORLD of a series of articles entitled 'The Bread Line.' To THE WORLD more than to any other agency must be attributed the credit for the success I have had in putting a stop to abuses and also the immense increase in the number of our naturalized citizens during the last two years."

UPLIFT FOR THE RISING GENERATION.

The public school children of the greater city enjoyed for the seventh year the keen interest and aid of THE WORLD. One hundred and fifty-seven schools held field day meets in 1912 under the auspices of the SUNDAY WORLD and the star athletes of these schools, graded for age, size and weight, made up the list of fifteen hundred contestants for THE WORLD'S silver and bronze medals and bronze pins at the concluding field and track games at Curtis High School athletic field, Staten Island, on October 12. In the preliminary meets 54,000 boys competed. In the seven years of SUNDAY WORLD field days, 928 separate school athletic meets have been held, with 235,000 contestants; 23,000 SUNDAY WORLD medals have been won, and 1,000 banners have been presented by THE WORLD as class trophies.

Still unsatisfied with this success, THE WORLD extended its efforts to cover also the vacation playgrounds recently established by the Board of Education. When the Summer months were over Dr. Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent of Schools, and Superintendent of the vacation playgrounds and recreation centres, wrote to THE WORLD thanking it for "its most generous support" and saying that the success was remarkable, the aggregate attendance having been approximately 5,500,000. He added:

"To provide healthful recreation and amusement for this vast army of children has been no small task, and in co-operating with this department in seeking to establish a definite aim to this work THE WORLD has rendered a valuable public service. The medals so generously donated by THE WORLD have enabled us to carry on baseball contests in all the boroughs and to provide suitable prizes for the winners. This has served to create among the different playgrounds a spirited and

healthful rivalry. In also publishing the news of the various meets of the playgrounds THE WORLD has been a powerful factor in bringing the work of the playgrounds to the attention of the public."

Hundreds of SUNDAY WORLD bronze medals and pins were also awarded among the four thousand children enrolled in the School Garden Clubs as prizes for field work and for growing seeds in boxes at home and in schools.

In August and September the SUNDAY WORLD also gave thousands of individual drinking cups to the school children of New York—"one of the very best things that any newspaper has ever done," declared a district superintendent.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Public confidence in the accuracy of THE WORLD'S news columns was shown strikingly by a little incident in April. A conference was on in Philadelphia between a committee representing the United Mine Workers of America and another of the operators in the anthracite coal regions to arrange a scale. The mine workers, after the final conference, telegraphed to all their local organizations: "See article in NEW YORK WORLD this morning (April 13). Be guided by that in dealing with the men."

Then, too, Warren B. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, chose THE WORLD as the best medium for placing his exclusive statement of wage-increase demands of his great organization before the bar of Public Opinion. In like manner THE WORLD has presented the side of the Industrial Workers of the World in an authorized page interview with William D. Haywood.

The year 1913 will see another of THE WORLD'S ten political planks of 1883 an accomplished fact after a thirty years' fight. The amendment to the Constitution which will permit a tax on incomes has been adopted by thirty-four States; four States have rejected it and of the ten whose Legislatures have not yet acted it is certain that two will join their sister States to make the necessary three-fourths vote. Another piece of public service was a poll of Senators, Congressmen, Governors and public men of the country which disclosed a large majority in favor of one Presidential term without re-election.

The American athletes who formed the winning Olympic team at Stockholm thanked THE WORLD for placing its columns at the disposal of their committee to assist in raising the large sum of money needed to pay their expenses to and at the games.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR FREE CONCERTS.

In December, 1911, THE WORLD announced that it had given $10,000 for a series of free orchestra concerts in the auditoriums of the city's schools, under the personal direction of Prof. Henry T. Fleck, head of the Department of Music of the Normal College. Sixty-one successful concerts were given and at some the attendance reached 5,000. The total attendance was 125,000. When Mme. Frances Alda sang in the Normal College auditorium 2,000 people were turned away unable to gain admission. The New York City Orchestra, numbering sixty pieces, added much. The orchestral were conducted by Prof. Fleck, Prof. Cornelius Rubner, of Columbia University; Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, of the City College; Leo Schultz, 'cellist of the Philharmonic Society, and Frank Damrosch, head of the Musical Institute of Art. Among the soloists were Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Mme. Jomelli, Mme. Alda, Mme. Chalia, sopranos; Miss Dagmar Rubner, pianist; Signor Alessandroni, baritone; Albert Spalding, violinist; Arthur Friedheim, Albert von Doenhoff, pianists; Mlle. Borschneck, Signor Prati, Edmund Thiele, Mme. Carrie Bridewell, Claud Cunningham, Edith Goold, Edward Dethier, Carrie Hirschman, Harriet Barkley, Virginia Root, Marion Van Duyn, Elsie Epstein, S. Freeman, H. Hepner, Hector Orpheus, M. Rosenzweig, Vivian Holt, S. Mirtz, Mme. Saltzberg, Miss Raphael, L. S. Samoiloff, Henrietta Bach and Angelo Secchi. These concerts provided for by THE WORLD were absolutely free and were primarily for the benefit of the music-hungry public which cannot afford to pay the prices asked at the Metropolitan Opera or Carnegie Hall. The last concert was given on March 17 in the auditorium of Public School No. 95 in West Houston Street. At its close Borough President George McAneny said: "In behalf of the city I recognize what has been done for the city by this series of THE WORLD'S popular concerts. It has been a distinct public service, characteristic alike in conception and in execution of the public spirit and genius of that great publisher and splendid citizen, Joseph Pulitzer." Prof. Fleck said: "The purpose of the series may fairly be considered to have been accomplished. It was to give the city authorities an object lesson in the need for just such popular performances of good music. Thanks to THE WORLD, it realized the importance of the subject, and with its usual public spirit rose to meet the people's need, making it possible for me to carry out my ideas."

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Joseph Pulitzer's plans for a School of Journalism for the endowment of which he gave $1,000,000 supplemented by another $1,000,000 by his will, have been put in operation by President Butler and the trustees of Columbia University. Aided by the keen interest and experienced judgment of the Advisory Board an efficient teaching staff of twenty-four was selected in the Spring and Dr. Talcott Williams, long editor of the PHILADELPHIA PRESS, was placed at its head as Dean, a choice worthy of the high ideals of the foundation. The cornerstone of the stately building which is to be its home at the corner of Broadway and 116th Street was laid by Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer, widow of Mr. Pulitzer, on July 2 with simple ceremony. Inquiries flowed in during the Summer and September saw 100 students enrolled, representing twenty-one countries and states, including China and New Zealand. Nine of these are women. The school was formally opened on September 30 with exercises in Earl Hall when Dean Williams spoke of the ideals of its founder, and set forth the wide scope of the work for the year.

THE EVENING WORLD'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

THE EVENING WORLD, with pardonable pride, reviewed on October 10—its twenty-fifth anniversary—its more notable journalistic accomplishments during those years. "While the news of the world at large is never slighted and is always accurately and fairly presented," it said, "THE EVENING WORLD is essentially a newspaper of New York for New Yorkers and visitors within our gates." Reasserting its principles set forth in its first editorial utterance on October 10, 1887, it continued: "For twenty-five years the people of New York have piled proof upon proof of esteem and friendliness for the newspaper thus given into their keeping. During the first three months of its existence the average daily circulation of THE EVENING WORLD was 74,000. To-day that circulation exceeds 400,000. Its readers number a million and a half. To-day, therefore, this newspaper asks no more than proudly to renew its pledge made a quarter of a century ago to the public that has so generously trusted it. The great brain which for twenty-four years directed its policy and enterprise, whose ideals from the first moment inspired and shaped its course, is forever withdrawn. But THE EVENING WORLD dedicates itself anew to the sacred duty of carrying fearlessly and tirelessly forward the task from which its founder never turned or faltered—to watch over and further the happiness and well-being of the people to whom by right of solemn declaration and heroic sacrifice the institutions and liberties of this city and country shall from all time descend."

Esperanto.

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

THE following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC:

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules, and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to anyone whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

Esperanto is now used for all civilized purposes by many hundreds of thousands of persons in all civilized countries. It made its appearance in the United States in an organized form in 1905, when the first society for its study was formed in Boston, and this was followed soon afterward by societies in New York and Philadelphia. It is now promoted by a large and flourishing national association, the "Esperanto Association of North America."

Esperanto has a large literature, over a hundred periodicals, including a number in the United States, being published and a large and powerful "Universal Esperanto Association" maintains a regular system of consulates all over the world, to facilitate the transaction of all kinds of legitimate business for its members by means of the common tongue.

International congresses of Esperantists have been held at Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Washington, and Antwerp. The last was attended by delegates representing the Esperantists of forty different nations and languages.

The Esperantists of America have established in Washington an office from which may be obtained without charge, any desired information of the movement. Address "Esperanto Office," Washington, D. C.

The Principal Languages of the World.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.

German by more than	120,000,000 of people.	Spanish by more than	55,000,000 of people.
Russian " " "	90,000,000 " "	Italian " " "	40,000,000 " "
French " " "	60,000,000 " "	Portuguese " " "	30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English	3,681	Spanish	108
Low German	126	Portuguese	21
Dutch	207	Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources	2,493
Scandinavian	693	Slavonic	31
German	333	Lithuanian	1
French from Low German	54	Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit	163
" " Dutch or Middle Dutch	45	European non-Aryan languages	20
" " Scandinavian	63	Semitic: Hebrew	99
" " (1) German	85	Arabic	272
" " (2) Middle High German	27	Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian	135
" " (3) Old High German	154	African languages	32
" " (4) Teutonic	225	American	102
" (Romance languages)	297	Hybrid	675
" from Latin	4,842	Unknown	12
" " Late Latin	828		
" " Italian	162	Total	19,160
Celtic	170		
Latin (direct)	2,880		
Provencal, from Latin	25		
Italian	99		

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

Negro Disfranchisement.

THE total number of Afro-American males of voting age in the United States in 1910 was 2,459,327, or 9.1 per cent. Many of these voters in the Southern Democratic States are practically disfranchised and debarred from voting. The law prescribes the qualifications of all voters, without regard to race, color or previous condition; but the conditions are so hard that few colored voters can meet the tests required of them and, technically at least, required of all men. No man can vote who has not been registered, and no man can be registered who does not possess either an educational or property qualification, the registration officers being the judges of the educational qualification of voters, and the tax books determining the property requirement.

ELECTION LAWS OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The following are sections of some of the election laws of the South:

Alabama—1st. Those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language and who have worked and who have been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situated in this State upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right of any real estate situate in the State assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more, or the owner in good faith in his own right or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith of her own right of personal property in this State assessed at taxation at three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real estate or personal property for the year next preceding the year for which he offers to register shall have been paid unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Georgia—1st. Elections by the people shall be by ballot, and only those persons shall be allowed to vote who have first been registered in accordance with the requirements of law.

"Par. 2. Every male citizen of the State who is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upward, not laboring under any of the disabilities named in this article, and possessing the qualifications provided by it, shall be an elector and entitled to register and vote at any election by the people; provided, that no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

"Par. 3. To entitle a person to register and vote at any election by the people he shall have resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months next preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him since the adoption of the Constitution of Georgia of 1877, that he may have had an opportunity of paying agreeably to law. Such payment must have been made at least six months prior to the election at which he offers to vote, except when such elections are held within six months from the expiration of the time fixed by law for the payment of such taxes.

"Par. 4. Every male citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector and to vote at all elections of said State who is not disqualified under the provisions of section 2 of article 2 of this Constitution, and who possesses the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section, or who will possess them at the date of election occurring next after his registration, and who, in addition thereto, comes within either of the classes provided for in the five following subdivisions of this paragraph.

"1. All persons who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the Revolutionary war, or the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the States, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, of the State of Georgia in the war between the States, or,

"2. All persons lawfully descended from those embraced in the sub-division next above, or,

"3. All persons who are of good character, and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, or,

"4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and correctly write the same in the English language when read to him by any one of the registrars, and all persons who, solely because of physical disability, are unable to comply with the above requirements, but who can understand and give reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State that may be read to them by one of the registrars, or,

"5. Any person who is the owner in good faith in his own right of at least forty acres of land situated in this State, upon which he resides, or is the owner in good faith in his own right of property situated in this State and assessed for taxation at the value of five hundred dollars."

"Par. 5. The right to register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph 4 shall continue only until January 1, 1915. But the registrars shall prepare a roster of all persons who register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph 4, and shall return the same to the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of their counties, and the Clerks of the Superior Court shall send copies of the same to the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of these officers to record and permanently preserve these rosters. Any person who has been once registered under either of the sub-divisions 1 or 2 of paragraph 4 shall thereafter be permitted to vote, provided he meets the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section.

"Par. 6. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars

on the ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the five sub-divisions of paragraph 4 shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said sub-divisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court to be tried as other appeals.

"Par. 7. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force.

"Par. 8. No person shall be allowed to participate in a primary of any political party or convention of any political party in the State who is not a qualified voter."

Louisiana—"Section 3. He (the voter) shall be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application therefor, in the English language or his mother tongue, which application shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person or memorandum whatever, except the form of application hereinafter set forth.

"Section 5. No male person who was on January 1st, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, and no male person of foreign birth, who was naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1885, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this Constitution; provided, he shall have resided in this State for five years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration, and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to September 1st, 1898, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after that date."

Mississippi—"Section 244. On and after the first day of January, 1892, every elector shall, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or to give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

North Carolina—"Art. VI—Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and shall show to the satisfaction of the registrar his ability to read and write any such section when he applies for registration, and before he is registered; provided, however, that no male person who was, on January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States where he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications aforesaid: Provided, that it shall be made to appear to the registrar that he or his ancestor was entitled to vote prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in any State in the United States, as prescribed by article six, section four, of the Constitution, and such person, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered, and no registrar shall have the right to inquire whether such person can read or write."

South Carolina—"Section 174. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upward, not laboring under disabilities named in the Constitution of 1895 of this State, and who shall have been a resident of the State for two years, in the county one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months before any election, and shall have paid six months before any election any poll tax then due and payable, and who can read and write any section of the said Constitution submitted to him by the registration officers, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more and who shall apply for registration, shall be registered."

Virginia—"Sec. 20. After the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, every male citizen of the United States, having the qualifications of age and residence required in Section Eighteen, shall be entitled to register, provided:

"First. That he has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under this or the former Constitution, for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he come of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; or,

"Second. That, unless physically unable, he makes application to register in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officers, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and, if so, the State, county, and precinct in which he voted last, and,

"Third. That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the officers of registration, which questions, and his answers thereto, shall be reduced in writing, certified by the said officers, and preserved as a part of their official records.

"Sec. 21. Any person registered under either of the last two sections, shall have the right to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject to the following conditions:

"That he, unless exempted by Section Twenty-one, shall, as a prerequisite to the right to vote after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, personally pay, at least six months prior to the election, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under this Constitution, during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote; provided that, if he register after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, he shall, unless physically unable, prepare and deposit his ballot, without aid, on such printed form as the law may prescribe; but any voter registered prior to that date may be aided in preparation of his ballot by such officer of election as he himself may designate."

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" " of 1906	1907	65
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" "	1894	81
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THE astronomical calculations in this work were expressly made for it by Dr. J. Morrison, and are given in local *Mean Time.*

Chronological Eras.

The year 1913 corresponds to the year 7421-22 of the Byzantine era; the year 7422 commencing on September 1; 5673-74 of the Jewish era, the year 5674 commencing at sunset on October 1; 2666 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; 2689 of the Olympiads (or the first year of the 673 Olymplad commencing July 1); 2573 of the Japanese era, and to the first of the Taisei; 1331-32 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1332 beginning on November 30. The 138th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1913.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	E	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	14	Roman Indiction	11
Epact	22	Solar Cycle	18	Julian Period	6626

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, Apr. 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

The Seasons.

				D.	H.	M.		
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins	March	21	12	10	A. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins	June	21	8	1	P. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins	September	23	10	45	A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins	December	22	5	27	A. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to February 12; March 28 to June 1; August 4 to September 16; November 23 to end of year.
VENUS—April 24 to end of year.
MARS—January 1 to end of year.
JUPITER—January 1 to July 5.
SATURN—May 29 to December 7.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—February 12 to March 28; June 1 to August 4; September 16 to November 23.
VENUS—January 1 to April 24.
MARS—Not in this year.
JUPITER—July 5 to end of year.
SATURN—January 1 to May 29; December 7 to end of year.

Church Memoranda for 1913.

January.

1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas
6 Epiphany.
12 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany
19 Septuagesima Sunday
26 Sexagesima Sunday.

February.

1 Saturday.
2 Quinquagesima Sun.
5 Ash Wednesday.
9 i. Sunday in Lent.
16 ii. " "
23 iii. " "
27 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).

March.

1 Saturday.
2 iv. Sunday in Lent.
9 v. " "
16 Palm Sunday.
21 Good Friday.
23 Easter Sunday.
25 Annunciation.
30 i. Sunday aft. Easter.

April.

1 Tuesday.
6 ii. Sunday aft. Easter.
13 iii. " " "
20 iv. " " "
23 St. George.
27 v. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.

1 Thursday, Ascension
4 Sunday aft. Ascension
11 Whit Sunday.
18 Trinity Sunday.
25 i. Sunday aft. Trinity.

June.

1 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity
8 iii. " " "
15 iv. " " "
22 v. " " "
24 St. John (Baptist).
29 vi. Sunday aft. Trinity

July.

1 Tuesday.
6 vii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
13 viii. " " "
20 ix. " " "
25 St. James the Apostle.
27 x. Sun. aft. Trinity.

August.

1 Friday.
3 xi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
10 xii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
17 xiii. " " "
24 xiv. " " "
31 xv. " " "

September.

1 Monday.
7 xvi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xvii. " " "
21 xviii. " " "
28 xix. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 Wednesday.
5 xx. Sun. aft. Trinity.
12 xxi. " " "
18 St. Luke Evangelist.
19 xxii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
26 xxiii. " " "

November.

1 Saturday-All Saints.
2 xxiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xxv. " " "
16 xxvi. " " "
23 xxvii. " " "
30 Ad. Sun.-St. Andrew.

December.

1 Monday.
7 i. Sunday in Advent.
14 iii. " " "
21 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John Evangelist.
28 i. Sun. aft. Christmas
31 Wednesday.

Church Fasts.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

Divisions of Time.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of $50''.26$ annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B. C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 200 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Standard Time.

PRIMARILY, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A. M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A. M., and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A. M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Table of Days Between Two Dates.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	..	90	...	151	...	212	243	....	304	....	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	....	455	....	516	....	577	608	....	669	..	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

Easter Sunday.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10.
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1884—Mar. 30.

1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26.
1838—April 15.
1839—Mar. 31.
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11.
1842—Mar. 27.
1843—April 16.
1844—April 7.
1845—Mar. 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—Mar. 31.
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27.
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—Mar. 23.
1857—April 12.
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—Mar. 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—Mar. 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.

1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar. 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar. 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—Mar. 29.
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15.
1901—April 7.

1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23.
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31.
1908—April 19.
1909—April 11.
1910—Mar. 27.
1911—April 16.
1912—April 7.
1913—Mar. 23.
1914—April 12.
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23.
1917—April 8.
1918—Mar. 31.
1919—April 20.
1920—April 4.
1921—Mar. 27.
1922—April 16.
1923—April 1.
1924—April 20.
1925—April 12.
1926—April 4.
1927—April 17.
1928—April 8.
1929—Mar. 31.
1930—April 20.
1931—April 5.
1932—Mar. 27.
1933—April 16.
1934—April 1.

1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28.
1938—April 17.
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25.
1944—April 9.
1945—April 1.
1946—April 21
1947—April 6.
1948—Mar. 28.
1949—April 17.
1950—April 9.
1951—Mar. 25.
1952—April 13.
1953—April 5.
1954—April 18.
1955—April 10.
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21.
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29.
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14.
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.

1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6.
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3.
1989—Mar. 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23.

Legal Holidays in the Various States.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States (including District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska), except Kansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally).

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

MARCH (Third Tuesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: (every Presidential year) in North Dakota.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the U.S. is inaugurated.

MARCH 21, 1913. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

MARCH 22. EMANCIPATION DAY; In Porto Rico.

APRIL (First Monday). ANNUAL SPRING ELECTION: In Michigan.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday). CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska), except Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina. In Louisiana, known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

JUNE 11. KAMEHAMEHA DAY: In Territory Hawaii.

JUNE (Last Wednesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In North Dakota.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

JULY 10. ADMISSION DAY: In Wyoming.

JULY 15. PIONEER DAY: In Idaho.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY 25. LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS: Porto Rico.

JULY (Fourth Saturday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Texas.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Missouri. In Michigan (last Tuesday preceding every general November election).

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1913 LABOR DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia and Alaska). In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish.

SEPTEMBER. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Wisconsin, First Tuesday. In Oregon, even years.

SEPTEMBER (Third Saturday). REGATTA DAY: In Territory of Hawaii.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER (first Friday). PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

NOVEMBER — GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois (in Cairo, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Rockford and Springfield), Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1913 in States holding such elections the date is November 4.

NOVEMBER — 1913. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States (except Kansas), and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in many States, although in some it is observed as designated by the Governor.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana in all cities exceeding 10,000 inhabitants; in Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more; in New Hampshire in State offices.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Time Difference.

Places.	When It Is 12 o'Clock Noon According to				At	
	Eastern (a)	Central (b)	Mountain (c)	Pacific (d)	London.	Paris.
	Standard Time in the United States					
IT IS AT						
Aden.....Arabia	8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	2.51 P. M.
Amsterdam.....Holland	5.20 P. M.	6.20 P. M.	7.20 P. M.	8.20 P. M.	12.20 P. M.	12.10 P. M.
Athens.....Greece	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	8.35 P. M.	9.35 P. M.	1.35 P. M.	1.26 P. M.
Berlin.....Germany	5.54 P. M.	6.54 P. M.	7.54 P. M.	8.54 P. M.	12.54 P. M.	12.45 P. M.
Bombay.....India	9.51 P. M.	10.51 P. M.	11.51 P. M.	12.51 A. M.	4.51 P. M.	4.42 P. M.
Bremen.....Germany	5.33 P. M.	6.33 P. M.	7.33 P. M.	8.33 P. M.	12.33 P. M.	12.23 P. M.
Central Time (b)....United States	11.00 A. M.	....	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.	5.51 A. M.
Constantinople.....Turkey	6.56 P. M.	7.56 P. M.	8.56 P. M.	9.56 P. M.	1.56 P. M.	1.47 P. M.
Copenhagen.....Denmark	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12.50 P. M.	12.41 P. M.
Dublin.....Ireland	4.34 P. M.	5.35 P. M.	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	11.35 A. M.	11.26 A. M.
Eastern Time (a)... United States	....	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	6.51 A. M.
Hamburg.....Germany	5.10 P. M.	6.40 P. M.	7.40 P. M.	8.40 P. M.	12.40 P. M.	12.31 P. M.
Havre.....France	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	12 NOON	11.51 A. M.
Hong Kong.....China	12.37 A. M.*	1.37 A. M.*	2.37 A. M.*	3.37 A. M.*	7.37 P. M.	7.27 P. M.
Honolulu.....Hawaii	6.29 A. M.	7.29 A. M.	8.29 A. M.	9.29 A. M.	1.29 A. M.	1.19 A. M.
Liverpool.....England	4.48 P. M.	5.48 P. M.	6.48 P. M.	7.48 P. M.	11.48 A. M.	11.39 A. M.
London.....England	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	....	11.51 A. M.
Madrid.....Spain	4.45 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	7.45 P. M.	11.45 A. M.	11.36 A. M.
Manila.....Philippine Islands	1.04 A. M.*	2.04 A. M.*	3.04 A. M.*	4.04 A. M.*	8.04 P. M.	7.54 P. M.
Melbourne.....Australia	2.40 A. M.*	3.40 A. M.*	4.40 A. M.*	5.40 A. M.*	9.40 P. M.	9.31 P. M.
Mountain Time (c). .United States	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	1.00 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	4.51 A. M.
Pacific Time(d).....United States	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	4.00 A. M.	3.51 A. M.
Paris.....France	5.09 P. M.	6.09 P. M.	7.09 P. M.	8.09 P. M.	12.09 P. M.	....
Rome.....Italy	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12.50 P. M.	12.41 P. M.
Stockholm.....Sweden	6.12 P. M.	7.12 P. M.	8.12 P. M.	9.12 P. M.	1.12 P. M.	1.03 P. M.
St. Petersburg.....Russia	7.01 P. M.	8.01 P. M.	9.01 P. M.	10.01 P. M.	2.01 P. M.	1.52 P. M.
Vienna.....Austria	6.06 P. M.	7.06 P. M.	8.06 P. M.	9.06 P. M.	1.06 P. M.	12.57 P. M.
Yokohama.....Japan	2.19 A. M.*	3.19 A. M.*	4.19 A. M.*	5.19 A. M.*	9.19 P. M.	9.09 P. M.

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

(a) "Eastern" includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

(b) "Central" includes: Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

(c) "Mountain" includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

(d) "Pacific" includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

Old English Holidays.

These holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

January 6. Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

February 2. Candlemas: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

February 14. Old Candlemas: St. Valentine's Day.

March 25. Lady Day: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24. Midsummer Day: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

July 15. St. Swithin's Day. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

August 1. Lammas Day: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

September 29. Michaelmas: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

November 1. All-hallowmas: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

November 2. All Souls' Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

November 11. Martinmas: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

December 28. Childermas: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

The Magnetic Poles.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been located in latitude 72° 23′ S. and longitude 154° E., by Prof. Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole, which left New Zealand on January 1, 1908.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

Table of Memorable Dates.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jarusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted toChristianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of all England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades begau.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct.12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov.17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Florida, settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug.24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept.2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.

A. D.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug.1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan.21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 Irish Irish Rebellion.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept.10.
1814 The printing machine Invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise adopted.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 S. Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.

A. D.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb.12
1851 First International Exhibit'n, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 Pres. Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept. 24.
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept.1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great Earthquake in Southern Italy.
1909 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Revolution in Portugal. Republic established.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.

The French Revolutionary Era.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.	
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.	
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.	
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.	
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.	
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.	
Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.	
Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.	
Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.	
Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.	
Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.	
Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.	

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Petes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

1913

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mar.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Aug.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Sept.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

1914

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Anniversaries.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Jan. 29. William McKinley born, 1843.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battle-ship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
March 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
April 6. The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, 1909.
April 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
Ap. 18-19. Earthquake and great conflagration at San Francisco, 1906.
April 19. Primrose Day in England, Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
April 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.
May 13. First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 20. Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 3. King George V. born, 1865.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
June 15. King John granted Magna Charter at Runnymede, 1215.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
June 28. Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., 1776.
July 1 Dominion Day in Canada.
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.
July 2 President Garfield shot, 1881.
July 3. Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered. 1898.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Aug. 28. Montenegro became a kingdom, 1910.
Sep. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sep. 6. President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
Sep. 10. Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.
Sep. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
Sep. 13. Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.
Sep. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sep. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Sep. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sep. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Sep. 20. Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
Oct. 8-11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered, Yorktown, 1781.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 14. The South Pole reached by Capt. Raoul Amundsen, 1911.
Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 16. The great fire in New York, 1835.
Dec. 22. Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
Dec. 25-26. Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.
Dec. 28. Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—1.

For ascertaining the Day of the Week for any given Time from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Year 2200.

RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by 7.

If there is no remainder, the day is Sunday.
" 1 is the remainder " Monday.
" 2 " " Tuesday.
" 3 " " Wednesday.
" 4 " " Thursday.
" 5 " " Friday.
" 6 " " Saturday.

Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder.

EXAMPLE:

Week-day of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1913.

Factors for

Day. Month. Century. Year.

22 + 5 + 5 + 2 = 34

34 divided by 7 leaves 6 remainder, therefore the day will be *Saturday*.

MONTHS.
For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Factors.	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
	1	**4**										

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).
The year 00 of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

Old Style, ended Sept. 2, 1752—a Wednesday.	**2**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**
	9	**8**	**7**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**
	16	**15**	**14**				**17**
New Style, began Sept. 14, 1752—a Thursday.	18		17		**20**	19	
	22		21		**24**	23	
	26		25		**28**	27	
	and every succeeding fourth Century.						
Factors.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YEARS.
Leap years in heavier type.

00	1	2	3		**4**	5
6	7		**8**	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15		**16**
17	18	19		**20**	21	22
23		**24**	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31		**32**	33
34	35		**36**	37	38	39
	40	41	42	43		**44**
45	46	47		**48**	49	50
51		**52**	53	54	55	
56	57	58	59		**60**	61
62	63		**64**	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71		72
73	74	75		**76**	77	78
79		**80**	81	82	83	
84	85	86	87		**88**	89
90	91		**92**	93	94	95
	96	97	98	99		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

The system of this Calendar is taken from one printed in Whitaker's (London) Almanac.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—2.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753, *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.								Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1753g 1754d	1781g 1782d	1800e 1801a	1828q 1829a	1856q 1857a	1884q 1885a	1900g 1901d	1928h 1929d	a	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1755e 1756p	1783e 1784p	1802b 1803c	1830b 1831c	1858b 1859c	1886b 1887c	1902e 1903a	1930e 1931a	b	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757c 1758f	1785c 1786f	1804h 1805d	1832h 1833d	1860h 1861d	1888h 1889d	1904k 1905f	1932k 1933f	c	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1759g 1760q	1787g 1788q	1806e 1807a	1834e 1835a	1862e 1863a	1890e 1891a	1906g 1907d	1934g 1935d	d	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1761a 1762b	1789a 1790b	1808k 1809f	1836k 1837f	1864k 1865f	1892k 1893f	1908l 1909b	1936l 1937b	e	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1763c 1764h	1791c 1792h	1810g 1811d	1838g 1839d	1866g 1867d	1894g 1895d	1910c 1911f	1938c 1939f	f	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1765d 1766e	1793d 1794e	1812l 1813b	1840l 1841b	1868l 1869b	1896l 1897b	1912m 1913e	1940m 1941e	g	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1767a 1768k	1795a 1796k	1814c 1815f	1842c 1843f	1870c 1871f	1898c 1899f	1914a 1915b	1942a 1943b	h	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1769f 1770g	1797f 1798g	1816m 1817e	1844m 1845e	1872m 1873e		1916n 1917g	1944n 1945g	k	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1771d 1772l	1799d	1818a 1819b	1846a 1847b	1874a 1875b		1918d 1919e	1946d 1947e	l	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1773b 1774c		1820n 1821g	1848n 1849g	1876n 1877g		1920p 1921c	1948p 1949c	m	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1775f 1776m		1822d 1823e	1850d 1851e	1878d 1879e		1922f 1923g	1950f 1951g	n	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1777e 1778a		1824p 1825c	1852p 1853c	1880p 1881c		1924q 1925a	1952q	p	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1779b 1780n		1826f 1827g	1854f 1855g	1882f 1883g		1926b 1927c		q	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—The letters in the list of "*Years* from 1753 to 1952," refer to the table headed with the *Months*, the figures in which refer to the same figures at the head of the table of *Days*. For example: To know on what day July 4, 1913, will fall look for 1913 in the table of *Years*. The letter "*e*" is attached. Look for the same letter in the table of *Months* and in a parallel line under July is the figure 2, which directs to column 2 in the table of *Days* below, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Friday.

TABLE OF DAYS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday). *Black.*—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green.*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1913.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.					NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				
5673.			1913.		5674.			1913.	
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan.	9	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Oct.	2
Adar	1	"	Feb.	8	"	4	Fast of Gnadaliah	"	5
"	14	Purim	"	21	"	10	" Expiation (Yom Kippur)	"	11
Veadar	1	New Moon	Mar.	10	"	15	Feast of Tabernacles	"	16
Nisan	1	"	April	8	"	22	" Eighth Day	"	23
"	15	Passover	"	22	"	23	" Rejoicing with the Law	"	24
Yiar	1	New Moon	May	8	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Nov.	1
"	14	Second Passover	"	21	Kisley	1	"	"	30
Sivan	1	New Moon	June	6	"	25	Dedication of the Temple	Dec.	24
"	6	Pentecost	"	11	Tebet	1	New Moon	"	30
Tamuz	1	New Moon	July	6				1914.	
"	17	Fast of Tamuz	"	22	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan.	28
Ab	1	New Moon	Aug.	4	Adar	1	"	Feb.	27
"	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	"	12	"	14	Purim	Mar.	12
					Nisan	1	New Moon	"	28
Elul	1	New Moon	Sept.	3					

The year 5673 is an embolismic perfect year of 385 days, and the year 5674 an ordinary common year of 354 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1913.

A. D. 1913, A. M. 8022.

NEW STYLE.		Holy Days.	Old Style.		NEW STYLE.		Holy Days.	Old Style.	
Jan.	14	Circumcision	Jan.	1	July	12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June	29
"	19	Theophany (Epiphany)	"	6	Aug.	19	Transfiguration	Aug.	6
Feb.	15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb.	2	"	28	Repose of Theotokos	"	15
Mar.	16	Carnival Sunday	Mar.	3	Sept.	12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	"	30
"	19	Ash Wednesday	"	6	"	21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept.	8
April	7	Annunciation	"	25	"	27	Exaltation of the Cross	"	14
"	20	Palm Sunday	April	7	Oct.	14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct.	1
"	25	Great Friday	"	12	Nov.	28	First Day of Fast of Nativity	Nov.	15
"	27	Holy Pasch (Easter)	"	14	Dec.	3	Entrance of Theotokos	"	20
May	6	St. George	"	23	"	22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec.	9
"	27	Coronation of Emperor*	May	14	1914.				
June	5	Ascension	"	23	Jan.	7	Nativity (Christmas)	"	25
"	15	Pentecost	June	2				8023	
"	16	Holy Ghost	"	3	"	14	Circumcision	Jan	1

*Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1913.

YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.
1331	Muharram (New Year)	Dec. 11, 1912	1331	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	Aug. 4, 1913
"	Saphar	Jan. 10, 1913	"	Shawall	Sept. 3, "
"	Rabia I	Feb. 8, "	"	Dulkaada	Oct. 2, "
"	Rabia II	Mar. 10, "	"	Dulheggia	Nov. 1, "
"	Jomadi I	April 8, "	1332	Muharram (New Year)	" 30, "
"	Jomadi II	May 8, "	"	Saphar	Dec. 30, "
"	Rajab	June 6, "	"	Rabia I	Jan. 28, 1914
"	Shabaan	July 6, "			

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 30	4 37	1 51	7 24	4 43	1 48	7 19	4 48	1 45	7 4	5 6	1 36
2	Th	7 30	4 38	3 3	7 24	4 44	2 59	7 19	4 49	2 54	7 4	5 6	2 41
3	Fr	7 30	4 39	4 14	7 24	4 45	4 8	7 19	4 50	4 2	7 4	5 6	3 45
4	Sa	7 30	4 40	5 23	7 24	4 46	5 17	7 19	4 51	5 10	7 4	5 6	4 49
5	S	7 30	4 41	6 27	7 24	4 47	6 19	7 19	4 52	6 13	7 4	5 7	5 49
6	M	7 30	4 42	7 22	7 24	4 48	7 15	7 19	4 53	7 8	7 4	5 7	6 45
7	Tu	7 30	4 43	sets.	7 24	4 49	sets.	7 19	4 54	sets.	7 4	5 8	sets.
8	W	7 30	4 44	5 47	7 24	4 50	5 53	7 19	4 55	5 59	7 4	5 9	6 27
9	Th	7 29	4 45	6 52	7 24	4 51	6 56	7 19	4 56	7 1	7 4	5 10	7 15
10	Fr	7 29	4 46	7 56	7 24	4 52	7 59	7 19	4 57	8 2	7 4	5 11	8 12
11	Sa	7 29	4 47	8 58	7 23	4 53	9 0	7 19	4 58	9 2	7 4	5 12	9 8
12	S	7 29	4 48	9 59	7 23	4 54	10 0	7 19	4 59	10 1	7 4	5 12	10 3
13	M	7 29	4 49	10 58	7 23	4 55	10 58	7 18	5 0	10 57	7 4	5 13	10 56
14	Tu	7 28	4 50	A. M.	7 23	4 56	11 59	7 18	5 1	11 58	7 3	5 14	11 52
15	W	7 28	4 51	12 1	7 22	4 57	A. M.	7 18	5 2	A. M.	7 3	5 15	A. M.
16	Th	7 27	4 53	1 8	7 22	4 58	1 5	7 17	5 3	1 3	7 3	5 16	12 53
17	Fr	7 27	4 54	2 18	7 21	4 59	2 14	7 17	5 4	2 10	7 3	5 17	1 56
18	Sa	7 26	4 55	3 32	7 21	5 0	3 26	7 16	5 5	3 20	7 2	5 18	3 2
19	S	7 26	4 56	4 46	7 20	5 1	4 39	7 16	5 6	4 32	7 2	5 19	4 10
20	M	7 25	4 58	5 56	7 19	5 2	5 48	7 15	5 7	5 41	7 2	5 20	5 18
21	Tu	7 24	4 59	6 56	7 18	5 3	6 49	7 14	5 8	6 42	7 1	5 21	6 20
22	W	7 23	5 0	rises.	7 18	5 4	rises.	7 14	5 9	rises.	7 1	5 22	rises.
23	Th	7 22	5 1	6 29	7 17	5 6	6 33	7 13	5 10	6 37	7 1	5 23	6 49
24	Fr	7 21	5 2	7 51	7 16	5 7	7 53	7 12	5 11	7 55	7 0	5 24	8 2
25	Sa	7 21	5 3	9 10	7 15	5 9	9 11	7 12	5 13	9 12	7 0	5 25	9 13
26	S	7 20	5 5	10 26	7 14	5 10	10 25	7 11	5 14	10 24	6 59	5 26	10 21
27	M	7 20	5 6	11 40	7 14	5 11	11 37	7 10	5 15	11 35	6 59	5 27	11 28
28	Tu	7 19	5 7	A. M.	7 13	5 12	A. M.	7 10	5 16	A. M.	6 58	5 28	A. M.
29	W	7 18	5 9	12 53	7 13	5 13	12 49	7 9	5 17	12 46	6 58	5 29	12 33
30	Th	7 17	5 10	2 6	7 12	5 15	2 0	7 8	5 19	1 55	6 57	5 30	1 39
31	Fr	7 16	5 11	3 16	7 12	5 16	3 9	7 8	5 20	3 2	6 57	5 31	2 43

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 40	8	12 6 50	14	12 9 12	20	12 11 11	26	12 12 42
2	12 4 8	9	12 7 15	15	12 9 34	21	12 11 28	27	12 12 55
3	12 4 36	10	12 7 40	16	12 9 55	22	12 11 45	28	12 13 7
4	12 5 3	11	12 8 4	17	12 10 15	23	12 12 0	29	12 13 18
5	12 5 31	12	12 8 27	18	12 10 34	24	12 12 15	30	12 13 28
6	12 5 57	13	12 8 50	19	12 10 53	25	12 12 29	31	12 13 37
7	12 6 24								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 46	6 38
New York..	1	5 46	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 39
Wash'ton .	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston..	1	5 35	6 23	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 30	6 57

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 15	5 13	4 21	7 11	5 17	4 14	7 7	5 21	4 7	6 57	5 32	3 44
2	S	7 14	5 14	5 19	7 10	5 18	5 11	7 6	5 22	5 4	6 56	5 32	4 40
3	M	7 13	5 15	6 8	7 9	5 19	6 1	7 5	5 23	5 53	6 55	5 33	5 30
4	Tu	7 11	5 16	6 47	7 7	5 20	6 40	7 4	5 24	6 33	6 54	5 34	6 14
5	W	7 10	5 18	7 18	7 6	5 22	7 12	7 3	5 25	7 8	6 53	5 35	6 51
6	Th	7 9	5 19	sets.	7 5	5 23	sets.	7 2	5 26	sets.	6 52	5 36	sets.
7	Fr	7 8	5 20	6 45	7 4	5 24	6 52	7 1	5 27	6 54	6 51	5 37	7 2
8	Sa	7 7	5 22	7 51	7 3	5 25	7 52	7 0	5 28	7 53	6 50	5 38	7 57
9	S	7 6	5 23	8 52	7 2	5 26	8 52	6 59	5 29	8 52	6 49	5 39	8 52
10	M	7 5	5 25	9 54	7 1	5 28	9 53	6 58	5 31	9 51	6 48	5 40	9 48
11	Tu	7 4	5 26	10 58	7 0	5 29	10 55	6 57	5 32	10 52	6 47	5 41	10 44
12	W	7 2	5 27	A. M.	6 59	5 30	A. M.	6 56	5 33	11 56	6 46	5 42	11 44
13	Th	7 1	5 29	12 4	6 58	5 31	12 0	6 55	5 34	A. M.	6 45	5 43	A. M.
14	Fr	7 0	5 30	1 14	6 57	5 33	1 9	6 54	5 35	1 3	6 44	5 44	12 47
15	Sa	6 59	5 31	2 25	6 55	5 34	2 19	6 53	5 36	2 12	6 44	5 45	1 52
16	S	6 57	5 32	3 36	6 54	5 36	3 28	6 52	5 38	3 21	6 43	5 46	2 58
17	M	6 55	5 33	4 39	6 52	5 37	4 32	6 50	5 39	4 24	6 42	5 47	4 2
18	Tu	6 54	5 35	5 32	6 50	5 38	5 26	6 49	5 40	5 19	6 41	5 48	4 58
19	W	6 52	5 37	6 15	6 49	5 40	6 10	6 47	5 41	6 4	6 40	5 49	5 47
20	Th	6 50	5 39	rises.	6 48	5 41	rises.	6 46	5 42	rises.	6 39	5 50	rises.
21	Fr	6 48	5 40	6 40	6 46	5 42	6 43	6 44	5 43	6 44	6 38	5 51	6 49
22	Sa	6 47	5 42	8 0	6 45	5 43	8 0	6 43	5 45	8 0	6 37	5 51	8 0
23	S	6 45	5 43	9 16	6 43	5 45	9 15	6 41	5 46	9 13	6 36	5 52	9 8
24	M	6 44	5 45	10 35	6 42	5 47	10 32	6 40	5 47	10 28	6 35	5 53	10 18
25	Tu	6 43	5 46	11 51	6 40	5 48	11 46	6 38	5 48	11 41	6 34	5 54	11 26
26	W	6 41	5 47	A. M.	6 38	5 49	A. M.	6 37	5 49	A. M.	6 33	5 55	A. M.
27	Th	6 40	5 48	1 4	6 37	5 50	12 58	6 36	5 50	12 52	6 31	5 56	12 33
28	Fr	6 38	5 49	2 14	6 36	5 51	2 7	6 35	5 51	1 59	6 30	5 57	1 37
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 13 46	7	12 14 20	13	12 14 25	19	12 14 2	25	12 13 16
2	12 13 53	8	12 14 23	14	12 14 23	20	12 13 56	26	12 13 6
3	12 14 0	9	12 14 25	15	12 14 20	21	12 13 49	27	12 12 55
4	12 14 6	10	12 14 26	16	12 14 17	22	12 13 42	28	12 12 44
5	12 14 12	11	12 14 26	17	12 14 13	23	12 13 34		
6	12 14 16	12	12 14 26	18	12 14 8	24	12 13 25		

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13
New York.	1	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 37	5 50	3 15	6 35	5 52	3 7	6 34	5 52	3 0	6 29	5 57	2 36
2	S	6 36	5 50	4 6	6 34	5 52	3 59	6 33	5 53	3 51	6 28	5 58	3 28
3	M	6 34	5 51	4 49	6 32	5 53	4 42	6 31	5 54	4 35	6 27	5 58	4 14
4	Tu	6 33	5 52	5 22	6 31	5 54	5 16	6 30	5 55	5 10	6 26	5 59	4 52
5	W	6 31	5 53	5 49	6 29	5 55	5 44	6 28	5 56	5 39	6 25	6 0	5 25
6	Th	6 29	5 55	6 11	6 28	5 56	6 8	6 27	5 57	6 4	6 24	6 1	5 54
7	Fr	6 28	5 56	sets.	6 27	5 57	sets.	6 26	5 58	sets.	6 23	6 1	sets.
8	Sa	6 26	5 57	6 45	6 25	5 59	6 45	6 24	5 59	6 46	6 22	6 2	6 46
9	S	6 25	5 59	7 47	6 24	6 0	7 47	6 23	6 0	7 45	6 21	6 3	7 42
10	M	6 23	6 0	8 50	6 22	6 1	8 48	6 21	6 1	8 45	6 20	6 3	8 38
11	Tu	6 21	6 1	9 56	6 20	6 2	9 51	6 20	6 2	9 48	6 19	6 4	9 37
12	W	6 19	6 2	11 4	6 18	6 3	10 59	6 18	6 3	10 54	6 17	6 5	10 38
13	Th	6 17	6 3	A. M.	6 16	6 4	A. M.	6 17	6 4	A. M.	6 16	6 6	11 42
14	Fr	6 16	6 4	12 14	6 15	6 5	12 8	6 15	6 5	12 1	6 15	6 6	A. M.
15	Sa	6 14	6 5	1 23	6 13	6 6	1 16	6 13	6 6	1 8	6 13	6 7	12 47
16	S	6 12	6 7	2 28	6 12	6 7	2 20	6 12	6 7	2 12	6 12	6 8	1 49
17	M	6 10	6 8	3 23	6 10	6 8	3 16	6 10	6 8	3 9	6 10	6 9	2 47
18	Tu	6 9	6 9	4 7	6 9	6 9	4 2	6 9	6 9	3 56	6 9	6 10	3 37
19	W	6 7	6 10	4 45	6 7	6 10	4 40	6 7	6 10	4 35	6 8	6 11	4 21
20	Th	6 5	6 11	5 15	6 5	6 11	5 12	6 5	6 11	5 8	6 6	6 11	4 59
21	Fr	6 3	6 12	5 40	6 3	6 12	5 38	6 3	6 12	5 37	6 5	6 12	5 32
22	Sa	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 3	6 13	rises.
23	S	6 0	6 15	8 8	6 1	6 14	8 5	6 1	6 14	8 2	6 2	6 14	7 55
24	M	5 59	6 16	9 26	6 0	6 15	9 22	6 0	6 15	9 17	6 1	6 15	9 5
25	Tu	5 57	6 17	10 44	5 58	6 16	10 38	5 58	6 16	10 32	5 59	6 15	10 15
26	W	5 55	6 18	11 58	5 56	6 17	11 51	5 56	6 17	11 44	5 58	6 16	11 23
27	Th	5 53	6 20	A. M.	5 54	6 18	A. M.	5 54	6 18	A. M.	5 56	6 17	A. M.
28	Fr	5 52	6 21	1 5	5 53	6 19	12 57	5 53	6 19	12 50	5 55	6 17	12 26
29	Sa	5 50	6 22	2 1	5 52	6 20	1 54	5 52	6 20	1 46	5 54	6 18	1 22
30	S	5 48	6 23	2 43	5 50	6 21	2 40	5 51	6 20	2 33	5 53	6 19	2 11
31	M	5 46	6 24	3 24	5 48	6 22	3 18	5 49	6 21	3 11	5 52	6 19	2 52

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Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M S.
1	12 12 33	8	12 11 0	14	12 9 25	20	12 7 40	26	12 5 50
2	12 12 21	9	12 10 45	15	12 9 8	21	12 7 22	27	12 5 32
3	12 12 8	10	12 10 29	16	12 8 51	22	12 7 4	28	12 5 13
4	12 11 56	11	12 10 14	17	12 8 33	23	12 6 45	29	12 4 55
5	12 11 42	12	12 9 58	18	12 8 16	24	12 6 27	30	12 4 37
6	12 11 29	13	12 9 41	19	12 7 58	25	12 6 9	31	12 4 18
7	12 11 14								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 2	7 23	11	4 45	7 35	21	4 27	7 47
New York	1	5 3	7 22	11	4 47	7 33	21	4 30	7 45
Wash'ton.	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 31	21	4 33	7 42
Charleston	1	5 6	7 19	11	4 53	7 27	21	4 40	7 35

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 44	6 25	3 53	5 46	6 23	3 48	5 47	6 22	3 42	5 50	6 19	3 27
2	W	5 43	6 26	4 16	5 45	6 24	4 12	5 46	6 23	4 8	5 49	6 20	3 57
3	Th	5 42	6 28	4 36	5 44	6 26	4 34	5 45	6 24	4 31	5 48	6 21	4 23
4	Fr	5 40	6 29	4 55	5 42	6 27	4 53	5 43	6 25	4 52	5 46	6 22	4 48
5	Sa	5 38	6 30	5 12	5 40	6 28	5 12	5 41	6 26	5 12	5 45	6 23	5 12
6	S	5 36	6 31	sets.	5 38	6 29	sets.	5 40	6 27	sets.	5 44	6 23	sets.
7	M	5 34	6 32	7 45	5 36	6 30	7 42	5 38	6 28	7 39	5 42	6 24	7 29
8	Tu	5 32	6 33	8 55	5 34	6 31	8 50	5 36	6 29	8 45	5 41	6 25	8 31
9	W	5 31	6 34	10 5	5 33	6 32	9 59	5 35	6 30	9 53	5 39	6 25	9 35
10	Th	5 29	6 35	11 15	5 31	6 33	11 8	5 33	6 31	11 1	5 38	6 26	10 40
11	Fr	5 27	6 36	A. M.	5 29	6 34	A. M.	5 31	6 32	A. M.	5 37	6 27	11 43
12	Sa	5 26	6 37	12 20	5 28	6 35	12 13	5 30	6 33	12 5	5 35	6 27	A. M.
13	S	5 24	6 38	1 20	5 26	6 36	1 12	5 28	6 34	1 4	5 34	6 28	12 42
14	M	5 23	6 40	2 6	5 25	6 37	1 59	5 27	6 35	1 52	5 33	6 29	1 32
15	Tu	5 21	6 41	2 43	5 24	6 38	2 38	5 26	6 36	2 33	5 32	6 29	2 16
16	W	5 19	6 42	3 14	5 22	6 39	3 11	5 24	6 37	3 7	5 31	6 30	2 55
17	Th	5 18	6 43	3 41	5 21	6 40	3 39	5 23	6 38	3 36	5 30	6 31	3 29
18	Fr	5 16	6 44	4 4	5 19	6 41	4 4	5 22	6 39	4 3	5 29	6 31	4 1
19	Sa	5 14	6 45	4 27	5 17	6 42	4 28	5 20	6 40	4 29	5 28	6 32	4 31
20	S	5 13	6 47	rises.	5 16	6 43	rises.	5 19	6 41	rises.	5 27	6 33	rises.
21	M	5 11	6 48	8 16	5 14	6 45	8 12	5 17	6 42	8 7	5 25	6 33	7 51
22	Tu	5 10	6 49	9 34	5 13	6 46	9 27	5 16	6 43	9 21	5 24	6 34	9 1
23	W	5 8	6 50	10 46	5 11	6 47	10 39	5 14	6 44	10 31	5 23	6 35	10 9
24	Th	5 6	6 51	11 49	5 10	6 48	11 42	5 13	6 45	11 34	5 21	6 36	11 11
25	Fr	5 5	6 52	A. M.	5 9	6 49	A. M.	5 12	6 46	A. M.	5 20	6 36	A. M.
26	Sa	5 3	6 53	12 42	5 7	6 50	12 34	5 10	6 47	12 26	5 19	6 37	12 4
27	S	5 2	6 54	1 22	5 6	6 51	1 15	5 9	6 48	1 9	5 18	6 38	12 48
28	M	5 1	6 55	1 54	5 5	6 52	1 49	5 8	6 49	1 43	5 17	6 38	1 26
29	Tu	4 59	6 56	2 20	5 3	6 53	2 16	5 6	6 50	2 11	5 16	6 39	1 58
30	W	4 58	6 58	2 41	5 2	6 54	2 38	5 5	6 50	2 35	5 15	6 39	2 26

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Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 4 0	7	12 2 15	13	12 0 37	19	11 59 10	25	11 57 57
2	12 3 42	8	12 1 58	14	12 0 21	20	11 58 57	26	11 57 47
3	12 3 24	9	12 1 41	15	12 0 6	21	11 58 44	27	11 57 37
4	12 3 7	10	12 1 25	16	11 59 52	22	11 58 31	28	11 57 27
5	12 2 49	11	12 1 8	17	11 59 37	23	11 58 19	29	11 57 18
6	12 2 32	12	12 0 52	18	11 59 23	24	11 58 8	30	11 57 10

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 36	8 16	21	3 25	8 32
New York,	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 50	8 12	21	3 31	8 26
Wash'ton,	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 56	8 7	21	3 37	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 43	11	4 10	7 52	21	3 55	8 2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 56	6 59	3 0	5 0	6 55	2 58	5 3	6 51	2 56	5 14	6 40	2 51
2	Fr	4 55	7 0	3 17	4 59	6 56	3 17	5 2	6 52	3 16	5 13	6 41	3 14
3	Sa	4 53	7 1	3 35	4 58	6 57	3 36	5 1	6 53	3 37	5 12	6 42	3 39
4	S	4 52	7 2	3 53	4 57	6 58	3 55	5 0	6 54	3 58	5 11	6 43	4 4
5	M	4 50	7 3	4 15	4 56	6 59	4 18	4 59	6 55	4 22	5 10	6 44	4 32
6	Tu	4 49	7 4	sets.	4 55	7 0	sets.	4 57	6 56	sets.	5 10	6 45	sets.
7	W	4 48	7 5	9 4	4 54	7 1	8 58	4 56	6 57	8 51	5 9	6 45	8 31
8	Th	4 47	7 6	10 13	4 53	7 2	10 5	4 54	6 58	9 57	5 8	6 46	9 35
9	Fr	4 46	7 7	11 14	4 52	7 4	11 6	4 53	6 59	10 58	5 7	6 47	10 36
10	Sa	4 45	7 8	A. M.	4 51	7 5	11 58	4 52	7 0	11 51	5 6	6 47	11 30
11	S	4 44	7 9	12 4	4 50	7 6	A. M.	4 51	7 1	A. M.	5 5	6 48	A. M.
12	M	4 43	7 10	12 45	4 49	7 7	12 39	4 50	7 2	12 33	5 5	6 49	12 16
13	Tu	4 42	7 11	1 17	4 48	7 8	1 13	4 49	7 3	1 9	5 4	6 49	12 56
14	W	4 41	7 12	1 44	4 47	7 9	1 41	4 48	7 4	1 38	5 3	6 50	1 29
15	Th	4 40	7 13	2 7	4 46	7 10	2 6	4 47	7 5	2 5	5 2	6 51	2 1
16	Fr	4 39	7 14	2 29	4 45	7 11	2 30	4 46	7 6	2 30	5 2	6 51	2 31
17	Sa	4 38	7 15	2 52	4 44	7 12	2 54	4 46	7 7	2 55	5 1	6 52	3 1
18	S	4 37	7 16	3 15	4 43	7 13	3 19	4 45	7 7	3 22	5 1	6 53	3 32
19	M	4 36	7 17	3 43	4 42	7 14	3 48	4 44	7 8	3 53	5 0	6 53	4 7
20	Tu	4 35	7 18	4 17	4 42	7 15	4 23	4 44	7 9	4 25	5 0	6 54	4 48
21	W	4 34	7 19	rises.	4 41	7 16	rises.	4 43	7 10	rises.	4 59	6 55	rises.
22	Th	4 33	7 20	10 30	4 40	7 17	10 23	4 43	7 10	10 15	4 58	6 55	9 52
23	Fr	4 32	7 21	11 16	4 39	7 18	11 9	4 42	7 11	11 2	4 58	6 56	10 41
24	Sa	4 32	7 22	11 52	4 39	7 19	11 46	4 42	7 12	11 40	4 57	6 57	11 22
25	S	4 31	7 23	A. M.	4 38	7 19	A. M.	4 41	7 13	A. M.	4 57	6 57	A. M.
26	M	4 30	7 24	12 25	4 37	7 20	12 20	4 40	7 14	12 15	4 56	6 58	12 0
27	Tu	4 30	7 25	12 44	4 36	7 21	12 41	4 40	7 15	12 37	4 56	6 59	12 26
28	W	4 29	7 26	1 4	4 36	7 22	1 1	4 39	7 16	12 59	4 55	6 59	12 52
29	Th	4 29	7 27	1 22	4 35	7 22	1 21	4 38	7 16	1 20	4 55	7 0	1 17
30	Fr	4 28	7 28	1 39	4 34	7 23	1 39	4 38	7 17	1 40	4 54	7 0	1 41
31	Sa	4 27	7 28	1 58	4 33	7 24	1 59	4 37	7 18	2 1	4 54	7 1	2 5

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 2	8	11 56 23	14	11 56 12	20	11 56 20	26	11 56 48
2	11 56 55	9	11 56 20	15	11 56 12	21	11 56 23	27	11 56 54
3	11 56 48	10	11 56 17	16	11 56 12	22	11 56 27	28	11 57 1
4	11 56 42	11	11 56 15	17	11 56 13	23	11 56 32	29	11 57 9
5	11 56 37	12	11 56 13	18	11 56 15	24	11 56 37	30	11 57 17
6	11 56 32	13	11 56 12	19	11 56 17	25	11 56 42	31	11 57 25
7	11 56 27								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. ...	1	3 6	8 48	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York.	1	3 13	8 40	11	2 56	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton.	1	3 21	8 33	11	3 5	8 47	21	2 52	9 0
Charleston	1	3 42	8 21	11	3 30	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisians, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 26	7 29	2 17	4 32	7 24	2 20	4 37	7 18	2 23	4 54	7 1	2 32
2	M	4 26	7 30	2 41	4 32	7 24	2 45	4 37	7 19	2 49	4 54	7 2	3 2
3	Tu	4 25	7 31	3 9	4 31	7 25	3 15	4 37	7 19	3 21	4 53	7 2	3 37
4	W	4 25	7 32	sets.	4 31	7 26	sets.	4 36	7 20	sets.	4 53	7 3	sets.
5	Th	4 24	7 32	9 5	4 30	7 26	8 57	4 36	7 20	8 49	4 53	7 3	8 27
6	Fr	4 24	7 33	10 0	4 30	7 27	9 53	4 36	7 21	9 46	4 53	7 4	9 24
7	Sa	4 23	7 33	10 44	4 29	7 27	10 39	4 35	7 21	10 32	4 52	7 4	10 14
8	S	4 23	7 34	11 20	4 29	7 28	11 15	4 35	7 22	11 10	4 52	7 5	10 56
9	M	4 23	7 35	11 48	4 29	7 28	11 45	4 35	7 23	11 41	4 52	7 5	11 32
10	Tu	4 22	7 36	A. M.	4 28	7 29	A. M.	4 34	7 23	A. M.	4 52	7 6	A. M.
11	W	4 22	7 36	12 12	4 28	7 30	12 10	4 34	7 24	12 9	4 52	7 6	12 3
12	Th	4 22	7 37	12 34	4 28	7 30	12 34	4 34	7 24	12 34	4 52	7 7	12 33
13	Fr	4 22	7 37	12 57	4 28	7 31	12 57	4 34	7 25	12 58	4 52	7 7	1 2
14	Sa	4 22	7 38	1 18	4 28	7 31	1 21	4 34	7 25	1 24	4 52	7 8	1 32
15	S	4 22	7 38	1 44	4 28	7 32	1 48	4 34	7 26	1 53	4 52	7 8	2 6
16	M	4 22	7 38	2 15	4 28	7 32	2 20	4 34	7 26	2 26	4 52	7 8	2 43
17	Tu	4 22	7 39	2 52	4 28	7 32	2 59	4 34	7 26	3 6	4 52	7 9	3 27
18	W	4 22	7 39	rises.	4 28	7 33	rises.	4 34	7 27	rises.	4 52	7 9	rises.
19	Th	4 22	7 39	9 9	4 28	7 33	9 2	4 34	7 27	8 55	4 52	7 9	8 33
20	Fr	4 21	7 39	9 49	4 28	7 33	9 43	4 34	7 27	9 36	4 52	7 9	9 17
21	Sa	4 22	7 39	10 21	4 28	7 33	10 15	4 34	7 27	10 10	4 52	7 10	9 54
22	S	4 22	7 39	10 46	4 29	7 33	10 42	4 35	7 27	10 38	4 53	7 10	10 26
23	M	4 22	7 40	11 8	4 29	7 34	11 5	4 35	7 28	11 2	4 53	7 10	10 54
24	Tu	4 23	7 40	11 29	4 29	7 34	11 27	4 35	7 28	11 26	4 53	7 10	11 21
25	W	4 23	7 40	11 43	4 29	7 34	11 43	4 35	7 28	11 42	4 53	7 11	11 42
26	Th	4 23	7 40	A. M.	4 29	7 34	A. M.	4 35	7 28	A. M.	4 53	7 11	A. M.
27	Fr	4 23	7 40	12 1	4 30	7 34	12 2	4 35	7 29	12 3	4 54	7 11	12 6
28	Sa	4 24	7 40	12 20	4 30	7 34	12 22	4 36	7 29	12 24	4 54	7 11	12 31
29	S	4 24	7 40	12 41	4 30	7 35	12 45	4 36	7 29	12 48	4 54	7 11	1 0
30	M	4 24	7 40	1 7	4 30	7 35	1 12	4 36	7 29	1 17	4 54	7 11	1 32

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 34	7	11 58 35	13	11 59 46	19	12 1 2	25	12 2 19
2	11 57 43	8	11 58 46	14	11 59 58	20	12 1 15	26	12 2 32
3	11 57 53	9	11 58 57	15	12 0 11	21	12 1 28	27	12 2 44
4	11 58 3	10	11 59 9	16	12 0 23	22	12 1 41	28	12 2 57
5	11 58 13	11	11 59 21	17	12 0 36	23	12 1 54	29	12 3 9
6	11 58 24	12	11 59 33	18	12 0 49	24	12 2 6	30	12 3 21

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 38	11	2 9	9 51	21	2 8	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 41	9 14	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 43	11	3 9	8 51	21	3 9	8 54

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 25	7 40	1 40	4 31	7 35	1 46	4 37	7 29	1 53	4 55	7 11	2 11
2	W	4 25	7 40	2 23	4 31	7 35	2 30	4 37	7 29	2 37	4 55	7 11	2 59
3	Th	4 26	7 40	3 18	4 32	7 34	3 26	4 37	7 29	3 34	4 55	7 11	3 56
4	Fr	4 27	7 40	sets.	4 33	7 34	sets.	4 38	7 29	sets.	4 56	7 11	sets.
5	Sa	4 27	7 39	9 20	4 34	7 33	9 15	4 38	7 28	9 9	4 56	7 11	8 53
6	S	4 28	7 39	9 49	4 35	7 33	9 46	4 39	7 28	9 42	4 57	7 11	9 31
7	M	4 29	7 39	10 16	4 35	7 33	10 13	4 40	7 28	10 11	4 57	7 11	10 5
8	Tu	4 29	7 39	10 39	4 36	7 33	10 38	4 40	7 28	10 38	4 58	7 11	10 36
9	W	4 30	7 38	11 0	4 37	7 32	11 1	4 41	7 27	11 2	4 58	7 11	11 5
10	Th	4 31	7 38	11 23	4 37	7 32	11 25	4 42	7 27	11 28	4 59	7 10	11 35
11	Fr	4 32	7 38	11 47	4 38	7 32	11 51	4 42	7 27	11 55	5 0	7 10	A. M.
12	Sa	4 33	7 37	A. M.	4 39	7 31	A. M.	4 43	7 26	A. M.	5 0	7 10	12 7
13	S	4 33	7 37	12 16	4 40	7 31	12 21	4 44	7 26	12 27	5 1	7 10	12 43
14	M	4 34	7 36	12 50	4 40	7 30	12 57	4 45	7 25	1 4	5 1	7 9	1 24
15	Tu	4 35	7 36	1 34	4 41	7 30	1 41	4 45	7 25	1 49	5 2	7 9	2 11
16	W	4 36	7 35	2 27	4 42	7 29	2 34	4 46	7 24	2 42	5 3	7 9	3 5
17	Th	4 37	7 34	3 28	4 43	7 29	3 35	4 47	7 24	3 43	5 3	7 8	4 5
18	Fr	4 37	7 34	rises.	4 44	7 28	rises.	4 48	7 23	rises.	5 4	7 8	rises.
19	Sa	4 38	7 33	8 50	4 45	7 28	8 45	4 49	7 23	8 40	5 4	7 7	8 27
20	S	4 39	7 32	9 10	4 46	7 27	9 7	4 50	7 22	9 4	5 5	7 7	8 54
21	M	4 40	7 32	9 30	4 47	7 26	9 28	4 50	7 21	9 26	5 5	7 6	9 20
22	Tu	4 41	7 31	9 48	4 47	7 26	9 47	4 51	7 21	9 46	5 6	7 6	9 44
23	W	4 42	7 30	10 5	4 48	7 25	10 5	4 52	7 20	10 6	5 7	7 5	10 8
24	Th	4 43	7 29	10 23	4 49	7 24	10 25	4 53	7 19	10 27	5 7	7 5	10 32
25	Fr	4 44	7 28	10 43	4 50	7 23	10 46	4 54	7 18	10 49	5 8	7 4	10 58
26	Sa	4 45	7 27	11 6	4 51	7 22	11 10	4 55	7 17	11 15	5 9	7 3	11 28
27	S	4 46	7 26	11 35	4 52	7 21	11 41	4 56	7 17	11 47	5 9	7 3	A. M.
28	M	4 47	7 25	A. M.	4 53	7 20	A. M.	4 57	7 16	A. M.	5 10	7 2	12 4
29	Tu	4 48	7 24	12 14	4 53	7 19	12 19	4 57	7 15	12 26	5 11	7 1	12 46
30	W	4 49	7 23	1 1	4 54	7 18	1 9	4 58	7 14	1 17	5 11	7 1	1 39
31	Th	4 50	7 22	2 4	4 54	7 18	2 11	4 59	7 14	2 19	5 12	7 0	2 40

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 33	8	12 4 48	14	12 5 37	20	12 6 8	26	12 6 19
2	12 3 45	9	12 4 57	15	12 5 43	21	12 6 11	27	12 6 19
3	12 3 56	10	12 5 6	16	12 5 49	22	12 6 14	28	12 6 18
4	12 4 7	11	12 5 14	17	12 5 55	23	12 6 16	29	12 6 17
5	12 4 18	12	12 5 22	18	12 5 59	24	12 6 17	30	12 6 15
6	12 4 28	13	12 5 30	19	12 6 4	25	12 6 18	31	12 6 13
7	12 4 38								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 54	11	2 24	9 45	21	2 39	9 34
New York.	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 37	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 54	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 51	7 21	3 17	4 55	7 17	3 24	4 59	7 13	3 31	5 13	6 59	3 51
2	Sa	4 52	7 20	sets.	4 56	7 16	sets.	5 0	7 12	sets.	5 14	6 58	sets.
3	S	4 53	7 19	8 17	4 57	7 15	8 14	5 1	7 11	8 11	5 14	6 57	8 3
4	M	4 54	7 18	8 41	4 58	7 14	8 40	5 1	7 10	8 38	5 15	6 56	8 35
5	Tu	4 55	7 17	9 4	4 59	7 12	9 4	5 2	7 9	9 4	5 16	6 55	9 5
6	W	4 56	7 15	9 27	5 0	7 11	9 29	5 3	7 8	9 30	5 16	6 55	9 37
7	Th	4 57	7 14	9 50	5 1	7 10	9 54	5 4	7 7	9 57	5 17	6 54	10 8
8	Fr	4 58	7 13	10 18	5 2	7 9	10 23	5 5	7 6	10 28	5 18	6 53	10 43
9	Sa	4 59	7 11	10 51	5 3	7 7	10 57	5 6	7 4	11 4	5 19	6 52	11 23
10	S	5 0	7 10	11 32	5 4	7 6	11 39	5 7	7 3	11 46	5 19	6 51	A. M.
11	M	5 1	7 9	A. M.	5 5	7 5	A. M.	5 8	7 2	A. M.	5 20	6 50	12 08
12	Tu	5 2	7 8	12 21	5 6	7 4	12 29	5 9	7 0	12 37	5 21	6 48	1 0
13	W	5 3	7 7	1 19	5 7	7 3	1 27	5 10	6 59	1 35	5 21	6 47	1 57
14	Th	5 4	7 5	2 23	5 8	7 1	2 30	5 11	6 58	2 37	5 22	6 46	2 58
15	Fr	5 5	7 4	3 30	5 9	7 0	3 36	5 12	6 57	3 41	5 23	6 45	3 59
16	Sa	5 6	7 2	rises.	5 10	6 58	rises.	5 13	6 56	rises.	5 23	6 44	rises.
17	S	5 7	7 0	7 35	5 11	6 57	7 33	5 14	6 54	7 31	5 24	6 43	7 24
18	M	5 8	6 59	7 54	5 12	6 55	7 52	5 15	6 53	7 51	5 25	6 42	7 48
19	Tu	5 9	6 57	8 10	5 13	6 54	8 11	5 16	6 52	8 11	5 26	6 41	8 11
20	W	5 10	6 56	8 28	5 14	6 52	8 30	5 17	6 50	8 31	5 26	6 40	8 35
21	Th	5 11	6 54	8 47	5 15	6 50	8 51	5 18	6 49	8 52	5 27	6 39	9 0
22	Fr	5 12	6 53	9 8	5 16	6 49	9 12	5 19	6 48	9 16	5 27	6 38	9 28
23	Sa	5 13	6 51	9 34	5 17	6 48	9 39	5 20	6 46	9 45	5 28	6 37	10 1
24	S	5 14	6 50	10 7	5 18	6 47	10 13	5 21	6 45	10 20	5 28	6 36	10 39
25	M	5 15	6 48	10 49	5 19	6 46	10 57	5 21	6 43	11 2	5 29	6 34	11 26
26	Tu	5 16	6 47	11 45	5 20	6 44	11 52	5 22	6 42	11 59	5 30	6 33	A. M.
27	W	5 17	6 46	A. M.	5 21	6 43	A. M.	5 23	6 40	A. M.	5 31	6 32	12 22
28	Th	5 18	6 44	12 51	5 22	6 41	12 58	5 24	6 38	1 6	5 31	6 31	1 27
29	Fr	5 19	6 42	2 8	5 23	6 40	2 14	5 25	6 37	2 20	5 32	6 29	2 39
30	Sa	5 20	6 40	3 30	5 24	6 38	3 35	5 26	6 36	3 40	5 33	6 28	3 24
31	S	5 21	6 39	sets.	5 25	6 37	sets.	5 27	6 34	sets.	5 33	6 27	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	10	8	12	5	31	14	12	4	35	20	12	3	19	26	12	1	46
2	12	6	6	9	12	5	23	15	12	4	24	21	12	3	5	27	12	1	30
3	12	6	2	10	12	5	15	16	12	4	12	22	12	2	50	28	12	1	12
4	12	5	57	11	12	5	6	17	12	3	59	23	12	2	35	29	12	0	55
5	12	5	51	12	12	4	56	18	12	3	46	24	12	2	19	30	12	0	37
6	12	5	45	13	12	4	46	19	12	3	33	25	12	2	3	31	12	0	19
7	12	5	39																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 57	9 16	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
New York.	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 22	8 48	21	3 35	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 15	8 57	11	3 29	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston.	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 23	6 37	7 5	5 26	6 35	7 5	5 28	6 33	7 5	5 34	6 26	7 3
2	Tu	5 24	6 35	7 28	5 27	6 34	7 29	5 29	6 31	7 30	5 35	6 25	7 34
3	W	5 26	6 33	7 52	5 28	6 33	7 55	5 30	6 30	7 58	5 35	6 24	8 6
4	Th	5 27	6 32	8 19	5 29	6 31	8 23	5 31	6 29	8 28	5 36	6 22	8 41
5	Fr	5 28	6 30	8 51	5 30	6 29	8 56	5 32	6 27	9 2	5 37	6 21	9 20
6	Sa	5 29	6 28	9 29	5 31	6 27	9 36	5 33	6 25	9 44	5 37	6 19	10 5
7	S	5 30	6 27	10 17	5 32	6 25	10 24	5 34	6 23	10 32	5 38	6 18	10 55
8	M	5 31	6 25	11 13	5 33	6 23	11 20	5 35	6 21	11 28	5 39	6 16	11 51
9	Tu	5 32	6 23	A. M.	5 34	6 21	A. M.	5 36	6 20	A. M.	5 40	6 15	A. M.
10	W	5 33	6 21	12 16	5 35	6 19	12 23	5 37	6 18	12 30	5 40	6 14	12 51
11	Th	5 34	6 19	1 21	5 36	6 17	1 27	5 38	6 16	1 33	5 41	6 12	1 52
12	Fr	5 35	6 17	2 28	5 37	6 16	2 33	5 39	6 14	2 38	5 42	6 11	2 52
13	Sa	5 36	6 15	3 32	5 38	6 14	3 36	5 40	6 12	3 39	5 42	6 9	3 50
14	S	5 37	6 14	4 35	5 39	6 13	4 37	5 41	6 10	4 39	5 43	6 8	4 45
15	M	5 38	6 12	rises.	5 40	6 11	rises.	5 41	6 9	rises.	5 44	6 7	rises.
16	Tu	5 39	6 10	6 35	5 41	6 9	6 36	5 42	6 7	6 37	5 44	6 6	6 40
17	W	5 41	6 8	6 53	5 42	6 7	6 55	5 43	6 5	6 57	5 45	6 5	7 4
18	Th	5 42	6 6	7 13	5 43	6 5	7 17	5 44	6 4	7 20	5 45	6 4	7 31
19	Fr	5 43	6 5	7 38	5 44	6 4	7 42	5 45	6 2	7 47	5 46	6 3	8 2
20	Sa	5 44	6 3	8 7	5 45	6 2	8 13	5 46	6 1	8 19	5 47	6 1	8 37
21	S	5 45	6 1	8 45	5 45	6 0	8 52	5 47	6 0	8 59	5 47	6 0	9 20
22	M	5 46	6 0	9 33	5 46	5 59	9 40	5 48	5 59	9 48	5 48	5 59	10 12
23	Tu	5 47	5 58	10 33	5 47	5 57	10 41	5 49	5 57	10 48	5 48	5 57	11 11
24	W	5 48	5 56	11 44	5 48	5 56	11 51	5 50	5 56	11 57	5 49	5 55	A. M.
25	Th	5 50	5 55	A. M.	5 49	5 54	A. M.	5 51	5 54	A. M.	5 50	5 54	12 18
26	Fr	5 51	5 53	1 2	5 50	5 53	1 7	5 52	5 53	1 13	5 50	5 53	1 29
27	Sa	5 52	5 51	2 22	5 51	5 51	2 26	5 53	5 51	2 30	5 51	5 51	2 41
28	S	5 53	5 49	3 44	5 52	5 49	3 46	5 53	5 49	3 48	5 52	5 50	3 54
29	M	5 54	5 47	5 4	5 53	5 48	5 5	5 54	5 48	5 5	5 52	5 49	5 6
30	Tu	5 55	5 46	sets.	5 54	5 47	sets.	5 55	5 46	sets.	5 53	5 48	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 0 0	7	11 58 3	13	11 55 58	19	11 53 51	25	11 51 45
2	11 59 41	8	11 57 43	14	11 55 37	20	11 53 29	26	11 51 24
3	11 59 22	9	11 57 22	15	11 55 16	21	11 53 8	27	11 51 4
4	11 59 3	10	11 57 1	16	11 54 55	22	11 52 47	28	11 50 44
5	11 58 43	11	11 56 40	17	11 54 33	23	11 52 26	29	11 50 24
6	11 58 23	12	11 56 19	18	11 54 12	24	11 52 5	30	11 50 5

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 54	21	4 12	7 34
New York.	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 15	7 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 55	8 4	11	4 7	7 46	21	4 18	7 28
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 20	7 20

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 56	5 44	6 17	5 55	5 45	6 21	5 55	5 45	6 24	5 53	5 47	6 35
2	Th	5 57	5 42	6 47	5 56	5 43	6 52	5 56	5 43	6 57	5 54	5 45	7 14
3	Fr	5 58	5 40	7 24	5 57	5 41	7 30	5 57	5 41	7 37	5 55	5 43	7 57
4	Sa	5 59	5 39	8 9	5 58	5 40	8 16	5 58	5 40	8 24	5 56	5 42	8 47
5	S	6 1	5 38	9 4	6 0	5 39	9 12	5 59	5 38	9 19	5 57	5 41	9 43
6	M	6 2	5 36	10 6	6 1	5 37	10 13	6 0	5 36	10 20	5 58	5 40	10 43
7	Tu	6 3	5 34	11 11	6 2	5 35	11 18	6 1	5 34	11 25	5 59	5 39	11 44
8	W	6 4	5 33	A. M.	6 3	5 33	A. M.	6 2	5 32	A. M.	5 59	5 37	A. M.
9	Th	6 5	5 31	12 19	6 4	5 32	12 24	6 3	5 30	12 29	6 0	5 36	12 45
10	Fr	6 6	5 29	1 24	6 5	5 30	1 28	6 4	5 29	1 31	6 1	5 35	1 43
11	Sa	6 8	5 28	2 27	6 6	5 28	2 29	6 5	5 27	2 32	6 1	5 34	2 40
12	S	6 9	5 26	3 29	6 7	5 27	3 30	6 6	5 25	3 31	6 2	5 33	3 35
13	M	6 10	5 24	4 29	6 8	5 25	4 29	6 7	5 23	4 29	6 3	5 31	4 29
14	Tu	6 11	5 22	5 31	6 9	5 24	5 29	6 8	5 22	5 28	6 3	5 30	5 24
15	W	6 12	5 21	rises.	6 10	5 22	rises.	6 9	5 21	rises.	6 4	5 29	rises.
16	Th	6 13	5 19	5 42	6 11	5 21	5 46	6 10	5 19	5 51	6 5	5 28	6 4
17	Fr	6 14	5 17	6 10	6 12	5 19	6 16	6 11	5 18	6 22	6 6	5 26	6 39
18	Sa	6 15	5 15	6 45	6 13	5 17	6 52	6 12	5 16	6 59	6 7	5 25	7 19
19	S	6 17	5 14	7 30	6 14	5 16	7 37	6 13	5 15	7 45	6 7	5 24	8 7
20	M	6 18	5 12	8 25	6 15	5 14	8 33	6 14	5 14	8 40	6 8	5 23	9 3
21	Tu	6 19	5 11	9 31	6 16	5 13	9 38	6 15	5 13	9 45	6 9	5 22	10 6
22	W	6 20	5 9	10 44	6 17	5 12	10 50	6 16	5 11	10 56	6 10	5 21	11 14
23	Th	6 21	5 8	A. M.	6 18	5 11	A. M.	6 17	5 10	A. M.	6 11	5 19	A. M.
24	Fr	6 22	5 6	12 1	6 19	5 9	12 5	6 18	5 9	12 10	6 12	5 18	12 23
25	Sa	6 23	5 4	1 17	6 20	5 8	1 19	6 19	5 8	1 22	6 13	5 17	1 31
26	S	6 25	5 2	2 35	6 21	5 6	2 36	6 20	5 7	2 38	6 14	5 16	2 41
27	M	6 26	5 0	3 55	6 22	5 5	3 55	6 21	5 6	3 54	6 15	5 15	3 53
28	Tu	6 27	4 59	5 14	6 23	5 3	5 12	6 22	5 5	5 10	6 15	5 14	5 4
29	W	6 28	4 58	sets.	6 24	5 2	sets.	6 23	5 4	sets.	6 16	5 14	sets.
30	Th	6 29	4 57	5 16	6 25	5 0	5 22	6 24	5 3	5 28	6 17	5 13	5 46
31	Fr	6 30	4 55	5 59	6 27	4 59	6 6	6 25	5 2	6 13	6 17	5 12	6 34

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 49 45	8	11 47 39	14	11 46 7	20	11 44 53	26	11 44 4
2	11 49 26	9	11 47 22	15	11 45 53	21	11 44 43	27	11 43 58
3	11 49 8	10	11 47 6	16	11 45 40	22	11 44 34	28	11 43 53
4	11 48 49	11	11 46 51	17	11 45 27	23	11 44 25	29	11 43 49
5	11 48 31	12	11 46 35	18	11 45 15	24	11 44 17	30	11 43 45
6	11 48 13	13	11 46 21	19	11 45 4	25	11 44 10	31	11 43 43
7	11 47 56								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York,	1	4 26	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 47	6 43
Wash'ton.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 47	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 47	6 42

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 32	4 54	6 50	6 28	4 58	6 58	6 26	5 1	7 6	6 18	5 11	7 29
2	S	6 33	4 53	7 51	6 30	4 57	7 59	6 27	5 0	8 7	6 18	5 10	8 29
3	M	6 34	4 52	8 58	6 31	4 56	9 4	6 28	4 59	9 11	6 19	5 9	9 27
4	Tu	6 35	4 51	10 5	6 32	4 55	10 11	6 29	4 58	10 16	6 20	5 8	10 34
5	W	6 36	4 50	11 13	6 33	4 54	11 17	6 30	4 57	11 21	6 21	5 7	11 35
6	Th	6 38	4 49	A. M.	6 34	4 53	A. M.	6 31	4 56	A. M.	6 22	5 7	A. M.
7	Fr	6 39	4 47	12 18	6 35	4 52	12 20	6 32	4 55	12 23	6 23	5 6	12 32
8	Sa	6 40	4 46	1 19	6 36	4 51	1 21	6 33	4 54	1 23	6 24	5 5	1 28
9	S	6 42	4 45	2 20	6 38	4 50	2 21	6 35	4 53	2 21	6 25	5 4	2 23
10	M	6 43	4 44	3 21	6 40	4 49	3 20	6 36	4 52	3 20	6 26	5 3	3 17
11	Tu	6 45	4 43	4 23	6 41	4 48	4 21	6 37	4 51	4 19	6 27	5 2	4 12
12	W	6 46	4 41	5 27	6 42	4 47	5 24	6 39	4 50	5 20	6 28	5 1	5 10
13	Th	6 48	4 40	rises.	6 43	4 46	rises.	6 40	4 49	rises.	6 29	5 1	rises.
14	Fr	6 50	4 39	4 45	6 44	4 45	4 52	6 41	4 48	4 58	6 30	5 0	5 17
15	Sa	6 51	4 37	5 28	6 46	4 44	5 35	6 42	4 47	5 42	6 31	4 59	6 4
16	S	6 53	4 36	6 21	6 47	4 43	6 29	6 43	4 46	6 36	6 32	4 58	6 59
17	M	6 54	4 35	7 24	6 48	4 42	7 31	6 44	4 45	7 38	6 32	4 58	8 0
18	Tu	6 55	4 34	8 35	6 49	4 41	8 41	6 45	4 44	8 47	6 33	4 57	8 59
19	W	6 57	4 33	9 50	6 50	4 40	9 54	6 46	4 44	9 59	6 34	4 56	10 14
20	Th	6 58	4 33	11 5	6 51	4 39	11 9	6 47	4 43	11 12	6 35	4 56	11 22
21	Fr	6 59	4 32	A. M.	6 52	4 38	A. M.	6 48	4 42	A. M.	6 36	4 55	A. M.
22	Sa	7 0	4 31	12 21	6 53	4 38	12 22	6 49	4 42	12 24	6 36	4 55	12 30
23	S	7 2	4 31	1 36	6 54	4 37	1 36	6 50	4 41	1 36	6 37	4 55	1 37
24	M	7 3	4 30	2 51	6 55	4 36	2 50	6 51	4 41	2 49	6 38	4 54	2 44
25	Tu	7 4	4 30	4 9	6 56	4 36	4 6	6 52	4 41	4 3	6 39	4 54	3 54
26	W	7 5	4 29	5 29	6 58	4 35	5 24	6 53	4 40	5 20	6 40	4 54	5 6
27	Th	7 6	4 29	sets.	6 59	4 35	sets.	6 54	4 40	sets.	6 40	4 54	sets.
28	Fr	7 7	4 29	4 35	7 0	4 35	4 42	6 55	4 40	4 50	6 41	4 54	5 13
29	Sa	7 7	4 28	5 34	7 1	4 34	5 41	6 56	4 40	5 49	6 42	4 54	6 12
30	S	7 8	4 28	6 39	7 2	4 34	6 46	6 57	4 40	6 53	6 43	4 54	7 15
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 43 41	7	11 43 46	13	11 44 21	19	11 45 26	25	11 47 2
2	11 43 40	8	11 43 50	14	11 44 30	20	11 45 40	26	11 47 20
3	11 43 39	9	11 43 54	15	11 44 39	21	11 45 55	27	11 47 40
4	11 43 40	10	11 44 0	16	11 44 50	22	11 46 10	28	11 48 0
5	11 43 41	11	11 44 6	17	11 45 1	23	11 46 27	29	11 48 21
6	11 43 43	12	11 44 13	18	11 45 13	24	11 46 44	30	11 48 42

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 7	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 9	4 28	7 48	7 4	4 34	7 54	6 59	4 40	8 0	6 44	4 54	8 19
2	Tu	7 10	4 28	8 57	7 5	4 34	9 2	7 0	4 39	9 7	6 44	4 54	9 22
3	W	7 11	4 28	10 4	7 6	4 34	10 7	7 1	4 39	10 11	6 45	4 54	10 22
4	Th	7 12	4 28	11 7	7 7	4 34	11 9	7 2	4 39	11 12	6 46	4 54	11 18
5	Fr	7 13	4 28	A. M.	7 8	4 33	A. M.	7 3	4 39	A. M.	6 47	4 54	A. M.
6	Sa	7 14	4 28	12 9	7 9	4 33	12 10	7 4	4 38	12 11	6 47	4 54	12 14
7	S	7 15	4 28	1 9	7 10	4 33	1 9	7 5	4 38	1 9	6 48	4 54	1 8
8	M	7 16	4 28	2 11	7 11	4 33	2 9	7 6	4 38	2 8	6 49	4 54	2 3
9	Tu	7 17	4 28	3 14	7 12	4 33	3 11	7 7	4 38	3 9	6 50	4 54	2 59
10	W	7 18	4 28	4 19	7 13	4 33	4 14	7 8	4 38	4 10	6 50	4 54	3 56
11	Th	7 19	4 28	5 26	7 14	4 33	5 21	7 9	4 38	5 15	6 51	4 54	4 58
12	Fr	7 20	4 28	6 35	7 15	4 33	6 28	7 10	4 38	6 22	6 52	4 55	6 2
13	Sa	7 21	4 28	rises.	7 16	4 33	rises.	7 11	4 38	rises.	6 53	4 55	rises.
14	S	7 22	4 28	5 14	7 17	4 33	5 21	7 11	4 39	5 28	6 54	4 55	5 50
15	M	7 23	4 28	6 24	7 18	4 34	6 30	7 12	4 39	6 37	6 55	4 56	6 56
16	Tu	7 24	4 29	7 40	7 18	4 34	7 45	7 13	4 39	7 51	6 56	4 56	8 6
17	W	7 24	4 29	8 56	7 19	4 34	9 0	7 14	4 40	9 3	6 57	4 57	9 15
18	Th	7 25	4 29	10 11	7 19	4 34	10 13	7 14	4 40	10 16	6 58	4 57	10 22
19	Fr	7 25	4 30	11 26	7 20	4 35	11 26	7 15	4 41	11 27	6 58	4 58	11 29
20	Sa	7 26	4 30	A. M.	7 20	4 35	A. M.	7 15	4 41	A. M.	6 59	4 58	A. M.
21	S	7 26	4 30	12 40	7 20	4 35	12 39	7 15	4 42	12 38	6 59	4 59	12 35
22	M	7 27	4 30	1 54	7 21	4 35	1 52	7 16	4 42	1 49	7 0	4 59	1 42
23	Tu	7 27	4 31	3 11	7 21	4 36	3 7	7 16	4 43	3 3	7 0	5 0	2 51
24	W	7 28	4 32	4 29	7 22	4 36	4 23	7 17	4 44	4 18	7 0	5 0	4 1
25	Th	7 28	4 33	5 45	7 22	4 36	5 39	7 17	4 45	5 32	7 0	5 1	5 11
26	Fr	7 28	4 33	6 56	7 22	4 37	6 49	7 18	4 45	6 41	7 1	5 2	6 18
27	Sa	7 29	4 34	sets.	7 23	4 37	sets.	7 18	4 46	sets.	7 1	5 2	sets.
28	S	7 29	4 34	5 28	7 23	4 38	5 34	7 18	4 46	5 41	7 1	5 3	6 1
29	M	7 29	4 35	6 38	7 23	4 39	6 43	7 19	4 47	6 49	7 2	5 3	7 6
30	Tu	7 30	4 35	7 47	7 23	4 40	7 51	7 19	4 47	7 55	7 2	5 4	8 7
31	W	7 30	4 36	8 53	7 24	4 41	8 56	7 19	4 48	8 59	7 3	5 4	9 7

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 49 5	8	11 51 56	14	11 54 42	20	11 57 38	26	12 0 38
2	11 49 27	9	11 52 23	15	11 55 10	21	11 58 8	27	12 1 7
3	11 49 51	10	11 52 50	16	11 55 39	22	11 58 38	28	12 1 37
4	11 50 15	11	11 53 17	17	11 56 9	23	11 59 8	29	12 2 7
5	11 50 40	12	11 53 45	18	11 56 38	24	11 59 38	30	12 2 36
6	11 51 5	13	11 54 13	19	11 57 8	25	12 0 8	31	12 3 5
7	11 51 30								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 45	6 12
New York.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 36	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton,.	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 40	6 17
Charleston.	1	5 17	6 20	11	5 25	6 22	21	5 31	6 26

Our Moon.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43. 2 minutes: but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44. 05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252.830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221.520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years, 218 days, 21 hours, 22 minutes and 46 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. —*Whitaker*

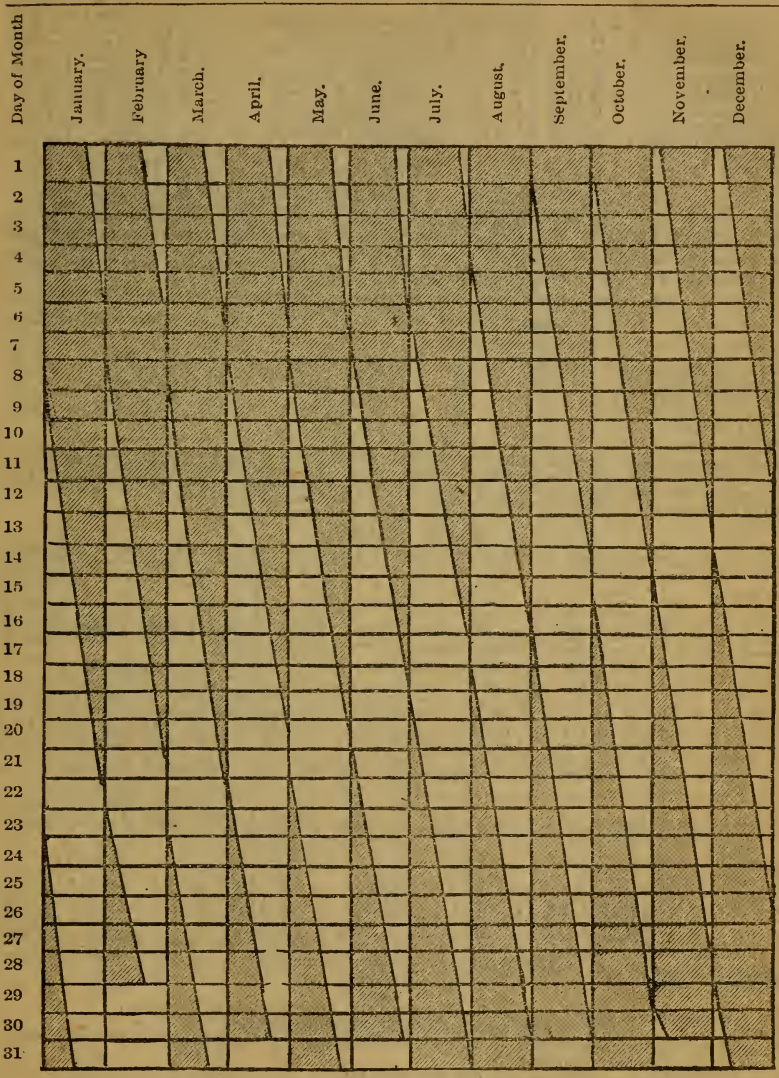
Area of Islands.

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
New Guinea	323,000	Tasmania	26,200	Mauritius	710
Borneo	284,000	Ceylon	24,700	Madeira	510
Madagascar	227,000	Terra del Fuego	18,500	Corfu	430
Sumatra	162,000	Formosa	15,000	Man	230
Great Britain	83,700	Sicily	9,800	Martha's Vineyard	120
Celebes	68,800	Jamaica	4,200	Malta	100
Java	48,400	Cyprus	3,600	Nantucket	60
Cuba	44,164	Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45
Newfoundland	40,000	Crete	2,900	Hong Kong	30
Iceland	39,800	Trinidad	1,750	Manhattan	22
Ireland	32,600	Long Island, N. Y.	1,376		
Hayti	28,800	Teneriffe	1,010		

The Moon's Phases, 1913.

1913.	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	New Moon.	7	5 44 A.M.	5 33 A.M.	5 20 A.M.	5 9 A.M.	4 39 A.M.
	First Quarter.	15	11 17 A.M.	11 6 A.M.	10 53 A.M.	10 42 A.M.	10 11 A.M.
	Full Moon.	22	10 56 A.M.	10 44 A.M.	10 32 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	9 50 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	29	2 50 A.M.	2 38 A.M.	2 26 A.M.	2 14 A.M.	1 43 A.M.
February.	New Moon.	6	12 38 A.M.	12 26 A.M.	12 14 A.M.	12 2 A.M.	5d 11 31 P.M.
	First Quarter.	14	3 50 A.M.	3 38 A.M.	3 26 A.M.	3 13 A.M.	2 42 A.M.
	Full Moon.	20	9 19 P.M.	9 8 P.M.	8 55 P.M.	8 44 P.M.	8 13 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	27	4 31 P.M.	4 20 P.M.	4 7 P.M.	3 56 P.M.	3 25 P.M.
March	New Moon.	7	7 38 P.M.	7 27 P.M.	7 14 P.M.	7 3 P.M.	6 32 P.M.
	First Quarter.	15	4 14 P.M.	4 2 P.M.	3 50 P.M.	3 38 P.M.	3 8 P.M.
	Full Moon.	22	7 12 A.M.	7 0 A.M.	6 48 A.M.	6 37 A.M.	6 6 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	29	8 13 A.M.	8 2 A.M.	7 50 A.M.	7 38 A.M.	7 7 A.M.
April.	New Moon.	6	1 4 P.M.	12 52 P.M.	12 40 P.M.	12 29 P.M.	11 58 A.M.
	First Quarter.	14	12 55 A.M.	12 43 A.M.	12 31 A.M.	12 20 A.M.	13d 11 49 P.M.
	Full Moon.	20	4 48 P.M.	4 37 P.M.	4 24 P.M.	4 13 P.M.	3 42 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	28	1 25 A.M.	1 13 A.M.	1 1 A.M.	12 50 A.M.	12 19 A.M.
May.	New Moon.	6	3 40 A.M.	3 29 A.M.	3 16 A.M.	3 5 A.M.	2 34 A.M.
	First Quarter.	13	7 1 A.M.	6 49 A.M.	6 37 A.M.	6 25 A.M.	5 54 A.M.
	Full Moon.	20	2 34 A.M.	2 22 A.M.	2 10 A.M.	1 59 A.M.	1 28 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	27	7 19 P.M.	7 8 P.M.	6 55 P.M.	6 44 P.M.	6 13 P.M.
June.	New Moon.	4	3 13 P.M.	3 1 P.M.	2 49 P.M.	2 38 P.M.	2 6 P.M.
	First Quarter.	11	11 53 A.M.	11 42 A.M.	11 29 A.M.	11 19 A.M.	10 47 A.M.
	Full Moon.	18	1 9 P.M.	12 58 P.M.	12 45 P.M.	12 34 P.M.	12 3 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	12 57 P.M.	12 45 P.M.	12 33 P.M.	12 21 P.M.	11 50 A.M.
July.	New Moon.	4	12 22 A.M.	12 10 A.M.	3d 11 58 P.M.	3d 11 47 P.M.	3d 11 16 P.M.
	First Quarter.	10	4 53 P.M.	4 42 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	4 18 P.M.	3 47 P.M.
	Full Moon.	18	1 22 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	12 58 A.M.	12 47 A.M.	12 16 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	5 14 A.M.	5 3 A.M.	4 51 A.M.	4 39 A.M.	4 8 A.M.
August.	New Moon.	2	8 14 A.M.	8 2 A.M.	7 50 A.M.	7 39 A.M.	7 8 A.M.
	First Quarter.	8	11 17 P.M.	11 5 P.M.	10 53 P.M.	10 42 P.M.	10 11 P.M.
	Full Moon.	16	3 43 P.M.	3 31 P.M.	3 19 P.M.	3 8 P.M.	2 37 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	7 33 P.M.	7 22 P.M.	7 10 P.M.	6 58 P.M.	6 27 P.M.
	New Moon.	31	3 54 P.M.	3 42 P.M.	3 30 P.M.	3 19 P.M.	2 48 P.M.
Septem'r.	First Quarter.	7	8 21 A.M.	8 10 A.M.	7 58 A.M.	7 46 A.M.	7 15 A.M.
	Full Moon.	15	8 2 A.M.	7 50 A.M.	7 38 A.M.	7 26 A.M.	6 55 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	7 46 A.M.	7 34 A.M.	7 22 A.M.	7 11 A.M.	6 39 A.M.
	New Moon.	30	12 13 A.M.	12 1 A.M.	29d 11 49 P.M.	29d 11 37 P.M.	29d 11 6 P.M.
October.	First Quarter.	6	9 2 P.M.	8 50 P.M.	8 38 P.M.	8 27 P.M.	7 56 P.M.
	Full Moon.	15	1 23 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	12 59 A.M.	12 47 A.M.	12 16 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	22	6 9 P.M.	5 57 P.M.	5 45 P.M.	5 34 P.M.	5 3 P.M.
	New Moon.	29	9 45 A.M.	9 33 A.M.	9 21 A.M.	9 10 A.M.	8 39 A.M.
Novem'r	First Quarter	5	1 50 P.M.	1 39 P.M.	1 26 P.M.	1 15 P.M.	12 44 P.M.
	Full Moon.	13	6 27 P.M.	6 16 P.M.	6 3 P.M.	5 52 P.M.	5 21 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	21	3 12 A.M.	3 1 A.M.	2 48 A.M.	2 37 A.M.	2 6 A.M.
	New Moon.	27	8 57 P.M.	8 45 P.M.	8 33 P.M.	8 22 P.M.	7 51 P.M.
Decem'r.	First Quarter.	5	10 14 A.M.	10 3 A.M.	9 51 A.M.	9 39 A.M.	9 8 A.M.
	Full Moon.	13	10 16 A.M.	10 4 A.M.	9 52 A.M.	9 41 A.M.	9 10 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	20	11 31 A.M.	11 20 A.M.	11 7 A.M.	10 56 A.M.	10 25 A.M.
	New Moon.	27	10 14 A.M.	10 3 A.M.	9 50 A.M.	9 39 A.M.	9 8 A.M.

Moonlight Chart, 1913.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 7, February 6, etc., new moon, no moonlight during the whole night; January 15, February 14, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 22, February 21, etc., full moon when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 29, February 27, etc., when the moon rises at or near midnight when the latter half of the night has moonlight.

Star Table.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.	Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.
	° ′	H. M.	H. M.		° ′	H. M.	H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpher'z)	+ 28 26	− 1 18.0	+10 40.0	α Leonis (Regulus)	+ 12 24	+ 8 40.1	+20 38.1
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	+ 14 42	− 1 13.2	+10 44.8	α Virginis (Spica)	− 10 42	+11 56.5	+23 54.5
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+ 56 3	− 0 42.2	+11 15.8	α Bootis (Arcturus)	+ 19 38	+12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
α Arietis	+ 23 3	+ 0 40.0	+12 38.0	β Ursæ Minoris	+ 74 31	+13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
β Persei (Algol)	+ 40 37	+ 1 39.9	+13 37.9	α Coronæ Borealis	+ 27 1	+13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	+ 16 20	+ 3 8.2	+15 6.2	α Scorpii (Antares)	− 26 14	+14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
α Aurigæ (Capella)	+ 45 54	+ 3 47.6	+15 45.1	α Lyræ (Vega)	+ 38 42	+17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
α Orionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+16 25.6	α Aquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 38	+18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	− 16 36	+ 5 18.4	+17 16.4	α Cygni (Deneb)	+ 44 58	+19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
α Geminorum (Castor)	+ 32 5	+ 6 5.7	+18 3.7	α Cephei	+ 62 13	+19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
β Geminorum (Pollux)	+ 28 14	+ 6 16.6	+18 14.6	α Aquarii	− 0 45	+20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
α Canis Minor (Procyon)	+ 5 27	+ 6 11.6	+18 9.6	α Piscis Australis	− 30 5	+21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
				α Pegasi (Markab)	+ 14 44	+21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given below. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 1. Lower Transit of Polar Star is 4 h. 43 m. 35 s. A. M., to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 3 h. 23 m. 35 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7 h. 27 m. 51 s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.348—0.564	6—8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.253	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0 123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	28	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly, but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

Pole Star.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1913 Day of Month.	January. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	February. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	March. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	April. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	May. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	June. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 44 2	1 9 8	4 43 35	1 9 8	2 53 4	1 9 11	12 50 57	1 9 20	10 49 8	1 9 29	8 47 26	1 9 36
11	6 4 33	1 9 7	4 4 5	1 9 8	2 13 37	1 9 13	12 11 37	1 9 23	10 9 55	1 9 31	8 8 26	1 9 37
21	5 25 3	1 9 7	3 24 37	1 9 10	1 34 14	1 9 17	11 28 24 P.M.	1 9 25	9 30 43	1 9 34	7 29 18	1 9 37

1913 Day of Month.	July. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	August. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	September. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	October. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	November. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	December. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 50 11	1 9 38	4 50 48	1 9 25	2 49 24	1 9 27	12 51 44	1 9 17	10 45 59	1 9 5	8 47 51	1 8 55
11	6 11 1	1 9 37	4 11 39	1 9 33	2 10 13	1 9 24	12 12 28	1 9 13	10 6 38	1 9 1	8 8 24	1 8 52
21	5 31 53	1 9 36	3 32 29	1 9 30	1 30 59	1 9 21	11 29 15 P.M.	1 9 9	9 27 15	1 8 58	7 28 56	1 8 50

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth. p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$H_m = H^o \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, H_m, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1913

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian, i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1913 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

1. A total eclipse of the moon March 22, partly visible in the United States.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Total Eclipse Begins.	Total Eclipse Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Boston	5 28.3 A.M.	After Moon Sets.	After Moon Sets.	After Moon Sets.
New York	5 16.8 A.M.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Washington	5 4.4 A.M.	6 2.7 A.M.	" " "	" " "
Charleston	4 53.1 A.M.	5 51.4 A.M.	" " "	" " "
Chicago	4 22.3 A.M.	5 20.5 A.M.	" " "	" " "
Denver	3 12.6 A.M.	4 10.9 A.M.	" " "	" " "
San Francisco	2 2.9 A.M.	3 1.2 A.M.	4 34.7 A.M.	5 32.9 A.M.

Magnitude 1.57. Moon's diameter = unity.

2. A partial eclipse of the sun April 6, visible in Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta, the northwestern portion of Saskatchewan, Washington, Oregon, Northern California and the northwestern portions of Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

At Seattle the eclipse will begin at 8 hours 25.7 minutes A. M. and end at 9 hours 38.7 minutes A. M. The first contact will occur at 65° and the last at 11°.2 from the northern point of the sun's limb toward the West in both cases.

3. A partial eclipse of the sun August 31, visible only in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and the extreme eastern portions of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

At St. Johns, Newfoundland, the eclipse will begin at 5 hours 33.2 minutes P. M. and end at 6 hours 9 minutes P. M.

4. A total eclipse of the moon September 15, visible partly in the United States as follows:

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Total Eclipse Begins.	Total Eclipse Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Charleston	5 33.0 A.M.	After Moon Sets.	After Moon Sets.	After Moon Sets.
Chicago	5 2.1 A.M.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Denver	3 52.5 A.M.	5 1.0 A.M.	" " "	" " "
San Francisco	2 42.8 A.M.	3 51.3 A.M.	5 25.5 A.M.	" " "

Magnitude 1.43. Moon's diameter = unity.

5. A partial eclipse of the sun September 29-30, visible only in Madagascar and the southeastern portion of Africa.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1913.

(*Washington Mean time.*)

	D.	H.	M.		
Jan.	5	2	28	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	5	10	26	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	9	3		P.M.	☌ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 46′.
	11	5	21	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	11	10		A.M.	☌ ☿ ♃, ♃ N. 13′.
	13	4		P.M.	☌ ♂ ♃, ♃ N. 47′.
	18	1	38	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	21	3		P.M.	☿ in aphelion.

	D.	H.	M.		
Jan.	29	3		A.M.	♄ stationary.
	29	10		A.M.	♀ in ♌
Feb.	2	3	36	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	3	1	30	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	5	11	6	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	10	9	5	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	12	9		A.M.	♀ gr. elong. E. 46° 43′
	12	6		P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ superior.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1913—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.		
Feb.	14	10	25	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	16	1		P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
Mar.	2	7	16	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	3	12		P.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	4	3	22	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	6	3		P.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	9	9	45	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	11	2		A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 18° 19′
	11	3	22	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	13	7	28	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	17	11		P.M.	☿ stationary.
	19	11		A.M.	♀ greatest brilliancy.
	25	10		P.M.	♀ gr. hel. lat. N.
	27	11		P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	29	9	21	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
Apr.	2	8	23	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	3	3		A.M.	♀ stationary.
	6	7		P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	8	12		A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	9	10		A.M.	☿ stationary.
	10	5	33	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	23	10		P.M.	♂ gr. hel. lat. S.
	24	8		P.M.	☌ ♀ ☉ inferior.
	24	11		P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 27° 12′
	26	9		A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
May	2	3	16	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	4	2	55	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	4	6	51	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	5	4		P.M.	♃ stationary.
	7	5	27	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	8	10		P.M.	☌ ☿ ♀
	9	11		P.M.	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
	13	12		A.M.	♀ stationary.
	17	10		A.M.	♂ in perihelion.
	20	11		P.M.	♀ in ♉
	23	5	15	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	25	2		P.M.	♃ in ♉
	28	11		P.M.	☿ in ♌
	29	10		A.M.	☌ ♄ ☉
	30	10		P.M.	♀ greatest brilliancy.
	31	9	17	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	31	1		P.M.	☌ ☿ ♄
June	1	10	56	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	1	6		P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ superior.
	4	7	17	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	12	9		P.M.	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.
	19	9	18	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	24	9		A.M.	♀ in aphelion.
	29	11	56	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	30	1	56	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
July	1	10	17	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	3	7		P.M.	⊕ in aphelion.
	3	10		P.M.	♀ gr. elong. W. 45° 44′
	5	10		A.M.	☿ ♃ ☉
	7	10		A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 26° 13′
	16	1		P.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	16	8		P.M.	♀ gr. hel. lat. S.
	16	10	21	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	20	1		P.M.	♀ stationary.

	D.	H.	M.		
July	21	8		P.M.	☌ ♀ ♄, ♄ N. 1° 18′.
	28	10	4	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	29	1	3	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	30	2	22	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
Aug.	4	6		A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	5	10		P.M.	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
	12	11	21	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	13	9		P.M.	☿ stationary.
	22	7		A.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 18° 26′
	24	12		A.M.	☌ ♂ ♄, ♂ N. 1° 9′.
	26	1	46	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	26	3	21	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	28	6	35	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	29	1		P.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	30	12	41	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
Sept.	4	9		A.M.	♃ stationary.
	9	3	38	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	10	11		P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	11	3		A.M.	♀ in ♌
	16	10		A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ superior.
	18	6		A.M.	♂ in ♌
	22	10	54	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	23	3	14	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	27	3	26	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	30	7		P.M.	♄ stationary.
	30	7	54	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
Oct.	2	10		A.M.	□ ☌ ♂
	2	9		P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	6	1	13	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	12	1		P.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	14	5		P.M.	♀ in perihelion.
	19	4	10	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	21	8		P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	27	3	23	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
Nov.	1	9		P.M.	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
	1	11		P.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 23° 34′
	3	4	9	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	5	2		P.M.	♀ gr. hel. lat. N.
	12	6		P.M.	♃ stationary.
	15	7	16	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	18	1	58	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	23	1		P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	25	12		A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	26	2	25	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	27	6	24	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	27	7		A.M.	♂ stationary.
	30	10	57	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
Dec.	2	10		A.M.	☿ stationary.
	2	2		P.M.	☌ ☿ ♀, ♀ S. 1° 35′.
	7	4		A.M.	☿ ♄ ☉
	10	9		P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 21° 2′
	12	10	50	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	15	4	49	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	26	3	15	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	26	12	49	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	28	7	24	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	29	6		A.M.	☿ in ♉
	31	4		P.M.	♀ in ♉
	31	12		P.M.	♂ nearest

Periodic Comets.

Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.	Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.
Encke	1885, Mar 7	3 3	0.34	0.846	Biela	1882, Sept. 23	6.6	0.86	0.755
Tempel	1883, Nov. 20	5.2	1.34	0.553	D'Arrest	1884, Jan. 13	6.7	1.33	0.626
Barnard	1890, Feb. 17	5.4	1.28	0.582	Faye	1881, Jan. 22	7.6	1.74	0.549
Tempel-Swift	1886, May 9	5.5	1.07	0.656	Tuttle	1885, Sept. 11	13 8	1.02	0.821
Brorsen	1879, Mar. 30	5.5	0.59	0.810	Pons-Brooks	1884, Jan. 25	71.5	0.77	0.955
Winnecke	1886, Sept. 4	5.8	0.88	0.727	Olbers	1887, Oct. 8	72 6	1.20	0.931
Tempel	1885, Sept. 25	6.5	2.07	0.405	Halley	1910, Apr. 19	74.4	0.59	0.967

The Sun's Right Ascension and Declination.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

DATE—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Jan. 1...	18	46	38.01	−23	1	12.2
2...		51	2.93	22	56	3.3
3...		55	27.53		50	26.8
4...		59	51.77		44	23.0
5...	19	4	15.60		37	52.1
6...		8	39.00		30	54.3
7...		13	1.94		23	29.8
8...		17	24.38		15	38.7
9...		21	46.29		7	21.4
10...		26	7.64	21	58	38.0
11...		30	28.41		49	28.9
12...		34	48.57		39	54.3
13...		39	8.10		29	54.5
14...		43	26.96		19	34.0
15...		47	45.15		8	40.8
16...		52	2.65	20	57	27.3
17...		56	19.43		45	49.9
18...	20	0	35.48		33	49.0
19...		4	50.78		21	24.9
20...		9	5.33		8	37.9
21...		13	19.11	19	55	28.3
22...		17	32.13		41	56.4
23...		21	44.38		28	2.6
24...		25	55.84		13	47.3
25...		30	6.51	18	59	10.9
26...		34	16.40		44	13.6
27...		38	25.51		28	55.8
28...		42	33.82		13	17.8
29...		46	41.33	17	57	20.2
30...		50	48.04		41	3.2
31...		54	53.94		24	27.3
Feb. 1...		58	59.03		7	32.6
2...	21	3	3.31	16	50	19.9
3...		7	6.78		32	49.5
4...		11	9.44		15	1.7
5...		15	11.29	15	56	57.0
6...		19	12.33		38	36.0
7...		23	12.55		19	58.9
8...		27	11.96		1	6.2
9...		31	10.56	14	41	58.4
10...		35	8.36		22	35.8
11...		39	5.37		2	59.0
12...		43	1.59	13	43	8.4
13...		46	57.03		23	4.3
14...		50	51.70		2	47.3
15...		54	45.61	12	42	17.8
16...		58	38.77		21	36.2
17...	22	2	31.20		0	42.9
18...		6	22.91	11	39	38.3
19...		10	13.92		18	22.8
20...		14	4.24	10	56	56.7
21...		17	53.89		35	20.5
22...		21	42.91		13	34.5
23...		25	31.31		51	39.1
24...		29	19.11	9	29	34.7
25...		33	6.32		7	21.6
26...		36	52.96	8	45	0.3
27...		40	39.06		22	31.2
28...		44	24.63	7	59	54.5
Mar. 1...		48	9.68		37	10.7
2...		51	54.22		14	20.3
3...		55	38.28	6	51	23.7
4...		59	21.89		28	21.2
5...	23	3	5.05		5	13.2
6...		6	47.78	5	42	0.1
7...		10	30.10		18	42.4
8...		14	12.03	4	55	20.5
9...		17	53.57		31	54.8
10...		21	34.74		8	25.6
11...		25	15.56	3	44	53.4
12...		28	56.05		21	18.6
13...		32	36.23	2	57	41.5
14...		36	16.12		34	2.6
15...		39	55.73		10	22.4
16...		43	35.09	1	46	41.2
17...		47	14.22		22	59.3
18...		50	53.14	0	59	17.0
19...		54	31.86		35	34.8
20...		58	10.41	−	11	52.9
21...	0	1	43.82	+	11	48.2
22...		5	27.12		35	28.4
23...		9	5.32		59	7.3
24...		12	43.45	1	22	44.5
25...		16	21.53		46	19.7
26...		19	59.60	2	9	52.6

DATE—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Mar. 27...	0	23	37.68	+ 2	33	22.8
28...		27	15.78		56	50.0
29...		30	53.92	3	20	13.9
30...		34	32.12		43	34.1
31...		38	10.40	4	6	50.2
April 1...		41	48.78		30	1.9
2...		45	27.28		53	8.9
3...		49	5.93	5	16	10.8
4...		52	44.73		39	7.1
5...		56	23.70	6	1	57.5
6...	1	0	2.84		24	41.8
7...		3	42.18		47	19.5
8...		7	21.75	7	9	50.2
9...		11	1.55		32	13.5
10...		14	41.58		54	29.2
11...		18	21.86	8	16	36.8
12...		22	2.42		38	35.9
13...		25	43.28	9	0	26.2
14...		29	24.44		22	7.5
15...		33	5.91		43	39.4
16...		36	47.71	10	5	1.5
17...		40	29.86		26	13.5
18...		44	12.38		47	15.1
19...		47	55.29	11	8	6.0
20...		51	38.60		28	45.9
21...		55	22.34		49	14.6
22...		59	6.52	12	9	31.7
23...	2	2	51.15		29	36.8
24...		6	36.25		49	29.7
25...		10	21.83	13	9	10.1
26...		14	7.91		28	37.7
27...		17	54.50		47	52.3
28...		21	41.61	14	6	53.3
29...		25	29.26		25	40.4
30...		29	17.45		44	13.4
May 1...		33	6.18	15	2	32.1
2...		36	55.47		20	35.9
3...		40	45.31		38	24.5
4...		44	35.71		55	57.7
5...		48	26.63	16	13	15.1
6...		52	18.21		30	16.3
7...		56	10.31		47	1.0
8...	3	0	2.97	17	3	29.0
9...		3	56.20		19	39.9
10...		7	49.99		35	33.4
11...		11	44.34		51	9.2
12...		15	39.25	18	6	26.8
13...		19	34.72		21	26.1
14...		23	30.74		36	6.8
15...		27	27.31		50	28.7
16...		31	24.43	19	4	31.5
17...		35	22.10		18	14.9
18...		39	20.33		31	38.7
19...		43	19.11		44	42.7
20...		47	18.44		57	26.5
21...		51	18.32	20	9	49.9
22...		55	18.73		21	52.8
23...		59	19.69		33	34.9
24...	4	3	21.18		44	56.0
25...		7	23.20		55	55.7
26...		11	25.74	21	6	33.9
27...		15	28.78		16	50.4
28...		19	32.32		26	44.9
29...		23	36.34		36	17.2
30...		27	40.83		45	27.1
31...		31	45.77		54	14.4
June 1...		35	51.15	22	2	38.8
2...		39	56.95		10	40.2
3...		44	3.14		18	18.4
4...		48	9.71		25	33.3
5...		52	16.64		32	24.6
6...		56	23.90		38	52.1
7...	5	0	31.46		44	55.8
8...		4	39.30		50	35.5
9...		8	47.40		55	51.2
10...		12	55.74	23	0	42.7
11...		17	4.29		5	9.6
12...		21	13.02		9	12.2
13...		25	21.92		12	50.4
14...		29	30.97		16	4.0
15...		33	40.15		18	53.0
16...		37	49.44		21	17.3
17...		41	58.82		23	16.9
18...		46	8.26		24	51.9
19...		50	17.76		26	2.2

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
June 20...	5	54	27.29	+23	26	47.7
21...		58	36.83		27	8.4
22...	6	2	46.36		4.27	4.4
23...		6	55.86		26	35.6
24...		11	5.31		25	42.0
25...		15	14.69		24	23.6
26...		19	23.97		22	40.5
27...		23	33.13		20	32.8
28...		27	42.15		18	0.5
29...		31	51.01		15	3.6
30...		35	59.68		11	42.1
July 1...		40	8.13		7	56.2
2...		44	16.34		3	45.9
3...		48	24.28	22	59	11.4
4...		52	31.94		54	12.9
5...		56	39.28		48	50.4
6...	7	0	46.27		43	4.2
7...		4	52.90		36	54.2
8...		8	59.14		30	20.5
9...		13	4.97		23	23.5
10...		17	10.37		16	3.4
11...		21	15.33		8	20.4
12...		25	19.82		0	14.6
13...		29	23.83	21	51	46.2
14...		33	27.35		42	55.4
15...		37	30.37		33	42.5
16...		41	32.89		24	7.6
17...		45	34.88		14	10.9
18...		49	36.34		3	52.6
19...		53	37.28	20	53	13.0
20...		57	37.69		42	12.2
21...	8	1	37.55		30	50.5
22...		5	36.85		19	8.1
23...		9	35.59		7	5.3
24...		13	33.77	19	54	42.2
25...		17	31.38		41	59.2
26...		21	28.42		28	56.5
27...		25	24.88		15	34.3
28...		29	20.76		1	53.0
29...		33	16.06	18	47	52.7
30...		37	10.76		33	33.8
31...		41	4.87		18	56.4
Aug. 1...		44	58.38		4	0.9
2...		48	51.28	17	48	47.7
3...		52	43.58		33	17.2
4...		56	35.26		17	29.5
5...	9	0	26.33		1	24.9
6...		4	16.78	16	45	3.9
7...		8	6.62		28	26.7
8...		11	55.85		11	33.7
9...		15	44.48	15	54	25.2
10...		19	32.50		37	1.5
11...		23	19.92		19	22.8
12...		27	6.76		1	29.6
13...		30	53.04	14	43	22.1
14...		34	38.76		25	0.6
15...		38	23.93		6	25.4
16...		42	8.56	13	47	36.8
17...		45	52.66		28	35.0
18...		49	36.25		9	20.3
19...		53	19.35	12	49	53.1
20...		57	1.98		30	13.8
21...	10	0	44.14		10	22.6
22...		4	25.84	11	50	19.6
23...		8	7.10		30	5.3
24...		11	47.94		9	40.0
25...		15	28.37	10	49	3.9
26...		19	8.41		28	17.4
27...		22	48.07		7	20.8
28...		26	27.37	9	46	14.4
29...		30	6.31		24	58.6
30...		33	44.91		3	33.7
31...		37	23.19	8	42	0.1
Sept. 1...		41	1.15		20	18.0
2...		44	38.79	7	58	27.9
3...		48	16.15		36	30.2
4...		51	53.23		14	25.2
5...		55	30.04	6	52	13.1
6...		59	6.61		29	54.5
7...	11	2	42.95		7	29.7
8...		6	19.08	5	44	58.9
9...		9	55.01		22	22.4
10...		13	30.77	4	59	40.6
11...		17	6.37		36	53.9
12...		20	41.85		14	2.5
13...		24	17.24	3	51	6.6

Date—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
Sept. 14...	11	27	52.54	+ 3	28	6.6
15...		31	27.78		5	2.8
16...		35	2.97	2	41	55.6
17...		38	38.15		18	45.2
18...		42	13.34	1	55	32.0
19...		45	48.55		32	16.3
20...		49	23.81		8	58.4
21...		52	59.15	0	45	38.6
22...		56	34.58	+	22	17.2
23...	12	0	10.13	−	1	5.5
24...		3	45.83		24	29.1
25...		7	21.70		47	53.3
26...		10	57.74	1	11	17.7
27...		14	33.98		34	42.0
28...		18	10.43		58	5.8
29...		21	47.11	2	21	28.7
30...		25	24.04		44	50.3
Oct. 1...		29	1.24	3	8	10.2
2...		32	38.72		31	28.0
3...		36	16.50		54	43.4
4...		39	54.59	4	17	56.0
5...		43	33.00		41	5.3
6...		47	11.77	5	4	11.0
7...		50	50.91		27	12.8
8...		54	30.44		50	10.4
9...		58	10.38	6	13	3.3
10...	13	1	50.76		35	51.1
11...		5	31.59		58	33.5
12...		9	12.89	7	21	10.3
13...		12	54.70		43	41.1
14...		16	37.03	8	6	5.5
15...		20	19.89		28	23.1
16...		24	3.30		50	33.5
17...		27	47.29	9	12	36.4
18...		31	31.89		34	31.5
19...		35	17.11		56	18.4
20...		39	2.97	10	17	56.7
21...		42	49.49		39	26.0
22...		46	36.69	11	0	46.0
23...		50	24.58		21	56.3
24...		54	13.18		42	56.4
25...		58	2.50	12	3	45.9
26...	14	1	52.56		24	24.4
27...		5	43.37		44	51.5
28...		9	34.93	13	5	6.8
29...		13	27.25		25	9.8
30...		17	20.34		45	0.1
31...		21	14.21	14	4	37.4
Nov. 1...		25	8.86		24	1.1
2...		29	4.30		43	10.7
3...		33	0.53	15	2	5.8
4...		36	57.57		20	46.1
5...		40	55.41		39	11.2
6...		44	54.06		57	20.7
7...		48	53.53	16	15	14.2
8...		52	53.83		32	51.2
9...		56	54.96		50	11.4
10...	15	0	56.93	17	7	14.5
11...		4	59.74		24	0.0
12...		9	3.38		40	27.5
13...		13	7.86		56	36.7
14...		17	13.20	18	12	27.1
15...		21	19.40		27	58.4
16...		25	26.45		43	10.3
17...		29	34.35		58	2.4
18...		33	43.11	19	12	34.3
19...		37	52.71		26	45.5
20...		42	3.16		40	35.7
21...		46	14.45		54	4.5
22...		50	26.56	20	7	11.6
23...		54	39.49		19	56.8
24...		58	53.23		32	19.6
25...	16	3	7.76		44	19.5
26...		7	23.05		55	56.1
27...		11	39.08	21	7	9.1
28...		15	55.84		17	58.2
29...		20	13.32		28	23.2
30...		24	31.49		38	23.7
Dec. 1...		28	50.31		47	59.3
2...		33	9.76		57	9.7
3...		37	29.82	22	5	54.6
4...		41	50.47		14	14.0
5...		46	11.68		22	7.5
6...		50	33.43		29	34.8
7...		54	55.69		36	35.7
8...		59	18.44		43	10.1

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			Date—1913.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	h.	m.	s.	°	′	″		h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
Dec. 9...	17	3	41.65	—22	49	17.7	Dec. 21...	17	56	45.89	—23	27	2.9
10...		8	5.28		54	58.3	22...	18	1	12.52		27	9.4
11...		12	29.31	23	0	11.7	23...		5	39.19		26	47.6
12...		16	53.72		4	57.9	24...		10	5.86		25	57.5
13...		21	18.48		9	16.6	25...		14	32.50		24	39.1
14...		25	43.57		13	7.7	26...		18	59.07		22	52.4
15...		30	8.96		16	31.0	27...		23	25.53		20	37.3
16...		34	34.62		19	26.4	28...		27	51.84		17	54.2
17...		39	0.52		21	53.9	29...		32	17.97		14	42.7
18...		43	26.62		23	53.4	30...		36	43.86		11	3.3
19...		47	52.90		25	24.8	31...		41	9.48	—23	6	56.1
20...		52	19.34		26	28.0							

The Sun's Semi-Diameter and Horizontal Parallax.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1913.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1913.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1913.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.89	8.95	May 11	15 51.62	8.71	Sept. 8	15 54.71	8.74
11	17.67	8.95	21	49.70	8.69	18	57.28	8.76
21	16.99	8.94	31	48.06	8.68	28	59.93	8.78
31	15.75	8.93	June 10	46.85	8.67	Oct. 8	16 2.73	8.81
Feb. 10	14.10	8.92	20	46.08	8.66	18	5.49	8.83
20	12.15	8.90	30	45.68	8.65	28	8.10	8.86
March 2	9.79	8.88	July 10	45.77	8.66	Nov. 7	10.61	8.88
12	7.22	8.86	20	46.30	8.66	17	12.84	8.90
22	4.57	8.83	30	47.21	8.67	27	14.68	8.92
April 1	1.75	8.81	Aug. 9	48.53	8.68	Dec. 7	16.21	8.93
11	15 59.00	8.78	19	50.34	8.70	17	17.25	8.94
21	56.38	8.76	29	52.35	8.72	27	17.77	8.95
May 1	53.85	8.73				31	17.85	8.95

Astronomical Constants.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.68.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,850 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,894,800 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,320 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,894,800 miles in 498.566 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.
Length of the Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).
Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.
Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.23 miles. Polar radius, 3949.79 miles.
Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0822718.

Halley's Comet.

OF the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. For the information of those who appreciate such matters the following are the elements of its orbit as deduced from the last visitation:

Perihelion Passage 1910, April, 19.67. Greenwich Mean Time.

Eccentricity = 0.967281.
Semi-axis major = 17.9468.
Perihelion distance = 0.58720.
Inclination to the plane of the earth's orbit = 17° 47′ 18″.
Longitude of the ascending node = 57° 16′ 12″.
Distance from perihelion to node = 111° 42′ 16″.
Daily motion (mean) = 46″.669
Period = 74.424 years.*
Motion, retrograde.

The semi-axis major and the perihelion distance are expressed in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, taken as unity. See also article on Halley's Comet and on Comets in ALMANACS of 1910 and 1911.

* The periodic time varies considerably by reason of the attraction of the planets. Its average duration is about 76.5 years.—J. M.

The Force of Gravity.

(By J. Morrison, M. D., Ph. D.)

NOTWITHSTANDING all the researches of man into the arcana of nature, there are several things which he, with all his boasted powers, cannot define, among which may be mentioned time, space, matter and force. We become cognizant of the existence of the first by reason of the daily and annual motions of the celestial bodies; but given a blank sky and a continuous vertical sun we would have a very imperfect appreciation of it, if any at all, since there would be no means of measuring it. It is a uniformly flowing quantity, of only one dimension, for as regards simple duration, we can only look back to the past and forward to the future. It may therefore be graphically represented by a straight line extending in opposite directions to infinity.

Space, we know, has three dimensions, length, breadth, and depth or height, each extending in opposite directions to infinity.

In a general way we say that matter is any substance which occupies space, but this is no definition. We know nothing of its intrinsic nature or essence whatever. There are on the earth some 67 or 68 different kinds of matter; we know something of their physical properties, of their combinations and reactions on one another, but beyond that we know nothing about them.

Everything in the universe, whether visible or invisible, is either material or spiritual; if there were no spiritual world, it is certain there would be no material one; matter undoubtedly rests or subsists on a spiritual basis.

When a portion of matter—a piece of iron for instance—is unsupported it falls to the ground, and being an inanimate substance, it cannot move itself, hence some invisible power or force moves it. This force is called gravity or gravitation and is due to the attraction of the earth. We cannot define force; we know nothing about its intrinsic nature. In general language we say, it is any agent or cause which changes or tends to change the state or position of matter with respect to rest or motion. Different names are given to forces according to the effects produced. Thus we speak of the force of attraction of the earth which holds ourselves and all movable things on its surface, molecular force which binds the molecules of a body together, repulsive forces, electrical forces, vital forces, etc., but they are all alike in their essential quality. All forces are spiritual in their nature; they are certainly not material. For instance the force which holds the moon in its orbit around the earth, does not consist of material bonds or wires. Since then it is not material, what is it? It must necessarily be of a spiritual nature, although it operates through matter. In the case of a body moving in a circle or of the moon around the earth or of a planet around the sun, we have occasion to speak of centripetal and centrifugal forces about which some erroneous impressions are taught in some works on physics.

As an illustration of these forces, let us consider the case of a railway car running on a smooth, straight, level track, to enter a circular curve. While moving on the straight track there is no force operating to sway it to one side or the other, but when it enters the curve it is constrained to move in the arc of a circle. The flange on the outer wheels presses against the inner edge of the outer rail, and the inner edge of the outer rail presses against the flanges, these pressures are equal, in opposite directions and always at right angles to the direction of motion upon which they have no influence whatever. The former—the pressure of the flange against the rail—is the centrifugal force—away from the centre, and the latter—the pressure of the rail against the flange—is the centripetal force. When the car leaves the curve and enters a straight track, these forces vanish instantly.

The mode or manner in which gravity or gravitation acts on matter, was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton. Its action is continuous and according to a certain law which we shall now explain.

In mathematics and physics a law may be defined to be the constant and continuous operation of a cause or agent by which certain effects or phenomena are produced. Thus we have the law of a series which determines the order of succession of the terms; the law of the compressibility of gases; the laws of motion; Kepler's laws of the planets; the law of universal gravitation, etc.

As an illustration of some of these laws, let us take the series

$$1-3+5-7+9-, \text{ etc., to infinity.}$$

Here the law of formation of the terms is evident. Each term increases but can never exceed unity and the sum of them all is infinity.

As another example take the series $1+6+20+56+144+$, etc.

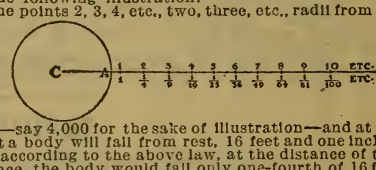
Here the law is not evident, but the subsequent terms are determined by a law as invariable as in the preceding.

The law of universal gravitation as originally propounded by Sir Isaac Newton is this: "Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force which varies directly as the mass and inversely as the square of the distance between them."

In accordance with this law it is easy to show mathematically that the attraction of a sphere on a body external to it, is exactly the same as if the entire mass of the sphere were condensed or collected at the very centre.

This will be more easily understood from the following illustration:

Let CA represent the radius of the earth and the points 2, 3, 4, etc., two, three, etc., radii from the centre C; then whatever may be the attraction at the surface A, one radius from the centre, at 2 it is 1-4; at 3, 1-9; at 4, 1-16 and so on, of what it is at A, that is to say, the force varies inversely as the square of the distance. If the mass of the earth, for instance, were doubled, trebled, etc., the force would be increased in the same ratio. This is what is meant by "directly as the mass."



The mean radius of the earth is about 3,956 miles—say 4,000 for the sake of illustration—and at the surface it has been found by actual experiments that a body will fall from rest, 16 feet and one inch—say 16 feet to avoid fractions—in one second; then according to the above law, at the distance of two radii from the centre or 4,000 miles above the surface, the body would fall only one-fourth of 16 feet or 4 feet in a second; at three radii from the centre it would fall one-ninth of 16 feet; at four radii one-sixteenth of 16 feet or one foot in a second and so on, decreasing as the square of the distance from the centre increases. At sixty radii—the moon's average distance—it would fall only the 1-3,600 of 16 feet or about one-nineteenth of an inch, and this is what the moon actually does fall or depart from the straight line in which it would move if not disturbed by the earth's attraction. This was the first verification made by Sir Isaac Newton, of this wonderful law.

Gravitation is universal, it holds the universe together in its tremendous grasp, it prevents the planets, the sun and stars from disintegration, that is to say from being torn in fragments by the centrifugal force generated by the rotation on their axes; its suspension would wreck the universe. If gravity were suspended on the earth only, our atmosphere would instantly vanish into space; our oceans and lakes would leave their beds and be thrown off like spray; our continents and mountains, now so solid under our feet, would be torn from their foundations and hurled in countless millions of fragments into the illimitable regions of space. This, however, is a catastrophe which can never occur. But to return to a consideration of the effect of gravity on the earth's surface, in which every one is more or less interested, we first remark that it confers weight on bodies. Weight, however, is not an essential property of matter like porosity, elasticity, etc. The weight of a body is the measure of the attractive force of gravity on it and is not the same in all places. A pound of

iron, for instance, at New York, is not a pound at Quebec or Panama, but this variation in its weight is no "freak of gravity" as some people have imagined, but in strict agreement with the law of gravitation and the physical condition of the earth. It would, too, weigh a trifle less on the top of a high mountain or in a deep mine or pit, than at the surface. Gravity retains the atmosphere around the earth. Marine animals live at the bottom of the ocean at the depth of a mile or two, and, of course, are subject to great pressure from the superincumbent water, so likewise we ourselves crawl around on the surface of the earth at the bottom of an aerial ocean not less than 50 miles in depth and also under great pressure. Some people can hardly realize that gases can have weight, but a column of air one inch square at the base and extending to the top of the atmosphere, weighs about fifteen pounds and a square mile of the earth's surface sustains an atmospheric pressure of 30,108,672 tons.

If our pound of iron could be taken to the centre of the earth it would have no weight because it would be equally attracted in all directions. Again, there is a point on the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, at which it would have no weight, being there equally attracted in opposite directions. There is also another point on the same line produced beyond the moon at which it would be equally attracted, but it would have weight because the attractions now act in the *same* direction and it would fall toward the moon. In all these instances it must be remembered that the mass or quantity of matter in the body is constant in all places, but the weight varies from place to place, by reason of causes which will now be explained. Astronomy and geology furnish abundant evidence that the earth was once in not only a gaseous but also subsequently in a plastic condition, having been detached or set free from the parent mass which ultimately became the sun. At its birth it would, by the laws of motion, receive not only a motion of translation but also a motion of rotation around an axis passing through its centre of gravity, and by virtue of this latter motion it would necessarily take the form of an oblate spheroid, or the shape of the body generated, by revolving an ellipse about its minor axis, that is to say, a globular body flattened at the poles, and protuberant along the equator like a Satsuma orange. This form or shape, first derived from theoretical considerations, was subsequently verified by actual measurements of arcs of meridians in Lapland, Peru, India, South Africa, England, France, and the United States. The boundary line between Maryland and Delaware, having a bearing of N. 3° 43′ 30″ W. was used for this purpose by the English astronomers Mason and Dixon, who also in 1763-8 established the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, the real Mason and Dixon line of ancient American politics. The dimensions of the earth deduced from these measurements as well as from the geodetic operations in this country, England, France, India, and Russia are as follows: Equatorial radius 3963.23 miles, polar radius 3949.79 miles, difference 13.44 miles, from which it appears that the poles are very nearly 13½ miles nearer the centre of the earth than any point on the equator is, and since the attraction of the whole spheroid is the same as if its entire mass were collected at the centre, the force of attraction at the poles is greater than at any other point on the earth's surface. For this reason alone the weight of a body increases as we approach the poles.

The earth makes one revolution on its axis in 24 hours and its circumference at the equator is 24,900 miles, which gives there a velocity of more than 1,000 miles per hour. This great velocity generates a centrifugal force which tends to lift bodies from the surface and therefore to oppose gravity. This force has already been referred to in the case of the pressure of the flange of the outer wheels of a railway car against the inner edge of the outer rail while the car is running on a circular track. It may also be easily demonstrated by tying a body to the end of a string and holding the other end in the hand, whirl it around; the body will tend to fly off, and if whirled fast enough it will break the string. This tendency of revolving bodies to depart from the centre of motion is called the centrifugal force and in the case of the earth is manifestly greatest at the equator and decreases as we approach the poles, where it vanishes.

Therefore, for this reason also, the weight of a body will increase as we travel north or south from the equator. These two causes, depending on the figure and motion of the earth, conspire to increase the weight of a body as its latitude increases.

Notwithstanding the great velocity at the equator, gravity is there 289 times greater than the centrifugal force, but if the earth revolved 17 times faster (the square root of 289) than at present, bodies at the equator would lose their weight and remain suspended without any visible support.

The centrifugal force varies directly as the square of the velocity and inversely as the radius of the circle in which it moves.

In ascertaining the difference in weight of a body in different latitudes, common scales with weights cannot be employed, because the weights would be affected in the same way as the body to be weighed. A delicately and accurately constructed spiral steel spring is used, to which is attached a carefully graduated scale with a microscope or vernier for accurate reading. The elasticity of such a spring is not affected by gravity or the centrifugal force.

For all accessible heights above the earth gravity is regarded as a constant force, and is such that it will cause a body to fall from rest, 16 feet in the first second; 48 feet in the next second; 80 feet in the third second; 112 feet in the fourth second and so on, increasing as the numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. At the end of the first second its velocity is 32 feet, twice the distance it just fell; at the end of the next second the velocity is 64 feet, at end of the third second 96 feet and so on, increasing by 32 feet at the end of every second. This number, 32 feet per second, is constant and is taken as the unit or measure of gravity and denoted by the letter g, in all works on physics.

In all these illustrations, fractions of a foot have not been taken into account, nor the resistance and buoyancy of the atmosphere. Strictly speaking, the exact value at the equator is 32.0902 feet, at the poles 32.2549 feet, and at New York 32.1071 feet.

Most people believe that the pressure below the surface of the earth—say 100, 400 or 1,000 miles below the surface—must be very great, but such is not the case. Below the surface, gravity varies not inversely as the square of the distance, but directly as the distance from the centre, that is to say, taking 4,000 miles for the radius, at the depth of 1,000 miles, gravity would be three-fourths of what it is at the surface, 2,000 miles down it would be only one-half, at 3,000 miles, one-fourth and at the centre it would be zero.

The law apparently changes below the surface, but this is no "freak of gravity," but in strict accord with the law of inverse square as before stated. The weight or pressure of the material composing the earth's crust becomes less and less as we descend below the surface.

Suppose we could go down 1,000 miles, there would then be a sphere of 3,000 miles radius below us, imagine this sphere to be removed leaving behind a hollow spherical shell of 1,000 miles in thickness and we will assume of uniform density, now if a body be placed anywhere within the shell, it will have no weight and remain at rest, that is to say, the attraction of the nearer portions of the shell will be exactly neutralized by the opposite portions, but the attraction of the shell on a particle exterior to it varies inversely as the square of the distance from its centre.

There are some other interesting facts deduced by the aid of the higher mathematics that serve to impress us with this wonderful force; for instance, if a hole were cut through the centre of the earth from surface to surface, and if a number of bodies were placed at different points in this hole —say at the surface, 100, 500, 2,000 and 3,000 miles or only a few feet from the centre, and if all these bodies were dropped at the same instant they would all reach the centre at the same time, but with different velocities; the velocity of each, however, would carry it as far beyond the centre as it just fell; it would then stop and return, vibrating to and fro forever. This would be a genuine case of perpetual motion. The time of falling to the centre from the surface or from any other point in the

hole is 21 minutes and 7 seconds and the velocity acquired by falling from the surface is 4.914 miles per second.

Again, the mass of the earth is such as to give to a body falling, say from the region of the fixed stars, a velocity of 6.9505 miles per second when it reaches the surface, or in other words if a body could be projected with a velocity greater than this, say seven miles per second, it would never return to the earth; gravity would not be strong enough to draw it back.

We now come to the consideration of a circumstance where it has been assumed that the centrifugal force, resulting from the diurnal motion of the earth, was suspended or rather reversed for a while. It is recorded in two different places in the old Testament, viz., II. Kings, chap. XX., also Isaiah, chap. XXXVIII., that at a certain time the shadow cast by the style on the sun dial of Ahaz, went back ten degrees. Theologians and philosophers in all the churches of Christendom have been wrestling with this phenomenon, all down through the centuries, but with negative results, regarding it finally as one of the most stupendous miracles ever exhibited, surpassing even the performance of Joshua. He only made the sun stand still, but in this case, the sun not only stopped but went back in its apparent course ten degrees, which of course implies that the earth stopped in its diurnal motion, and then rotated back from east to west ten degrees—a movement which would have wrecked our globe and torn it into fragments—but notwithstanding its apparent impossibility, there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the phenomenon actually happened as recorded.

When the higher criticism brings the power of the higher mathematics to bear on the subject, it tells its own story. It tells us that it is simply an astronomical phenomenon which must occur under certain conditions and is no more miraculous than the daily rising and setting of the sun, moon and stars. The phenomenon can be demonstrated here in New York as well as in Jerusalem or any other part of Palestine, nor is it necessary to erect a sun dial to show that the shadow of its style can go back ten or even twenty degrees while at the same time the sun moves on in its apparent course through the sky. An ocular demonstration of the phenomenon can be shown by simply placing a straight stick in a certain position into the level ground, when the reason or cause will be apparent to the spectator. The mathematical discussion of the subject is too abstruse to be given here.

Joshua's "Sun standing still" was a meteorological phenomenon whose explanation does not fall within the domain of mathematics.

Elements of the Solar System.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	In Miles.
	"					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466693	0.307505	35,951,105
Venus	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,193,688
Earth	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,894,800
Mars	1886.5182	686.97987	1.523688	1.665877	1.381499	141,542,690
Jupiter	299.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,313,340
Saturn	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538838	10.071570	9.006106	886,108,900
Uranus	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,742,060
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,788,764,300

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056167	115.877	7 0 11.2	29.55
Venus	0.0068150	583.920	3 23 37.5	22.61
Earth	0.0167460	.....	.....	18.38
Mars	0.0933198	779.936	1 51 1.0	15.00
Jupiter	0.0483570	398.866	1 18 29.1	8.06
Saturn	0.0558482	378.090	2 29 30.6	5.94
Uranus	0.0470781	369.650	0 46 21.9	4.20
Neptune	0.0085410	367.482	1 46 41.2	3.35

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	115 4 3.26	76 5 10.9	+ 5.7	47 17 17.4	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	165 4 20.94	130 19 58.0	+ 0.4	75 53 15.5	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 47 20.22	101 25 37.7	+11.6	.....	.....	1.03	0.97
Mars	70 45 5.47	334 26 21.8	+15.9	48 52 42.6	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	242 24 21.96	12 54 18.0	+ 7.6	99 33 33.3	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	53 23 10.90	91 19 26.1	+20.2	112 53 17.7	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	294 57 2.33	169 14 25.8	+ 7.4	73 33 2.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	111 24 32.14	43 51 38.2	—18.9	130 48 38.9	—10.7	0.001	0.001

*Epoch 1912 January 0d Greenwich mean time.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter. At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.6	.....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	25 7 48 0	27.6057
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	24 5 ?	.37979
Venus	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.807328	0.87574	23 21 ?	.85236
Earth	.....	.....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 20	2.57115
Saturn	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

Facts About the Earth.

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet=3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number	Per Sq. Mile.	Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,513,579	170,000,000	14.76	Australasia	3,456,290	8,000,000	2.31
America, N.	8,037,714	110,000,000	13.68	Europe	3,754,282	400,000,000	106.54
America, S.	6,851,306	35,000,000	5.10	Polar Reg.	4,970,265	300,000	0.06
Asia	17,057,666	900,000,000	52.76	Total	55,641,102	1,623,300,000	29.22

The estimate in areas in the above table is the newest made by a competent geographer and is by Professor Supan of Gotha in his work entitled "Bevolkerung der Erde." It varies considerably from previous estimates. Central America and the West Indies are included in the estimate for North America. The estimate of population is from Whitaker's (London) Almanack for 1912, excepting that of the Polar Region.

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The proportion of females to 1,000 males in 1901 was: Great Britain, 1,062; France, 1,033; Germany, 1,032; United States, 959.—*Webb-Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray (Challenger expedition) states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The United States Collier Nero obtained a depth of 31,614 feet in the Pacific Ocean, near Guam, November 14, 1899. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga or Everest, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

For population of the earth according to creed, see Religious Statistics.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Based on latest estimate by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., Edinburgh.)

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, Persia, etc.	625,000,000	Hottentot and Bushman (black)	South Africa	150,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Greater part of Asia	630,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia & Polynesia	35,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic (white)	North Africa, Arabia	65,000,000	American Indian (red)	North & So. America	15,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Central Africa	150,000,000	Total		1,520,150,000

The human family is subject to fifty principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute monarchies*, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam; *Limited monarchies*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain, Turkey; *Republics*, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central Africa, and a few insignificant independent States.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	1911.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	1911.	Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	1911.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	1911.
English	20,520,000	160,000,000	12.7	27.3	Portuguese	7,480,000	25,000,000	4.7	4.3
French	31,450,000	70,000,000	19.4	11.9	Russian	30,770,000	100,000,000	19.0	17.1
German	30,320,000	130,000,000	18.7	22.2					
Italian	15,070,000	50,000,000	9.3	8.6	Total	161,800,000	585,000,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish	26,190,000	50,000,000	16.2	8.6					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language,

Humidity.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, IN PERCENTAGES.

From a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 14 years of record.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Abilene, Tex.	69	63	59	60	66	63	59	61	66	64	66	67	64
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	77	69	71	72	72	76	77	79	81	81	76
Atlanta, Ga.	76	73	70	64	64	71	76	78	74	70	73	76	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	81	79	80	79	83	83	84	84	82	80	80	80	81
Baker, Ore.	75	72	66	57	58	55	44	45	52	60	70	75	61
Baltimore, Md.	72	70	67	62	67	69	70	71	74	71	72	71	70
Bismarck, N. D.	74	74	73	67	64	69	65	64	65	72	76	74	70
Block Island, R. I.	76	76	79	81	86	87	87	87	83	80	78	75	81
Boston, Mass.	72	71	68	66	71	72	71	75	77	75	75	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	78	78	75	69	71	72	71	71	73	72	74	76	73
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	77	77	77	74	75	79	80	81	81	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	70	69	62	66	72	75	78	76	71	71	72	71
Chattanooga, Tenn.	76	72	69	64	69	74	75	77	76	74	72	75	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	59	56	55	58	58	51	52	46	50	54	52	54
Chicago, Ill.	82	81	77	72	71	73	70	71	70	72	77	80	75
Cincinnati, Ohio.	77	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	69	73	75	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	78	77	75	70	71	71	68	70	73	72	75	75	73
Denver, Col.	53	55	51	48	52	46	49	44	44	46	47	50	49
Des Moines, Iowa.	78	76	72	66	66	70	67	70	71	69	72	78	71
Detroit, Mich.	83	81	76	70	70	70	67	70	73	75	79	81	74
Dodge City, Kan.	72	72	64	61	64	63	62	62	63	64	66	69	67
Duluth, Minn.	80	78	75	73	69	72	71	74	74	76	79	80	75
Eastport, Me.	73	73	74	73	79	82	83	84	82	79	77	74	78
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	24	23	28	45	46	47	45	44	45	39
Fort Smith, Ark.	73	71	67	66	72	73	71	72	73	71	71	70	71
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	84	84	79	80	77	78	77	76	80	83	80
Grand Haven, Mich.	87	87	81	71	72	73	70	74	76	77	80	84	78
Hannibal, Mo.	75	77	68	66	70	69	69	69	72	66	72	77	71
Hatteras, N. C.	84	84	82	81	83	84	84	84	81	81	82	84	83
Helena, Mont.	63	66	62	52	54	52	44	42	50	56	62	66	56
Huron, S. Dak.	80	79	74	65	62	67	65	66	64	69	73	77	70
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	76	71	64	66	66	63	65	67	68	72	75	69
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	79	76	73	74	79	80	81	83	81	82	82	79
Kansas City, Mo.	75	76	72	67	68	70	68	70	69	66	69	75	70
Key West, Fla.	81	79	76	73	74	76	74	75	78	78	79	80	77
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	72	70	64	70	74	77	79	77	75	74	77	74
Lexington, Ky.	76	73	70	64	67	70	71	72	69	66	72	73	70
Little Rock, Ark.	77	72	70	67	71	74	74	75	75	72	72	74	73
Los Angeles, Cal.	67	69	72	73	76	75	76	76	73	75	66	63	72
Louisville, Ky.	72	71	68	62	65	66	65	67	67	67	70	71	68
Marquette, Mich.	84	84	80	76	73	73	72	77	78	80	82	84	79
Memphis, Tenn.	74	72	70	66	68	73	74	75	73	70	72	74	72
Milwaukee, Wis.	78	78	78	73	71	73	71	73	74	76	77	77	75
Mobile, Ala.	83	83	81	78	79	79	83	84	81	78	82	84	81
Montgomery, Ala.	75	74	71	66	65	70	76	79	74	71	73	76	72
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	68	64	66	69	70	72	72	69	72	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	75	73	72	71	76	77	78	79	81	78	77	75	76
New Orleans, La.	79	80	77	75	73	77	78	79	77	74	79	79	77
New York, N. Y.	75	74	71	68	72	72	74	75	76	74	75	74	73
Northfield, Vt.	79	76	76	70	72	75	77	83	84	82	80	79	78
Oklahoma, Okla.	74	72	68	65	72	72	69	67	68	66	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	72	64	64	67	66	69	67	65	70	76	69
Oswego, N. Y.	83	82	77	71	73	73	73	74	74	74	77	80	76
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	78	69	70	73	72	76	77	76	78	79	76
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	72	68	63	68	68	70	72	74	72	72	71	70
Pierre, S. Dak.	74	73	71	62	58	60	56	57	57	63	70	75	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	77	75	68	69	70	68	69	71	69	75	76	72
Portland, Me.	75	74	72	69	76	76	76	80	81	79	77	75	75
Portland, Ore.	85	81	74	70	69	69	64	67	72	80	85	87	76
Raleigh, N. C.	73	73	71	67	71	73	77	80	78	75	75	73	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	68	71	68	58	56	57	51	51	51	56	64	66	60
Richmond, Va.	82	78	81	75	77	76	79	84	82	86	82	81	80
Rochester, N. Y.	79	79	76	67	69	67	67	71	75	76	77	78	73
St. Louis, Mo.	74	74	71	65	68	68	66	68	69	66	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	80	80	75	66	63	68	66	70	70	71	75	80	72
Salt Lake City, Utah.	74	70	59	49	47	38	35	36	39	52	62	72	53
San Diego, Cal.	71	72	74	74	77	78	80	80	78	77	70	68	75
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	78	78	79	80	84	86	81	79	77	80	80
Santa Fé, N. M.	55	55	43	35	36	31	47	47	46	47	48	55	45
Savannah, Ga.	77	77	75	73	74	79	81	84	84	80	79	79	78
Shreveport, La.	75	71	68	69	73	76	75	76	74	72	74	73	73
Spokane, Wash.	84	77	68	58	56	52	44	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	77	76	73	66	69	70	67	69	71	69	74	76	71
Springfield, Mo.	77	76	71	66	71	75	73	73	72	70	72	76	73
Tampa, Fla.	81	81	79	74	75	81	82	83	85	81	81	83	80
Toledo, Ohio.	82	80	76	69	69	70	67	70	72	73	78	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	72	67	69	71	76	79	81	76	71	72	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	86	79	71	61	58	53	42	43	56	68	76	85	65
Washington, D. C.	73	71	68	63	71	73	74	77	78	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	80	80	77	63	58	64	59	57	61	70	77	79	69
Wilmington, N. C.	78	79	78	76	79	81	83	84	83	81	79	79	80
Yuma, Ariz.	45	42	41	35	36	35	43	47	44	44	42	45	42

The Geological Strata.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt: plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.	Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.	3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.	4. Pliocene.	English Crag. Upper Molasse.
			3. Miocene.	Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
			2. Oligocene.	
			1. Eocene.	
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.	4. Laramie.	Upper Chalk.
			3. Colorado.	Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
			2. Dakota.	Gault.
			1. Lower.	Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias. Jurassic	3. Purbeck.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland. Kimmeridge.
			2. Oölite.	Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite.
			1. Lias.	1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
		Jura-Trias. Triassic.	4. Rhætic.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Kenper. [Trias, in part.
			3. Upper.	
			2. Middle.	Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
			1. Lower.	
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.	3. Permian.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes.
			2. Carboniferous.	3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2. Lower Coal-Measures.
			1. Subcarboniferous.	1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.	5. Catskill and Chemung.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone.
			4. Portage.	
			3. Hamilton.	
			2. Coniferous.	
			1. Oriskany.	
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.	3. Lower Helderberg.	Lower Helderberg.
			2. Onondaga.	Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
			1. Niagara.	3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.	3. Trenton.	3. Hudson River beds Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone.
			2. Chazy.	Chazy Limestone.
			1. Calciferous.	{Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.		Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.		Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).		1. Laurentian. Huronian.

Table of Magnetic Declinations

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1913—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1905 AND 1910 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1913	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 49 E	— 1
	Mobile	30 42	88 3	4 31 E	+ 1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	3 43 E	— 1
Alaska	Sitka	57 3	135 20	30 7 E	+ 3
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 57 E	— 2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 1	21 17 E	— 4
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	15 52 E	— 4
	Kiska	51 58	182 28	7 50 E	— 5
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 54 E	+ 5
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 45 E	+ 5
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 9 E	+ 5
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	6 38 E	+ 1
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 49 E	+ 5
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 9 E	+ 5
	Los Angeles	34 4	118 15	15 25 E	+ 5
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 10 E	+ 5
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 0	14 46 E	+ 3
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	11 12W	+ 6
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	10 36W	+ 6
Del.	Dover	39 9	75 31	7 10W	+ 5
Dist. of Col.	Washington	38 53	77 0	5 34W	+ 4
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 38 E	— 1
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 1 E	— 2
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 25 E	0
Georgia.	Atlanta	33 44	84 23	1 52 E	— 2
	Savannah	32 5	81 5	0 00 E	— 2
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 54 E	+ 4
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 29 E	0
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 57 E	— 1
Indiana.	Indianapolis	39 47	86 8	1 36 E	— 2
	Fort Wayne	41 3	85 3	0 5W	+ 2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	8 2 E	+ 1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 1 E	0
Kansas.	Topeka	39 2	95 43	9 24 E	+ 2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 15 E	+ 2
Ky.	Lexington	38 4	84 30	0 36 E	— 2
	Paducah	37 5	88 37	4 29 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 47 E	— 2
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 8 E	+ 2
	New Orleans	30 0	90 5	5 38 E	+ 1
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 24 E	+ 2
Maine.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	17 57W	+ 6
	Portland	43 39	70 17	15 22W	+ 6
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	19 42W	+ 6
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 9W	+ 4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 19W	+ 4
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 4	13 52W	+ 6
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	11 57W	+ 6
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 45W	+ 2
	Detroit	42 21	83 3	1 36W	+ 3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 27 E	— 2
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 5	8 1 E	+ 1
	Duluth	46 46	92 4	6 45 E	+ 0
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 2 E	+ 1
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 16 E	+ 1
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 9	7 7 E	+ 1
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 30 E	0
	Kansas City	39 7	94 38	8 23 E	+ 2
Mon.	Helena	46 37	112 2	20 22 E	+ 4
Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 19 E	+ 2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 43 E	+ 2
Nevada.	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 55 E	+ 5
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 35 E	+ 5
N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	13 42W	+ 6
N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	8 40W	+ 5
N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 19 E	+ 4
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	11 31W	+ 6
	New York	40 43	74 0	9 36W	+ 5
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	9 35W	+ 5
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	6 13W	+ 4
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	2 32W	+ 3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 21W	+ 3
N. Dak.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 44 E	+ 2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 53 E	+ 1
Ohio	Columbus	40 0	83 0	0 35W	+ 2
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	3 20W	+ 2
	Cincinnati	39 8	84 25	0 31 E	— 2
Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 9	8 40 E	+ 2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 45 E	+ 2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	22 20 E	+ 5
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	6 59W	+ 5
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 10W	+ 5
	Allegheny	40 29	80 1	4 12W	+ 4
R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	12 42W	+ 6
S. C.	Columbia	34 0	81 2	0 20W	+ 3
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	0 35W	+ 3
S. Dak.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	12 14 E	+ 2
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 19 E	+ 4
Tenn.	Nashville	36 9	86 48	3 28 E	— 1
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	0 4W	+ 2
	Memphis	35 8	90 3	5 21 E	+ 1
Tex.	Austin	30 17	97 44	8 51 E	+ 3
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 16 E	+ 3
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 10 E	+ 2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	7 50 E	+ 2
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 28 E	+ 4
Utah.	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 8 E	+ 4
	Ogden	41 13	112 0	18 8 E	+ 4
Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	14 27W	+ 6
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	13 12W	+ 6
Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 33W	+ 4
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 8W	+ 4
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 9	3 7W	+ 3
Wash.	Olympia	47 2	122 54	23 10 E	+ 5
	Walla Walla	46 4	118 21	21 59 E	+ 5
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 22W	+ 3
	Wheeling	40 3	80 44	2 50W	+ 2
Wis.	Madison	43 4	89 25	4 33 E	— 1
	Milwaukee	43 4	87 53	2 57 E	— 1
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 40 E	0
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 8	104 49	15 11 E	+ 3

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner	..	..	22 12 W	+6
Alaska	N. E. Corner	..	..	38 57 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 8	82 22	3 00 E	0
	Santiago	20 0	75 50	1 8 E	— 3
Porto Rico.	San Juan	18 29	66 7	2 20W	+ 8
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	2 7W	+ 7
Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 45 E	+ 2
	Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 00 E	+ 2
Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 53	0 53 E	0

Latitude and Longitude Table.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.3 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 6.8 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 11 4 E.
Alleghany, Pa.*	40 27 42 N.	5 20 2.9 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17 N.	4 50 4.7 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39 0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 21 N.	1 34 54 9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 38.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 48 N.	5 6 26.0 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 45 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.3 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17 N.	0 2 5.4 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown Barbadoes	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10 N.	0 17 28 6 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20 7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 3 8 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.7 W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.8 E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19 N.	5 37 41.3 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3 7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.8 E.
Demerara (Geo' town Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.6 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Father Point, Que., Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1 5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35 6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9 7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36 8 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10 6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21 1 W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7 N.	0 39 53.8 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 7.9 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26 0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20 5 E.
Hong Kong, China*	22 18 12 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28 0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12 3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10 7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44 7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.8 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59 4 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.4 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 54.1 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26 7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17 N.	4 54 18.7 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.2 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24 N.	8 6 34.1 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.1 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1 8 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.0 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1 2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36 N.	4 51 42 1 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Coln. Col.)*	40 45 23 N.	4 55 53.6 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12 2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.8 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 2 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59 6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14 1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 57.8 W.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28 0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7 N.	5 0 38.5 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 26 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57 7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2 5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.5 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.5 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.6 W.
Richmond, Va	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55 6 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19 9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55 7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25 0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4 N.	6 0 49.1 W.
St. Petersburg, Russia*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.5 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58 0 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.8 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.7 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34 8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31 8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33 8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21 5 E.
Warsaw, Russia*	52 13 6 N.	1 24 7 4 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15 N.	5 8 15.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1 S.	11 39 5 5 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50 4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a light-house. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

Races of Mankind.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Ethnologist Figuier and others:

	WHITE RACE.	
European Branch.	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards, Italians. Moldo-Wallachians.
	Slavonian Family	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians. Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks. Poles, Lithuanians.
	Greek Family	Greeks, Albanians.
Aramean Branch.	Libyan Family	Egyptians, Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans, Kurds, Armenians, Ossetines.
	Georgian Family	Georgians.
	Circassian Family	Circassians, Mingrelians.
	YELLOW RACE.	
Hyperborean Branch.	Lapp Family	Samoiede. Kamtschadale, Esquimau, Tenisslan, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families.
Mongolian Branch.	Mongol Family	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses, Manchus.
	Turk Family	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis.
	Yakut Family	Yakuts.
Sinaic Branch.	Chinese Family	Chinese.
	Japanese Family	Japanese.
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese.
	BROWN RACE.	
Hindoo Branch.	Hindoo Family	Sikhs. Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
	Malabar Family	Malabars. Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch.	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
	Fellan Family	Fellans.
Malay Branch.	Malay Family	Malays, Javanese, Battas, Bougis. Maccassars. Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris, Tongas, Tahitians, Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians.
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone, Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders.
	RED RACE.	
Southern Branch.	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas). Antis, Andians, Araucanians.
	Pampean Family	Patagonians, Pueiches, Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Abipous, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis, Bocotudos.
Northern Branch.	Southern Family	Aztecs, Mayas, Lencas, Othomis, Tarascas, etc.
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc.
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc.
	BLACK RACE.	
Western Branch.	Caffre Family	
	Hottentot Family	
	Negro Family	
Eastern Branch	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc.
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians.

Earthquake Areas of the Earth.

MAJOR DE MONTESSUS DE BALORE, after years of labor, has drawn up a catalogue of 130,000 shocks, of which trustworthy details have been procured, and this indicates with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers. The appended figures, drawn from M. de Montessus's statistics, will give an idea of the general result:

AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

Thermometers.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
− 0.9	− 1.1	30	
− 4	− 5	23	
− 5.3	− 6.7	20	
− 8	−10	14	
− 9.8	−12.2	10	
−12	−15	5	
−14.2	−17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
−16	−20	− 4	
−20	−25	−13	
−24	−30	−22	
−28	−35	−31	
−32	−40	−40	

Rules for Foretelling the Weather.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

Normal Temperature and Rainfall.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1912.
(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1913.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Mean. July.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	80	104	−10	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	− 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	− 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−22	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	120	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	108	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	20	9.7
	Los Angeles	54	70	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	101	32	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−16	8.3
	Pueblo	29	74	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	57	80	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	− 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boisé	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
Iowa	Des Moines	20	76	109	−30	32.4
	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	110	−25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	107	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	110	− 5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−21	43.3
	Portland	22	68	103	−17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	− 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	71	104	−13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	101	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	101	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	− 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.4
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	−55	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	96	−34	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	107	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	− 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	107	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	102	−35	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	96	− 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	110	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	104	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	98	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	− 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	38.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	− 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	− 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	96	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	− 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	82	− 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	−43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−34	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	− 9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	− 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	− 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	98	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	108	− 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	−27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	98	−35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	− 6	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	97	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	100	−54	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	10	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	30
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	...	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	32	Odessa	48.0	....
Archangel	33.0	....	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	81.0	71
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	51.3	22
Athens	63.0	....	Hamburg	47.0	....	Peking	53.0	27
Bagdad	74.0	.....	Havana	79.1	91	Port Said	...	2
Barcelona	63.0	....	Hongkong	73.0	101	Prague	50.2	14
Berlin	48.2	24	Honolulu	75.0	...	Quebec	40.3	....
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quito	60.9	....
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	62.6	16	Rio de Janeiro	77.2	29
Birmingham	48.2	....	Lima	73.3	...	Rome	60.5	31
Bombay	81.3	75	Lisbon	61.4	27	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Bordeaux	57.0	30	London	50.8	25	San Domingo	81.3	108
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	53.0	28	Shanghai	59.0	....
Budapest	51.9	17	Madeira	66.0	25	Smyrna	60.0	24
Buenos Ayres	62.8	....	Madrid	58.2	9	St. Petersburg	39.6	17
Cairo	72 2	....	Malta	66.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	20
Calcutta	82.4	76	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	65.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	78.4	...	The Hague	52.0	....
Cape Town	62.0	23	Maranham	...	277	Tobolsk	32.0	....
Cayenne	....	116	Marseilles	58.3	23	Tokio	56.4	58
Cherrapongee*	....	610	Melbourne	57.0	29	Trieste	55.0	43
Christiania	41.5	....	Mexico	60.9	...	Valdivia	52.0	106
Constantinople	56.5	....	Milan	55.1	38	Valparaiso	64.0	.. .
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Montevideo	62.0	44	Venice	55.4	....
Delhi	77.0	24	Montreal	44.6	....	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Dublin	50.1	29	Moscow	40.0	....	Vienna	51.0	19
Edinburgh	47.1	38	Munich	48.4	....			

* In Southwestern Assâm. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

Greatest Altitude in Each State and Territory.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co.)	2,407	Montana	Granite Peak (Carbon Co.)	12,850
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,300	Nebraska	S. W. part Banner Co	5,350
Arizona	San Francisco Mt. (Coconino Co.)	12,611	Nevada	Wheeler Peak (White Pine Co.)	13,058
Arkansas	Blue Mt. (Polk-Scott Co.)	2,800	N. Hampshire	Mt. Washington (Coos Co.)	6,293
California	Mt. Whitney (Inyo-Tulare Co.)	14,501	New Jersey	High Point (Sussex Co.)	1,809
Colorado	Mt. Elbert (Lake Co.)	14,402	New Mexico	N. Truchas Peak (Rio Arriba Co.)	13,306
Connecticut	Bear Mt. (Litchfield Co.)	2,355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Essex Co.)	5,344
Delaware	Centerville (Newcastle Co.)	440	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell (Yancey Co.)	6,711
D. of Columbia	Tenley (Northwest)	421	North Dakota	Summit in Bowman Co	3,500
Florida	Mt. Pleasant (Gadsden Co.)	301	Ohio	Bellefontaine (Logan Co.)	1,540
Georgia	Brasstown Bald (Towns-Union Co.)	4,768	Oklahoma	West end of Cimarron Co	4,750
Hawaii	Mauna Kea (Hawaii Co.)	13,823	Oregon	Mt. Hood (Clackamas—Wasco Co.)	11,225
Idaho	Hyndman Peak (Blaine-Custer Co.)	12,078	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob (Bedford Co.)	3,136
Illinois	Charles Mound (J. Daviess Co.)	1,241	Philippines	Mt. Apo	10,312
Indiana	Carlos City (Randolph Co.)	1,210	Porto Rico	Luquillo Mts	3,532
Iowa	Primghar (O'Brien Co.)	1,800	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill (Providence Co.)	805
Kansas	On West Boundary	4,135	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt	3,548
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	South Dakota	Harney Peak (Pennington Co.)	7,242
Louisiana	Claiborne Co	400	Tennessee	Guyot	6,636
Maine	Katahdin Mt. (Piscataquis Co.)	5,200	Texas	El Capitan (El Paso Co.)	9,020
Maryland	Backbone Mt. (Garrett Co.)	3,340	Utah	Kings Peak (Wasatch Co.)	13,498
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock (Berkshire Co.)	3,505	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364
Michigan	Porcupine Mt. (Ontonagon Co.)	2,023	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Minnesota	Mesibi Range (St. Louis Co.)	2,400	Washington	Mt. Rainier (Pierce Co.)	14,363
Mississippi	Holly Springs (Marshall Co.)	600	West Virginia	Spruce Knob (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mt. (Iron Co.)	1,750	Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
			Wyoming	Gannett Peak (Fremont Co.)	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 276 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is well known that there are higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

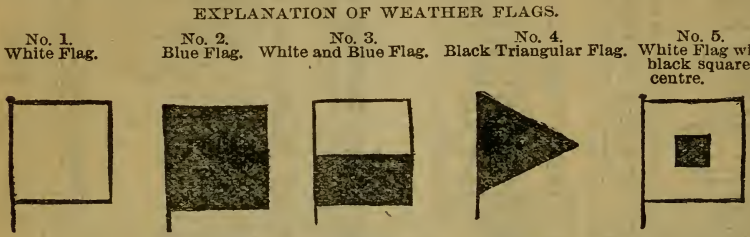
This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to October 1, 1912.

Weather Flags

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.



No. 1. White Flag. Fair weather.

No. 2. Blue Flag. Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and Blue Flag. Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black Triangular Flag. Temperature.

No. 5. White Flag with black square in centre. Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rain or snow.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher temperature.
Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boisé.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Atlantic City.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

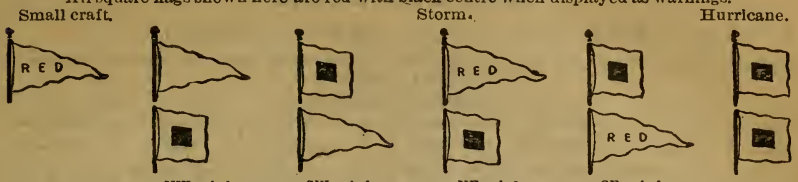
The Ancient and Modern Year.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Small Craft, Storm and Hurricane Warnings

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.



Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm Warning—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warning—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic coast.

Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings are displayed at night.

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by W. L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1912, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark.	5	66	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	69
Alpena, Mich.	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	*84	Portland, Me.	5	61
Atlanta, Ga.	9	66	Havre, Mont.	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	7	60
Bismarck, N. D.	8	74	Helena, Mont.	6	60	Rochester, N. Y.	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D.	10	69	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	70	St. Paul, Minn.	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	90	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn. †	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	60	Leavenworth, Kan. †	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	40
Chicago, Ill.	9	84	Louisville, Ky.	7	60	San Francisco, Cal.	9	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M.	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn.	6	75	Savannah, Ga.	7	88
Custer, Mont. †	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash.	4	52
Denver, Col.	7	75	Nashville, Tenn.	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Detroit, Mich.	9	76	New Orleans, La.	7	66	Vicksburg, Miss.	6	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	9	83	Washington, D. C.	5	66
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	7	68
Duluth, Minn.	7	78	Omaha, Neb.	8	66			
Eastport, Me.	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

Loss by Lightning in the United States.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,256; value of property lost, $3,016,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, $129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being $3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject.

High-Tide Tables

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide-Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 55	3 17	4 27	5 22	2 58	4 3	4 35	5 30	4 44	5 14	5 13	5 37
2	3 52	4 24	5 21	6 16	4 5	5 12	5 25	6 5	5 30	5 48	5 55	6 19
3	4 47	5 27	6 10	7 2	5 3	6 3	6 8	6 35	6 5	6 20	6 35	7 1
4	5 37	6 22	6 54	7 40	5 53	6 42	6 45	7 2	6 40	6 52	7 17	7 43
5	6 23	7 10	7 35	8 12	6 37	7 14	7 16	7 28	7 10	7 27	8 2	8 28
6	7 8	7 53	8 8	8 40	7 14	7 40	7 43	7 58	7 42	8 3	8 48	9 15
7	7 50	8 33	8 40	9 4	7 45	8 5	8 10	8 28	8 15	8 42	9 40	10 2
8	8 28	9 7	9 12	9 32	8 15	8 30	8 37	9 3	8 54	9 23	10 30	10 52
9	9 5	9 40	9 40	10 2	8 40	8 57	9 10	9 42	9 38	10 9	11 27	11 44
10	9 41	10 13	10 9	10 38	9 7	9 28	9 48	10 25	10 27	11 0	.....	12 28
11	10 13	10 45	10 43	11 21	9 36	10 5	10 33	11 13	11 25	11 55	12 42	1 31
12	10 48	11 23	11 22	....	10 10	10 48	11 25	....	....	12 32	1 45	2 35
13	11 25	....	12 10	12 8	10 51	11 36	12 8	12 30	12 58	1 47	2 50	3 37
14	12 6	12 5	1 8	1 5	11 38	....	1 15	1 52	2 8	3 0	3 57	4 35
15	12 58	12 52	2 14	2 15	12 33	12 39	2 32	3 20	3 18	4 5	5 2	5 30
16	1 55	1 48	3 25	3 43	1 40	1 57	3 46	4 30	4 25	5 0	6 3	6 20
17	2 55	2 52	4 32	5 0	2 58	3 21	4 50	5 27	5 23	5 53	6 58	7 10
18	3 57	4 5	5 32	6 4	4 10	4 40	5 48	6 18	6 20	6 42	7 50	7 57
19	4 53	5 12	6 26	6 58	5 13	5 45	6 40	7 5	7 10	7 28	8 38	8 41
20	5 48	6 13	7 17	7 48	6 10	6 40	7 28	7 50	8 0	8 13	9 25	9 25
21	6 41	7 10	8 5	8 34	7 0	7 27	8 15	8 33	8 49	8 59	10 9	10 7
22	7 32	8 1	8 53	9 20	7 47	8 13	9 2	9 19	9 38	9 43	10 51	10 48
23	8 20	8 51	9 40	10 8	8 33	8 58	9 48	10 5	10 25	10 28	11 30	11 28
24	9 10	9 41	10 27	10 57	9 18	9 43	10 38	10 52	11 15	11 16	....	12 10
25	10 0	10 32	11 16	11 50	10 5	10 30	11 32	11 42	.....	12 8	12 7	12 50
26	10 50	11 25	....	12 12	10 55	11 20	....	12 35	12 4	1 2	12 45	1 33
27	11 40	....	12 47	1 20	11 50	....	12 37	1 45	12 55	1 54	1 21	2 20
28	12 21	12 37	1 50	2 40	12 13	12 57	1 43	2 54	1 50	2 45	2 10	3 13
29	1 21	1 42	....	....	1 15	3 2	2 50	3 53	2 43	3 31	3 7	4 6
30	2 24	2 58	....	....	2 25	3 40	3 52	4 38	3 38	4 13	4 7	4 57
31	3 27	4 14	....	....	3 34	4 43	....	....	4 27	4 55	...	....

1913.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 7	5 47	6 45	7 10	8 9	8 30	8 30	8 55	9 43	10 20	10 12	11 0
2	6 5	6 38	7 30	8 0	8 57	9 18	9 20	9 45	10 35	11 20	11 1	11 59
3	7 0	7 28	8 30	8 50	9 45	10 6	10 7	10 37	11 30	....	11 57	....
4	7 52	8 15	9 20	9 38	10 35	10 56	11 0	11 35	12 27	12 29	12 55	12 51
5	8 43	9 5	10 0	10 27	11 25	11 50	11 55	....	1 35	1 53	1 49	1 49
6	9 34	9 52	10 58	11 15	....	12 20	12 41	12 57	2 38	2 37	2 40	2 45
7	10 25	10 41	11 50	....	12 50	1 20	1 56	2 3	3 33	3 35	3 25	3 37
8	11 18	11 32	12 7	12 45	2 5	2 25	3 10	3 10	4 19	4 27	4 5	4 23
9	....	12 12	1 4	1 40	3 23	3 32	4 12	4 10	4 57	5 12	4 44	5 1
10	12 25	1 8	2 10	2 47	4 22	4 33	5 2	5 3	5 30	5 50	5 21	5 39
11	1 22	2 9	3 27	3 50	5 35	5 28	5 41	5 47	6 2	6 22	6 0	6 13
12	2 25	3 10	4 42	4 50	6 16	6 15	6 15	6 28	6 33	6 50	6 40	6 31
13	3 37	4 10	5 47	5 48	6 55	6 59	6 45	7 0	7 6	7 18	7 20	7 32
14	4 48	5 7	6 40	6 37	7 26	7 35	7 12	7 30	7 40	7 49	8 2	8 17
15	5 54	6 9	7 25	7 20	7 55	8 7	7 40	7 57	8 18	8 27	8 47	9 5
16	6 51	6 52	8 1	8 1	8 21	8 35	8 10	8 22	9 0	9 12	9 33	9 57
17	7 42	7 49	8 35	8 38	8 50	9 0	8 45	8 52	9 45	10 1	10 22	10 54
18	8 26	8 23	9 3	9 11	9 18	9 26	9 22	9 30	10 33	10 59	11 13	11 55
19	9 5	9 4	9 32	9 42	9 53	9 57	10 5	10 13	11 29	....	....	12 10
20	9 41	9 41	10 0	10 8	10 33	10 38	10 52	11 5	12 5	12 30	12 58	1 12
21	10 15	10 17	10 32	10 35	11 18	11 22	11 46	....	1 16	1 37	2 2	2 17
22	10 46	10 50	11 10	11 10	....	12 11	12 8	12 48	2 27	2 45	3 5	3 25
23	11 18	11 20	11 52	11 50	12 17	1 10	1 24	1 58	3 30	3 49	4 5	4 30
24	11 53	11 50	....	12 42	1 25	2 20	2 45	3 10	4 27	4 48	5 0	5 30
25	....	12 35	12 40	1 40	2 50	3 32	3 52	4 13	5 20	5 43	5 52	6 27
26	12 28	1 23	1 40	2 47	4 7	4 37	4 50	5 11	6 10	6 37	6 42	7 19
27	1 15	2 20	2 54	3 55	5 12	5 35	5 42	6 5	6 58	7 28	7 30	8 10
28	2 10	3 20	4 18	4 50	6 5	6 28	6 30	6 55	7 45	8 20	8 17	8 59
29	3 17	4 22	5 30	5 57	6 55	7 19	7 18	7 45	8 33	9 11	9 2	9 45
30	4 35	5 22	6 27	6 50	7 44	8 7	8 6	8 34	9 21	10 4	9 48	10 30
31	5 44	6 18	7 20	7 42	....	....	8 51	9 25	....	....	10 32	11 15

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.....add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.....add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.....add	8	57	New London, Ct.....add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.....sub.		20	Newport, R. I.....sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.....add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.....add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.....add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.....add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.....sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.....add		39
Block Island, R. I.....sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.....add	5	41
Boston, Mass.....add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.....add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.....add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.....add	4	40
Bristol, R. I.....sub.		14	Portland, Me.....add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.....add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.....add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.....sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....add	3	54
Eastport, Me.....add	3	0	Providence, R. I.....add		7
Fernandina, Fla.....sub.		18	Richmond, Va.....add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.....add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.....sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.add	1	53	Rockland, Me.....add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.....add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.....add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.....add		37	Salem, Mass.....add	3	9
Key West, Fla.....add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.....sub.		32
League Island, Pa.....add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.....add		7
Marblehead, Mass.....add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.....sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.....add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.....add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.....add	4	21	Washington, D. C.....add	12	1
Newark, N. J.....add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.....add		42
New Bedford, Mass.....sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.....add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.....add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.....add	1	0

EXAMPLE—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	3	New London, Ct.....	3	9	San Diego, Cal.....	3	7
Boston, Mass.....	9	8	New Orleans, La.....	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J....	4	7
Charleston, S. C.....	5	1	Newport, R. I.....	9	8	San Francisco, Cal...	4	9
Eastport, Me.....	18	2	New York, N. Y.....	4	4	Savannah, Ga.....	6	5
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.....	12	2
Key West, Fla.....	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	0	Tampa, Fla.....	2	2
Mobile, Ala.....	1	2	Portland, Me.....	9	1	Washington, D. C.....	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels, and barges, 7,398; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 438; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,836. Decrease in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 469; decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 30, decrease in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 499. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,370,375; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 3,384,905. Increase in gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected over previous year, 54,638. Increase in tonnage of all kinds domestic vessels inspected over previous year, 205,656. Number of officers' licenses issued, 14,030. Increase in number of officers' licenses issued over previous year, 24. Number of new life-preservers inspected, 244,565, of which number 2,750 were rejected. Increase in number of new life-preservers inspected over previous year, 34,306. Increase in number of life-preservers rejected over previous year, 2,020. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 3,786, being a decrease in number inspected from previous year of 130. Number of applicants examined for color blindness, 7,616, of which number 206 were found color-blind and rejected and 7,410 were passed. Increase in number of applicants examined over previous year, 6,299. Increase in number of applicants passed over previous year, 6,123.

Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.	Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.
Fire.....	3	4	Snags, wrecks, and sinking.....	11	32
Collision.....	17	31	Accidental drowning.....	..	139
Explosions or accidental escape of steam.....	8	14	Miscellaneous.....	..	44
			Total.....	39	264

Decrease in number of accidents from previous year, 9. Decrease in number of lives lost from previous year, 128. During the year 307,692,494 passengers were carried on vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Taking the total loss of life as 264, it is seen that 1,165,501 passengers were carried for each life lost, whether of passengers or crew, and from all causes.

A Table of Principal American Rivers.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Talapoosa, Ala	Mobile River	175
Alleghany	Allegany Co., N. Y	Ohio River	460
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	140
Appalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint R., Ga	Gulf of Mexico	110
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2170
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	126
Black Warrior	Formed by Locust and Mulberry Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	Highlands, Texas	Gulf of Mexico	750
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	430
Chowan	Mott and Meherin, N. C	Albemarle Sound	250
Colorado	Llano Estacado, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	900
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1300
Columbia	Lewis and Clark's Fork	Pacific Ocean	750
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, Vt	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	275
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	560
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	300
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	400
Flint	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	275
Genesee	Allegany County, N. Y	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Sierra Madre Mountains, N. M	Colorado River	650
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	250
Great Pedee	Yadkin River, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	500
Green	Cumberland Mountains Ky	Ohio River	520
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	280
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	455
James	Jackson and Pastur Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	Junction of Greenbrier and New Rivers, Va	Ohio River	400
Kansas	Smoky Hill River, Kan	Missouri River	500
Kaskaskia	Grand Prairie, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	100
Kentucky	Forks Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	300
Lewis's Fork	Rocky Mountains, Ore	Columbia River	750
Menominee	Junction Brule and Mequacomecum Rivers, Wis	Green Bay	160
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Eastern Dakota	Mississippi River	334
Mississippi	Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	3190
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, junction of Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin Rivers, Mont.	Mississippi River	3100
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Ala. R., Ala	Gulf of Mexico	50
Mohawk	Oneida County, N Y	Hudson River	155
Monongahela	Rich Mountains, W. Va	Ohio River	300
Nebraska	Junction of Sweet Water and North Fork, Wyo	Missouri River	1200
Neenah	Highlands, Wis	Green Bay	150
Neuse	Tablelands, N. C	Pamlico Sound	250
Ocmulgee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Altamaha River	250
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Osage County, Kan	Missouri River	400
Penobscot	East Seboeis Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	270
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, Md	Chesapeake Bay	300
Red	Llano Estacado, Tex	Mississippi River	1600
Red (of the North)	Pine Lake, Minn	Winnipeg Lake	500
Rio Grande	Rocky Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1800
Roanoke	Dan and Staunton, Va	Albemarle Sound	225
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	350
Sabine	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	400
Sacramento	Junction of North and South Forks, Sierra Madre Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	450
Saginaw	Highlands, Mich	Lake Huron	110
St Croix	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	Highlands Mo	Mississippi River	460
St John	Everglades Fla	Atlantic Ocean	230
St Joseph	Highlands, Ind	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	350
Savannah	Alleghany Mountains, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	335
Scioto	Tablelands, O	Ohio River	200
Susquehanna	E. Branch, Otsego Lake, N. Y	25b	
	W. Branch, Allegany Mountains, N. Y	Susquehanna River	205
	Main, Junction of East and West Branches, Pa	Chesapeake Bay	153
			617
Tallapoosa	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Alabama River	175
Tennessee	" " N. C	Ohio River	1200
Tombigbee	" " Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	550
Wabash	Tablelands, O	Ohio River	570
Washita	Potean Hills, Ark	Red River	450
White	Boston Mountains, Ark	Arkansas River	650
Willamette	Cascade, Ore	Columbia River	250
Wisconsin	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Coldwater and Tallahatchee Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	240
Yellowstone	National Park, Yellowstone Lake	Missouri River	1000
Yukon	Eastern Alaska	Behring Bay	2000

Opening and Closing of Navigation

ON THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE ERIE CANAL, AND OPENING OF LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake Erie.*
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20	269	April 1, 1828
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	May 2, 1829	Dec. 17	230	May 10, 1829
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	April 30, 1830	Dec. 17	242	May 5, 1830
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	239	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 19, 1833	Dec. 12	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30	230	May 3, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 3	234	May 15, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	251	April 11, 1838	Nov. 25	228	March 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 26, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	April 20, 1840	Dec. 9	228	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30	221	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	April 20, 1842	Nov. 28	222	March 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26	222	March 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29	228	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30	214	April 23, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9	223	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5	219	March 26, 1849
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11	234	March 25, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5	235	April 9, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 16	239	April 20, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20	245	April 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3	217	April 29, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10	224	April 21, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15	223	April 27, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8	225	April 15, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12	242	April 7, 1859
Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12	232	April 17, 1860
Mar. 6, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10	224	April 13, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10	224	April 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9	223	April 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8	223	April 13, 1864
Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12	226	April 26, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12	226	April 28, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20	229	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8	213	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5	205	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5	215	April 18, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30 (by ice)	197	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7	214	April 17, 1877
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7	237	March 24, 1878
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	266	April 16, 1880	Nov. 21 (by ice)	220	March 19, 1880
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8	211	May 1, 1881
Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	April 11, 1882	Dec. 7	241	March 26, 1882
Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1	208	May 4, 1883
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1	209	April 26, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1	214	April 26, 1886
April 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1	208	April 17, 1887
April 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3	207	April 10, 1888
Mar. 19, 1889	Open all Winter	286	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30	214	April 10, 1889
Open all Winter	Dec. 3, 1890	337	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30	216	March 31, 1890
Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5	215	April 13, 1891
April 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266	May 1, 1892	Dec. 6	219	April 14, 1892
April 1, 1893	Dec. 7, 1893	250	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30	212	April 15, 1893
Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30	214	April 28, 1894
April 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5	216	April 4, 1895
April 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1	214	April 19, 1896
April 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1	208	April 6, 1897
Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10	218	March 25, 1898
Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1899	275	April 26, 1899	Dec. 1	219	April 27, 1899
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 8, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 8, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	268	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1910
Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1911
Mar. 26, 1912		..	May 15, 1912		..	April 28, 1912

* At Buffalo. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

Seed Planting in the United States.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

NEW ENGLAND.

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer.	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr.	Clay loam		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	Clay loam	8 tons	2 bush	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct. Mar. to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lbs	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan. Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb, Aug, Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, gourd seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter, Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria,* from the Greek, and *deci, centi, milli,* from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 dm.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393 7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere	1,000	1 cubic metre	1 308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1 10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1 10 of a cubic decimetre	6 1022 cubic inches	0 845 gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inch	0 27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

Linear Measure.

Metres = Inches	Metres = Feet	Metres = Yards.	Kilometres = Miles	Inches = Centimetres	Feet = Metres.	Yards = Metres.	Miles = Kilometres.
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.828804	2 = 3.21869
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.65608
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748989	8 = 4.97096	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233	9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimetres = Square Inches.	Square Metres = Square Feet.	Square Metres = Square Yards.
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.874	9 = 10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02832
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05663
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14159
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

Square Measure.

Square Inches = Square Centimetres	Square Feet = Square Metres.	Square Yards = Square Metres.
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.09290	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.18581	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.354	3 = 0.27871	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.806	4 = 0.37161	4 = 3.344
5 = 32.257	5 = 0.46452	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.709	6 = 0.55742	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.160	7 = 0.65032	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.612	8 = 0.74323	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.063	9 = 0.83613	9 = 7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces.	Litres = Quarts.	Litres = Gallons.
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.26417
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.1134	2 = 0.52834
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.1700	3 = 0.79251
4 = 1.352	4 = 4.2267	4 = 1.05668
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.2834	5 = 1.32085
6 = 2.028	6 = 6.3401	6 = 1.58502
7 = 2.367	7 = 7.3968	7 = 1.84919
8 = 2.705	8 = 8.4534	8 = 2.11336
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.5101	9 = 2.37753

Dry Measure.

Hectolitres = Bushels.	Bushels = Hectolitres
1 = 2.8377	1 = 0.35239
2 = 5.6754	2 = 0.70479
3 = 8.5132	3 = 1.05718
4 = 11.3509	4 = 1.40957
5 = 14.1887	5 = 1.76196
6 = 17.0264	6 = 2.11436
7 = 19.8642	7 = 2.46675
8 = 22.7019	8 = 2.81914
9 = 25.5396	9 = 3.17154

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces = Centilitres	Quarts = Litres.	Gallons = Litres.
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.94636	1 = 3.78543
2 = 5.914	2 = 1.89272	2 = 7.57087
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.83908	3 = 11.35630
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.78544	4 = 15.14174
5 = 14.786	5 = 4.73180	5 = 18.92717
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.67816	6 = 22.71261
7 = 20.701	7 = 6.62452	7 = 26.49804
8 = 23.659	8 = 7.57088	8 = 30.28348
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.51724	9 = 34.06891

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centigrams = Grains	*Kilograms* = *Ounces Av'd'ps.*	*Kilograms* = *Pounds Av'd'ps.*	*Metric Tons* = *Long Tons.*	*Grains* = *Centigrams.*	*Ounces Av'd'ps* = *Grams.*	*Pounds Av'd'ps* = *Kilograms.*	*Long Tons* = *Metric Tons.*
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).
10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.
Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).
1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.
Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).
1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).
Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ⅓ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .40	hectar	.4047	1 mile	= 1.6	kilometres	1.609
1 bushel	= 35	litres	35.24	1 millimetre	= .039	inch	.0394
1 centimetre	= .39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)	= 28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimetre	= .061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	= .028	cubic metre	.0283	1 peck	= 8.8	litres	8.809
1 cubic inch	= 16	cubic cent.†	16.39	1 pint	= .47	litre	.4732
1 cubic metre	= 35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	= .45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic metre	= 1.3	cubic yards	1 308	1 quart (dry)	= 1.1	litres	1.101
1 cubic yard	= .76	cubic metre	.7645	1 quart (liquid)	= .95	litre	.9464
1 foot	= 30	centimetres	30.48	1 sq. centimetre	= .15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon	= 3.8	litres	3.785	1 sq. foot	= .093	sq. metre	.0929
1 grain	= .065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch	= 6.5	sq. c'timetr's.	6.452
1 gram	= 15	grains	15.43	1 sq. metre	= 1.2	sq. yards	1 196
1 hectar	= 2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. metre	= 11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch	= 25	millimetres	25.40	1 sq. yard	= .84	sq. metre	.8361
1 kilo	= 2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometre	= .62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1	metric ton	1.017
1 litre	= .91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	= 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre	= 1.1	quarts (liq'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	= .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre	= 3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard	= .91	metre	.9144

*Contraction for kilogram. †Centimetres.

Minimum Weights of Produce.

THE following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "
Corn, shelled	56 "
Rye	56 "
Buckwheat	48 "
Barley	48 "
Oats	32 "
Peas	60 "
White Beans	60 "
Castor Beans	46 "

	Per Bushel.
White Potatoes	60 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	55 "
Onions	57 "
Turnips	55 "
Dried Peaches	33 "
Dried Apples	26 "
Clover Seed	60 "
Flax Seed	56 "
Millet Seed	50 "

	Per Bushel.
Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Timothy Seed	45 "
Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Salt (see note below).	
Corn Meal	48 "
Ground Peas	24 "
Malt	34 "
Bran	20 "

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

Measures and Weights of Great Britain.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ʒ, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ʒ, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ i, one ounce; ʒ iss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927	inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	=	1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	=	11.125	inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	=	33.375	inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	=	1.:.94 lb. av.
1 gantah	=	.8796	gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21.991	gallons.			

Knots and Miles.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.
The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.
The **Statute Knot** is 6 082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus. The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082 66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot = 1.151 miles	4 knots = 4.606 miles	20 knots = 23 030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots = 2 303 miles	5 knots = 5.757 miles	25 knots = 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots = 3.454 miles	10 knots = 11.515 miles	6 feet = 1 fathom		

Ancient Greek and Roman Weights and Measures,

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt 17 1-7 gr. Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1⅛ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅔ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3 58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sesterti) = $35. 80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2 39 + cents.
The drachma = 14. 35 + cents *
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861 00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3. 58, 79.
The stater = daricus = $7 16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19 3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

Electrical Units.

Name.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R.	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .00009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (=1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2 5 knots of D. U. S cable.
Microfarad	"		1 millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 $\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{746}\right)$ of a horse power.
Jou	W.j.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm)

*C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

Foreign Moneys.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown
French Money: 100 centimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller = 1 krone
For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

Table of Geometrical Progression.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2=8192. and the 8th root of 256=2.

The English Mile.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0 867	1.609	0 217	1.508	0 212	0.289	0 142	0.151	0.213	0 335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometre.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0 937	0.132	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1 333	0 657	0 694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1.067	0 144	1.000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1 363	0.672	0 710	1.006	1 578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0 734	1.000	0 493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7 021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10 589	1 489	2 035	1 000	1.057	1 499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1 441	10.019	1 409	1.921	0.948	1 000	1.419	2 224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7 536	1 016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0 667	0.705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2. 592	4.808	0 648	4.505	0.634	0 864	0 425	0.449	0.638	1.000

Standard Newspaper Measure.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point..... 18 ems	7 Point..... 14 ems	10 Point ..... 13 ems
5 Point..... 17 ems	8 Point..... 14 ems	11 Point..... 13 ems
5½ Point..... 16 ems	9 Point..... 13 ems	12 Point..... 13 ems
6 Point..... 15 ems		

Simple Interest Table.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	6
" 2 "	.	.	7	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	3
" 3 "	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	1	5	.	1	7	.	2	.
" 6 "	.	2	.	.	2	5	.	3	.	.	3	5	.	4	.
" 12 "	.	4	.	.	5	.	.	6	.	.	7	.	.	8	.
One Hundred Dollars 1 day .	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	1	6	.	1	9	.	2	2
" " 2 "	.	2	2	.	2	7	.	3	2	.	3	8	.	4	4
" " 3 "	.	3	4	.	4	1	.	5	.	.	5	8	.	6	7
" " 4 "	.	4	5	.	5	3	.	6	6	.	7	7	.	8	9
" " 5 "	.	5	6	.	6	9	.	8	2	.	9	7	.	11	1
" " 6 "	.	6	7	.	8	3	.	10	.	.	11	6	.	13	3
" " 1 month	.	33	4	.	41	6	.	50	.	.	58	3	.	66	7
" " 2 "	.	66	7	.	83	2	1	.	.	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	.	.	1	25	.	1	50	.	1	75	.	2	.	.
" " 6 "	2	.	.	2	50	.	3	.	.	3	50	.	4	.	.
" " 12 "	4	.	.	5	.	.	6	.	.	7	.	.	8	.	.

Compound Interest Table.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2 70.5	$1	100	4½	$81.58.9	$1	100	10	$13.780.66
1	100	2	7.24.5	1	100	5	131 50.1	1	100	11	34.064.34 6
1	100	2½	11 81.4	1	100	6	339.30.5	1	100	12	83.521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21.8	1	100	7	867.72.1	1	100	15	1.174 302 40
1	100	3½	31 19.1	1	100	8	2,199.78.4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50.4	1	100	9	5,529.04.4	1	100	24	2.198.720,200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11 896	11 725	11 639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11 007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10 074	9 966
2½	40.00	28 071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9 328
3	33 33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9 006	8 837	8 751
3½	28 57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11 76	8.497	8 327	8 241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8 043	7.874	7 788
4½	22.22	15.747	15 576	15.490	9½	10 52	7 638	7.468	7 383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10 00	7 273	7.103	7 018
5½	18 18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8 34	6 116	5 948	5.862

Monthly Wage Table.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1 46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1 50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1 96	2 08	2 19	2.31
4	1 54	1 69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2 77	2.92	3 08
5	1.92	2.12	2 31	2.50	2.69	2 88	3 08	3.27	3 46	3.65	3 85
6	2.31	2 54	2.77	3.00	3 23	3 46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4 38	4 62
7	2.69	2 96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4 04	4.31	4.58	4 85	5.12	5 38
8	3 08	3 38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4 92	5 23	5.54	5 85	6 15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5 88	6 23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4 23	4 62	5.00	5 38	5.77	6 15	6.54	6 92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4 65	5 08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8 04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7 38	7.85	8.31	8 77	9 23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7 00	7.50	8 00	8.50	9 00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6 46	7.00	7 54	8.08	8 62	9 15	9.69	10 23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8 08	8 65	9 23	9 81	10 38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10 77	11 54	12 31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15 38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13 00	14 00	15.00	16 00	17.00	18 00	19 00	20 00
2	20.00	22 00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38 00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57 00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00.	76 00	80 00
5	50 00	55.00	60 00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85 00	90.00	95 00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96 00	102.00	108 00	114 00	120 00
7	70.00	77 00	84.00	91 00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133 00	140.00
8	80 00	88.00	96.00	104 00	112 00	120 00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152 00	160 00
9	90 00	99.00	108.00	117 00	126 00	135.00	144 00	153.00	162 00	171 00	180 00
10	100 00	110.00	120 00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160 00	170 00	180 00	190 00	200.00
11	110 00	121.00	132 00	143.00	154.00	165 00	176 00	187 00	198.00	209 00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132 00	144 00	156 00	168 00	180 00	192 00	204.00	216 00	228 00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

Roman and Arabic Numerals.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC.	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MCMXIII	1913
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MM	2000
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

Specific Gravity.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1.135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1.357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1.926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2 150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

*Compared with water.

Freezing, Fusing, and Boiling Points.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17 6°	— 22°	— 7 6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1 832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95 6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39 4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329 6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1.204	2.200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1.105	1.380	2.518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1.230	1 538	2 800	Ether boils at	28 4	35 5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

Height and Weight of Men.

Table of Average Height and Weight of Males. Based on Analysis of 74,162 Accepted Applicants for Life Insurance as Reported to the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.

Height.	Age. 15-24	Age. 25-29	Age. 30-34	Age. 35-39	Age. 40-44	Age. 45-49	Age. 50-54	Age 55-59	Age. 60-64	Age 65-69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

Water Measures.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6 0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35 84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8 355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268 8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head. Feet.	Velocity. Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31 1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34 0	40	50 7	70	67 1	100	80.3
20	35 9	45	53.8	75	69 5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71 8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3 40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47 64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82 30
20	8 66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10 82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

Temperature of Steam.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323 9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279 6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252 1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225 2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230 5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233 0	24	265 6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235 4	26	268.6	65	311 8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

Tensile Strength of Materials.

Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings	15,000	Soft copper wire	35,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Spruce	14,500
" sheets	24,000	Hard " "	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	White pine	15,000
" wire	50,000	Cast iron	20,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Yellow "	11,000
" bars	28,000	" steel	60,000	" " (roll'd)	140,000	Red fir	10,000
Nickel aluminum	40,000	Wrought iron	50,000	WOODS.		Yellow fir	12,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Soft steel	58,000			Teak	14,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000	Ash	14,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Phosphor "	46,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Black walnut	12,000	Blue Stone	1,400
Tobin "	66,000	" " oil tempered	85,000	Beech	14,500	Granite	1100
Bronze gun metal	38,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Cedar	10,000	Limestone	1,000
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	" " oil tempered	90,000	Chestnut	10,000	Marble	700
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Elm	13,400	Sandstone	100
Tin	3,500	Steel for bridges	60,000	Hemlock	8,700	Bricks (common)	200
Gold (cast)	20,000	Medium steel	65,000	Hickory	15,000	" (best hand pressed)	400
Silver (cast)	40,000	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Locust	22,000	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Lead	2,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Lignum vitæ	11,000	Ordinary double leather belting	6.000
Zinc	5,400	" vanadium steel	100,000	Maple	10,500	Cotton belting	6,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			White oak	14,500		
Copper (cast)	24,000			Live "	13,000		
				Popiar	7,000		
				Redwood	8,500		

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree. * Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

The Capitol at Washington.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet, six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November* 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce and Labor is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate Governmental surveys.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how treated.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.
XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.
XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.
XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.
XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.
XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

The National Flag.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since, June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

IN ORDER TO SHOW PROPER RESPECT FOR THE FLAG THE FOLLOWING CEREMONY SHOULD BE OBSERVED:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset. —*Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.*

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Name.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	Sep. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp	Physician	Nov. 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland.	Lawyer	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co., Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J	Sept. 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn.	Printer	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	1732	England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	1731	Ct	1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	1746	St. Luke's, S. C	Mar. 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl	Farmer	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, Mass	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York.	Merchant	March, 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl., S. C	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass Bay.	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina.	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co., Va	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co., Md	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	1730	Dover, Del	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec 24, 1745	Beroerry, Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	Nov 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Penn	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	1742	Pointon Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	1716	Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp	Physician	1714	Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co., Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey	Minister	Feb 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co., Va	June 8, 1806	80

Washington's Farewell Address.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said: "It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

The United States Senate on August 2, 1912, adopted the following resolution proposed by Senator Lodge, by a vote of 51 to 4, the negative votes being those of Senators Cummins of Iowa, McCumber of North Dakota, Percy of Mississippi, and Stone of Missouri,

"*Resolved*. That when any harbor or other place in the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

This action of the Senate grew out of the report, that a stretch of territory bordering on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, might be acquired by the subjects of a foreign country, and thus through their control by their own national Government become the base of permanent naval or military occupation. In explanation of the resolution Senator Lodge said: "The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudical to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene." The Senate added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance that it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Not being a joint resolution requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives and the signature of the President, the resolution adopted as above was an expression of opinion of the Senate only. The other house took no action.

A National Memorial to Lincoln

TO COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

THE Sixty-first Congress, third session, passed an act, approved February 9, 1911, "to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln." The text of the act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, ————————, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission, to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

SEC. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year to carry on the work herein authorized.

United States Secret Service.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of John E. Wilkie, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret service men.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

The Secret Service and the Special Agents Division of the Customs Service have been united under one administrative head, Mr. Wilkie being in charge of both divisions. The forces are used jointly in the investigation of offences against the Customs laws.

Telescopes.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concaved, highly polished mirror.

The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using parabolic mirrors, but the great objection to the latter are the many mechanical difficulties that have to be overcome.

Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting.

In an equatorial mounting there are two axes, one called the "polar" that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination" at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position, and by means of clockwork, follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope, at the Lick Observatory, may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

REFRACTING TELESCOPES.

The largest in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are, the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch belonging to Harvard University. A 30-inch refracting telescope was completed at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad, is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near St. Petersburg), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

One of the most perfect instruments ever built is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Cal. The mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors, it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory a 100-inch reflector is being constructed. The 150-foot tower for this telescope was completed, but difficulties have been experienced in getting suitable lenses. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch.

Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet, a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia, a 60-inch at Ealing, England, a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France.

The Single Tax.

THE following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Then it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

Progress of the United States

IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

	1800.	1850.	1880	1900.	1912 *a*.
Area *b*.....square miles.	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *c*.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	96,410,503
Population per square mile *c*.... no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	32.08
Wealth *d e*.....dols.	....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*f* 107,104,211,917
Wealth, per capita *d e*.....dols.	....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*f* 1,310.11
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *g*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,027,574,697
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	10.74
Interest bearing debt *h*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	963,776,770
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	22,787,084
Interest per capita.....dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.24
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*i* 56,176,823
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*i* 6,457,302
Gold in circulation *j*.....dols.	16,000,000	147,395,456	225,695,779	610,806,472	*k* 607 445,193
Silver in circulation *j*.....dols.			68,622 345	142,050,334	*k* 211 561,994
Gold certificates in circulation, dols.	....	....	7,963,900	200,753,019	942,692,184
Silver certificates in circulat'n, dols.	....	....	5,789,569	408,465,574	469,049,230
United States notes in circulation.....dols.	....	....	327,895,457	313,971,545	337,922,133
National bank notes in circulation.....dols.	....	....	337,415,178	300,115,112	705,196,304
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *l*.....dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	....	79,008,942	2,919,095
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	3,276,786,613
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	34.26
National banks.....no.	....	....	2,076	3,732	7.372
Capital.....dols.	....	....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,033 570,675
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	....	....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*l* 92,420,120,000
Total United States.....dols.	....	....	....	84,582,450,081	*l* 159 373 450,000
Deposits in National banks....dols.	....	....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	5,825,461,163
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	*i* 4,212,583,599
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	9,597,185
Farms and farm property *d*....dols.	....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	*m* 20,439,901,164	*no* 40,991,449 096
Farm products, value *d*.....dols.	....	....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	*p* 8,417,000.000
Manufacturing establishments *d*.....no.	....	123,025	253,852	512,254	*oq* 268,461
Value of products *d*.....dols.	....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	*oq* 20,672,051,870
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *r*.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	691,140,455
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	311,257,348
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	....	124,009,374	295,327,927	*s* 321,536,108
United States Government, disbursements, net ordinary *s*...dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	654,804,625
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	150,182,311
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536 985	55,953,078	135,556,259
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	153,596,750
Interest on public debt ....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	22 616,300
Imports of merchandise,.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,653,264,934
Per capita.....dols.	17.19	7.48	*u* 12. 51	10.93	17.08
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	2,204,322,409
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	*v* 16.43	17.76	22.41
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	....	....	2,562,236	11,259,310	21 609 520
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	....	....	16,826,099	49,377,138	110.210,173
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	....	379,902,880	147,963,804	6,616,805
Iron, steel and manufacturers.....dols.	....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	26,551,040
Domestic exports, iron and steel manufactures.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	268,154,262
Domestic exports, all manufactures of.....dols.	....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	1,021,753,918
Farm animals, value.....dols.	....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	5,008,149,000
Cattle.....no.	....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	57,959,000
Horses.....no.	....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	20,508,000
Sheep.....no.	....	21,723 229	40,765 900	41,883,065	52,362,000
Mules.....no.	....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,362,000
Swine.....no.	....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	65,410,000
Production of gold.....dols.	....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*i* 96,233,528
Silver, commercial value....dols.	....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*i* 31,787,866
Coal.....tons	....	6,266,233	63,823,830	240,789,310	*i* 443,054,614
Petroleum.....gals.	....	....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*i* 9,258,874,422
Pig iron.....tons	....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*i* 23,649,547
Steel.....tons	....	....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*i* 23,676,106
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	.....	....	849,004.022	*o* 1,619,005,000
Copper.....tons	....	650	27,000	270,588	*i* 489,836
Wool.....lbs.	....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*i* 318,547,900
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*i* 621,338,000

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1912 *a*.
Corn.....bush.	....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*i* 2,531,488,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,245,602	*i* 16,109,349
Cane sugar.....lbs.	....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	695,640,000
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	....	....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	7,869,669,280
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,885,922	3,603,516	*o* 4,516,779
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	5,535,125,429
Railways operated.....miles	....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*i* 246,124
Passengers carried.....no.	....	....	....	576,831,251	*i* 997,409,882
Freight carried 1 mile.....tons.	....	....	....	141,596,551,161	*i* 253,783,701,339
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	....	....	....	0.729	*i* 0.757
Passenger cars.....no.	....	....	....	34,713	*i* 49,818
Other cars.....no.	....	....	....	1,416,125	*i* 2,309,517
American vessels built *w*.....tons.	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	*i* 291,162
Trading domestic, etc.....tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	*i* 6,766,119
Trading foreign.....tons.	669,931	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	*i* 872,671
On Great Lakes.....tons.	....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	*i* 2,943,523
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....tons.	....	....	1,734,890	22,315,834	*i* 41,653,488
Commercial failures.....no.	....	....	4,735	10,774	*i* 13,441
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	....	....	65,752,000	138,495,673	*i* 191,061,665
Post-Offices.....no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	*i* 58,279
Receipts of P. O. Department..dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,515,479	102,354,579	*i* 237,879,824
Telegrams sent *x*.....no.	....	....	29,215,509	63,167,783	*i* 77,780,732
Newspapers, etc. *y*.....no.	....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,837
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	....	....	55,942,972	137,687,746	*oz* 253,915,170
Patents issued.....no.	....	993	13,947	26,499	34,084
Immigrants arrived *.....no.	....	369,980	457,257	448,572	838,172

a Figures of 1912 are somewhat preliminary and subject to revision. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1912 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1904. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1911. *j* Gold and silver can not be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of subsidiary silver. *l* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State-bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890, 1900 to date; and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872-1900. *m* Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *n* Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. *o* 1910. *p* Data of the Department of Agriculture, representing wealth production on farms. *q* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. *r* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *s* Includes corporation tax, $28,583,104 in 1912. *t* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *u* Imports for consumption after 1850. *v* Domestic exports only after 1860. *w* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. *x* Figures relate to the Western Union only and do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts after 1900. *y* 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900, from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1912 include outlying possessions. *z* Includes salaries for teachers only. * 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30.

United States Bureau of Mines.

CHAPTER 240 of the acts of the second session of the 61st Congress to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines was approved May 16, 1910. The act provided for the establishment of said bureau and a director "who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience," with an annual salary of $6,000. Transfer to the bureau was provided for the investigations of the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, and the investigation as to the cause of mine explosions, from the United States Geological Survey. The duties of the bureau were prescribed by section 2 of the act, as follows:

"It shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations and information obtained as the Secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau."

United States Customs Duties.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF ACT OF 1909, COMPARED WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported into the United States. The Tariff act of 1909 contains 480 paragraphs each relating to an article or a group of articles.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for; n.e.—not enumerated.)

*In the entire Silk Schedule the classification was so changed in the new law as to make tabulated comparison with the classifications under the Dingley law impracticable. In general increases were made.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER.	
	Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad. val.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad. val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils and all combinations of the foregoing	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonite of	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c lb.and 10 p.c. ad val.	1¼c.lb.and 10 p.c. ad. val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	35c. gal.
Oil, cod liver, gals.	15c. gal.	15c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	50c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	8c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1 lb.	$1.50 lb.
Phosphorus, lbs.	18c. lb.	13c. lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad val.	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad. val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soap, Castile	1¼c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	¾c. lb.	5-8c. lb.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.		
Cement, Roman, Portland, in barrels and sacks, lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, undecorated	55 p.c. ad val.	55 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Sponges	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Sulphur, refined	$8 ton.	$4 ton.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron ore, tons	40c. ton.	15c. ton.
Iron in pigs, wrought and cast, tons	$4 ton.	$1 ton.
Iron, bar	6-10c. lb.	6-10c. lb.
Automobiles and finished parts not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, lbs.	4 1-10c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Nails, horseshoe	2¼c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Copper plates, lbs.	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	12c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1½c. lb.	1 2-10c. lb.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF		
Timber	1c. cubic foot.	½c. cubic foot.
Lumber, boards, planks, not planed	$1 per 1,000 feet.	50c. per 1,000 feet.
Lumber, finished on four sides	$4 per 1,000 feet.	$2.75 per 1,000 ft.
Staves	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Shingles	30c. per 1,000.	50c. per 1,000.
Wood, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugar (not above No. 16 Dutch standard)	Above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb.	Above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb.
Sugar (above No. 16 Dutch Standard) and all refined sugars	1c. and 90-100 of 1c. per lb.	1c. and 90-100 of 1c. per lb.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar	4c. lb.	4c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued at more than 15 cents per pound	50c. ad val.	50c. ad val.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff, lbs.	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER. Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Cattle, one year old or over, valued over $14 per head	27½ p.c. ad val.	27½ p.c. ad val.
Horses, mules, valued at $150 or less	$30 head.	$30 head.
Horses, mules, valued at over $150	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel	30c. bushel.	30c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel	45c. bushel.	45c. bushel.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned, bushel	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Rye, bushel	10c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Butter and cheese, and substitutes for	6c. lb.	6c. lb.
Eggs, n.s.p.f., doz	5c. dozen.	5c. dozen.
Hay	$4 ton.	$4 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	20c. gallon.
Hops	12c. lb.	16c. lb.
Potatoes	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Seeds, castor, flaxseed	35c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fish, mackerel, halibut, salmon, fresh	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fish, smoked, salted	n.e.	¾c. lb.
Fruits, apples, peaches	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, lemons	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Fruits, pineapples in bulk	$7 per 1,000.	$8 per 1,000.
Salt, in sacks and barrels	12c. 100 lbs.	11c. 100 lbs.
Salt, in bulk	8c. 100 lbs.	7c. 100 lbs.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS AND WINES.		
Alcohol, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Brandy, gin, whiskey, cordials, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Wines, champagne, quarts	$8 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.60 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	30c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, according to numbers uncolored	3c. lb. to 35c. lb.	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 81c. lb.	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.
Cotton cloth, square yards	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.	1c. sq. yard to 8c sq. yard.
Cotton handkerchiefs	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	50c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val.	70c. doz. to $2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, dozen	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, sq. yards	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax, yarns, fine	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Flax, straw	$5 ton.	$5 ton.
Mattings for floors	3c. sq. yard.	3½c. sq. yard.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Wool, class 1	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.
Wool, class 2	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.
Wool, class 3	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.
Blankets	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c. lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c. lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.
Dressgoods, women's and children's	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	90c. per sq. yard 40 p.c. ad val.	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk, spun in skeins*	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.
SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.		
Wood pulp, ground	1-12c. lb.	1-12c. lb.
Wood pulp, chemical	1-6c. lb.	1-6c. lb.
Printing paper	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.
Books, pamphlets	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufacturers of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER. Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Agricultural implements	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Beads	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7½c. lb.
Coal, bituminous	67c. ton	45c. ton.
Coke	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Feathers	15 p.c. ad val. to 50 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val. to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	n.e.	50 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hides of cattle†	15 p.c. ad val.	Free.
Leather, manufactures of	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Boots and shoes †	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.75 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.
Gutta Percha	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.

†See note following Free List.

THE FREE LIST.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported, which are put on the Free List by the Tariff of 1909. There are 236 articles in the list:

Aconite, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, n.s.p.f.; amber and ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of; arsenic, aniline salts, animals for breeding, exhibition or racing purposes; articles of growth or manufacture of the U. S. returned; barks, quinine; beeswax; birds, land and water fowl; bismuth; books, maps, music, engravings, bound or unbound, and charts, printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and publications issued for subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents of foreign governments; books and pamphlets in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books, maps, music, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes; books, libraries, furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, used abroad by them not less than one year; bristles, crude; bullion, gold and silver; camphor, crude; chalk, crude; coal, anthracite; coal tar, crude; cocoa, coffee; coins, copper ore; cotton and cotton waste. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set. Drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.; fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented; fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in fresh waters by citizens of the United States, and all other fish, the products of American fisheries; furs, undressed; glass, enamel, white, for watch and clock dials; guano, manures; hides (see note); ice; India rubber, crude; indigo; iodine, crude; iridium; ivory tusks; kyanite or cyanite; leeches; life boats and life saving apparatus; lithographic stones, not engraved; manuscripts; medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles accepted as honorary distinctions; meerschaum, unmanufactured; minerals, crude, n.s.p.f.; models of inventions; needles, hand, sewing and darning; newspapers and periodicals; nuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not prepared; nux vomica; oakum; oil cake; oils, almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris; anise or anise seed, aniline, only for manure, bergamot, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, clvet, cocoanut, (not refined and deodorized), cottonseed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine, juniper, lavender; lemon, limes, mace; naroli or orange flower; liquid and solid primal flower essences not compounded; nut oil or oil of nuts, olive oil prepared solely for mechanical or industrial purposes by denaturing or process rendering it unfit for any edible use, attar of roses, palm, rosemary, thyme, red or white valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, gasoline, naphtha, and similar oils produced from petroleum.

Ores of gold, silver and nickel; paper stock, crude, of every description; paraffin, parchment and vellum. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, specially imported for religious, philosophical, educational scientific, or literary purposes. Phosphates, crude; platinum, unmanufactured; potash, crude. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of arrival, of persons emigrating to the United States. Quinia, sulphate of and salts of cinchona bark; radium; statuary and casts for art and educational purposes only; sausages, bologna. Seeds, anise, canary, caraway, cauliflower, cotton, cummin, fennel, hemp, hoarhound, mangelwurzel, mustard, rape, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and n.s.p.f. Shrimps and other shellfish; silk, raw; silk cocoons and silkworm eggs; skeletons and other preparations for anatomy; spices, when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; stamps, foreign postage; stone and sand, n.s.p.f.; sulphur, lac or precipitated; sulphuric acid; tapioca, cassava; tar and pitch of wood, tea; teeth, natural. Tin ore, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated. Provided, all but tin ore shall pay 4c. lb. when mines of United States produce 1,500 tons of cassiterite and tin per year. Tobacco stems; turpentine, spirits of; turtles; vaccine virus; wax, vegetable or mineral; wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States not exceeding $100 in value. Wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber including pulp woods, n.s.p.f.; woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; works of art, and science, brought by professional artists or scientists arriving from abroad, temporarily for exhibition or imported in good faith for exhibition and not intended for sale; works of art productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad or other works of art imported expressly for public institutions; works of art, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to the date of their importation and are not intended or suitable for purposes of utility; other works of art (except rugs and carpets), which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation.

NOTE—After the Tariff law of 1909 was passed, but before it was signed by the President, the following concurrent resolution regarding hides was adopted:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty; provided, that on and after Oct. 1, 1909, grain, buff, or split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem; that all boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calf skins, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem; that harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Custom House Examination of Baggage.

THE following "Notice to Passengers" was issued by the Treasury Department March 14, 1911:

709. "Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: Provided, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than one hundred dollars in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise whether used or unused, and whether on their persons, in their clothing, or in their baggage. The foreign value of each article, stated in United States money, must also be declared.

Articles taken from the United States and remodelled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodelling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more. Goods in the piece. Articles of any nature intended for sale or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under $100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purposes of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons: Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornments, jewelry, etc. Similar personal effects, which may include—cameras, canes, fishing tackle, glasses (field, opera, marine), golf sticks, guns, musical instruments, parasols, photographs, smokers' articles, steamer rugs and shawls, toys, trunks, valises, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs. *All articles are dutiable unless specifically exempted* by law.

Pack in one trunk, if practicable, all dutiable articles. Receipted bills for foreign purchases should be presented whenever possible. Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad, but such articles will be appraised at their value in the condition as imported due allowance being made for depreciation through wear and use.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nonresidents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the one-hundred-dollar exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

Citizens of the United States, or persons who have at any time resided in this country, shall be deemed to be residents of the United States, unless they shall have abandoned their residence in this country and acquired an actual bona-fide residence in a foreign country.

Such citizens or former residents who desire the privileges granted by law to nonresidents must show to the satisfaction of the collector's representative on the pier, subject to the collector's approval, that they have given up their residence in the United States and that they have become bona-fide residents of a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of the husband; and the residence of a minor child follows that of its parents.

GOODS OTHER THAN PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Household effects of persons or families from foreign countries will be admitted free of duty only if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and if not intended for any other person, nor for sale. Such effects should be declared whether the passenger be a resident or a nonresident of the United States.

Articles intended for use in business, or for other persons, theatrical apparel, properties, and sceneries, must be declared by passengers, whether residents or nonresidents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

All cigars and cigarettes must be declared. Each passenger over eighteen years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes if for the bona-fide use of such passenger. Such cigars and cigarettes will be in addition to the articles included within the $100 exemption.

BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS.

The law provides that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of his or her personal baggage. The law further requires that the values of articles shall be determined by customs officers, irrespective of the statements of passengers relative thereto.

Passengers should observe that on the sheet given them there are two forms of declarations; the one printed in black is for residents of the United States; the one in red, for nonresidents.

The exact number of pieces of baggage, including all trunks, valises, boxes, packages, and hand bags of any description accompanying the passenger, must be stated in the declaration.

The senior member of a family, present as a passenger, may make declaration for the entire family. Ladies travelling alone should state that fact in their declarations in order that an expeditious examination of their baggage may be made.

When the declaration is prepared and signed, the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger, and the form given to the officer of the ship designated to receive the same. A declaration spoiled in its preparation must not be destroyed, but turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank to the passenger.

After all the baggage and effects of the passenger have been landed upon the pier, the coupon which has been retained by the passenger must be presented at the inspector's desk, whereupon an inspector will be detailed to examine the baggage. Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signature to their declarations.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if the passenger requests the officer taking his declaration to have it sent to the appraiser's store.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by customs officers on the pier.

CONTESTED VALUATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a re-examination, but application therefor should be immediately made to the officers there in charge. If for any reason this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector of customs, in writing, within ten days after the original appraisement. *No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.*

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties, but, upon request,

baggage will be retained on the piers for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure currency or certified checks. The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Baggage intended for delivery at ports in the United States other than the port of arrival, or in transit through the United States to a foreign country, may be forwarded thereto without the assessment of duty at the port of arrival, by the various railroads and express companies, whose representatives will be found on the pier.

Passengers desiring to have their baggage forwarded in bond should indicate such intention and state the value thereof in their declarations before any examination of the baggage has been made.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of Congress of 1897, as amended in 1910, expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the Pacific Ocean; and unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the Collector that the garments are not prohibited, they cannot be admitted.

PENALTY FOR NOT DECLARING ARTICLES OBTAINED ABROAD.

Under Sections 2802 and 3082 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, articles obtained abroad and not declared are subject to seizure, and the passenger is liable to criminal prosecution.

United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin. *Attorney-General*—George W. Wickersham. *Assistant Attorney-General*—William L. Wemple. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton ($3,500). *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs ($3,000).

SEC. 188. There shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof. In case of a vacancy or of the temporary inability, or disqualification for any reason of one or two of the Judges of said court, the President may, upon the request of the Presiding Judge of said court, designate any qualified United States Circuit or District Judge or Judges to act in his or their place; and such Circuit or District Judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

SEC. 189. The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

SEC. 195. The Court of Customs Appeals shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a Board of General Appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise, and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulation governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases.

SEC. 196. No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of *certiorari* or otherwise, nor to review by writ of *certiorari* any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine: *Provided further*, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

SEC. 197. Immediately upon the organization of the Court of Customs Appeals, all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Circuit, Territorial or District Courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said Court of Customs Appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

SEC. 198. If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*, That in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the Court of Customs Appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of; and a copy of such statement shall be served on the collector, or on the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said Court of Customs Appeals. The decision of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

SEC. 199. Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days: *Provided*, That such calendar need not be called during the months of July and August of any year.

Postal Information.

(*Revised by the Post-Office Department for* THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations. (Domestic rates apply to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China), also to officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, except sealed packages of proprietary articles described under "Fourth-class Matter," or anything containing writing not authorized on second, third or fourth-class matter.

First class or letter rate of postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards,** one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that when undeliverable to the addressed they may not be returned to the sender. Undeliverable "double" postal cards will be returned to the sender if known.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS—(private mailing cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails:

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When post cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the verticle dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Rate on special delivery letters, ten cents on each letter in *addition* to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents affixed to a letter or other piece of mail will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so, they will be sent

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all printed imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for a single book.

Prepaid letters will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication and mailed by the publishers or news agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Also periodical publications of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical, and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law, and that the object of the publications is to further the objects and purposes of the organizations.

Rates of postage to publishers and news agents, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay the third-class rate.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof*. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are *third-class matter*. Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars in print (or by the hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof sheets must pay letter rate.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book, or printed matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be placed in writing or otherwise the words "Please do not open until Christmas" or words to that effect, and there may be printed any matter mailable as third class. Written designation of the contents such as "book," "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter—Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined, except that sealed packages of proprietary articles of merchandise (not in themselves unmailable), such as pills, fancy soaps, tobacco, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer for sale by himself or others, *or for samples*, in such manner as to properly protect the articles, so that each package in its simplest mercantile *or sample* form may be examined, are mailable as fourth-class matter. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, *one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof* (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions, and plants, the rate on which is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time when the postage at that rate may be paid in money. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding or returning. The affixing of special delivery ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. (See remarks under "first-class matter.")

On the wrapper, envelope, tag, or label, in addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation, and residence, or business address of the

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

sender preceded by the word "from," as well as any marks, numbers, names or letters for the purpose of description, also the words "Please do not open until Christmas" or words to that effect, and any printed matter which is not in the nature of personal correspondence. On the address side or face of the package there must be left a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, and the necessary postage stamps. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to notify the sender in case the package is not delivered.

On the matter itself, or upon the tag or label attached thereto, may be written or printed any matter authorized to be placed on the wrapper.

Written designation of contents such as "samples," "candy," "cigars" are permissible upon the wrapper of mail matter of the fourth class.

Inclosures.—With a package of fourth-class matter, prepaid at proper rate for that class, the sender may inclose any mailable matter of the third class. A single card bearing the written name of the sender and such inscription as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," etc., may also be inclosed with fourth-class matter without affecting its classification.

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate.

Such articles as poisons, explosives, or inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Firearms may only be sent when it is apparent that they are harmless.

Liquids, Etc.—The following Postal Laws and Regulations relate to articles absolutely excluded from the mails, and to the manner in which liquids and other articles liable, unless properly protected, to hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails, must be packed before they can be admitted to domestic mails. These regulations must be strictly complied with in every particular—postmasters having no authority to modify or make exceptions to them in any case.

SECTION 494. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds and inflammable materials, and infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any article hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

2. Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in the fourth paragraph hereof, and section 496 below paragraph 12), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials (including matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in section 495 of Postal laws), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live or dead (and not stuffed) animals (except as prescribed in section 496 below), raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

3. Liquids not spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or otherwise intoxicating (including samples of altar or communion wine used in church services), and not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, comb honey, soft soap, paste or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in section 496 below.

4. Medicines composed in part or wholly of poison or poisons, and anaesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable (see sections 480 and 497, of Postal laws), may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails from the manufacturer thereof or dealer therein to licensed physicians, surgeons, pharmacists and dentists, and not otherwise, when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in section 496 below: *Provided*, That the package bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer of or dealer in the article mailed.

SECTION 496. Articles of the fourth class, not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which from their form or nature might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails, when they conform to the following conditions, except as otherwise herein provided:

(*a*) When not liquid or liquefiable, they must be placed in a bag, box or removable envelope or wrapping, made of paper, cloth or parchment.

(*b*) Such bag, box, envelope or wrapping must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw lid.

(*c*) In cases of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, envelope or wrapping must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton or other elastic substance.

2. Admissible liquids and oils (not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure), pastes, salves or articles easily liquefiable must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) When in glass bottles, such bottles must be very strong and must be inclosed in a metal, wooden or papier-mache block or tube, and there must be provided, between the bottle and the block or tube, a cushion of cotton, felt or other absorbent. The block or tube must be of sufficient strength to resist rough handling and support the weight of the mails piled in bags. If of wood, it must be at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part; if of papier-mache it must be at least five thirty-seconds of an inch thick for bottles holding from two to four ounces, and at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding two ounces or less. The block or tube must be rendered water-tight by an application of paraffine or other suitable substance, so that if the bottle be broken in transit the liquid will not escape or the tube become softened and allow the broken glass to be scattered in the mails.

(*b*) When inclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube water tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above described.

(*c*) Pastes, salves, etc, not easily liquefiable (not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure), when inclosed in water-tight tin boxes with screw-top lids, may be placed in a box of thick corrugated pasteboard, and then well wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine.

3. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles or samples in considerable quantities should submit a specimen package, showing the mode of packing, to the postmaster at the mailing office, who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed.

4. Where sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or incased so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their inclosure; and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other and within their handles or sockets. Needles must be inclosed in metal or wooden cases so that they cannot by any means prick through or pass out of their inclosures.

5. Seeds or other articles not prohibited which are liable from their form or nature to loss or damage, unless specially protected, must be put up in sealed envelopes, made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening.

6. Ink powders, pepper, snuff, or other powders not explosive, or any pulverized dry substance, not poisonous, may be sent in the mails when inclosed in the manner prescribed herein for liquors, or when inclosed in metal, wooden or papier-mache cases in such secure manner as to render the escape of any particles of dust from the package by ordinary handling impossible, and of such strength as to bear the weight and handling of the mails without breaking; the method of packing to be subject to the approval of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

7. Queen bees and their attendant bees, when accompanied by a copy of a certificate of the current year from a State or Government apiary inspector to the effect that the apiary from which said queen bees are shipped is free from disease or by a copy of a statement by the bee-keeper made before a notary public or other officer having a seal that the honey used in making the candy used in the queen mailing cage has been diluted and boiled in a closed vessel; beneficial insects, when shipped by departments of entomology in agricultural colleges and persons holding official entomological positions; other live insects, when addressed to the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, to departments of entomology in State agricultural colleges, and to persons holding official entomological positions, and dried insects and dried reptiles, may be sent in the mails when so put up as to render it practically impossible that the package shall be broken in transit, or the persons handling the same be injured, or the mail bags or their contents soiled.

8. Nursery stock, including florists' stock, trees, shrubs, plants, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, bulbs, and roots (which may carry injurious insects), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which the said nursery stock is shipped has, within a year, been inspected and found free from injurious insects.

9. Hard candies or confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, when wrapped in strong paper boxes or heavy paper wrappers, adequate to prevent all injury to other matter in the same mail bags, are admissible in the domestic mails.

10. Pistols or revolvers may be sent in the mails, but the postmaster at the mailing office will carefully examine such packages, and will receive them only when sure they are harmless.

11. No specified mode of packing is prescribed for samples of flour, but they should be put up in such manner as to certainly avoid risk of the package breaking or cracking or the flour being scattered in the mails, and if this be not done the samples should be excluded.

12. Articles of fourth-class matter must be so wrapped that their contents may be easily and thoroughly examined by postmasters, both with reference to the safety of the mails and postal employees and to the exclusion of matter chargeable as of the first class. (See section 489 of Postal laws.)

13. Proprietary articles of merchandise, not in themselves unmailable (see sections 480, 494 and 497 of Postal laws), such as fancy soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, or other harmless medical preparations put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, for sale by himself and others, which may be sealed in such manner as to properly protect the article, but to allow examination of such package in its simplest mercantile form, will be accepted for mailing.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids and single books), four pounds.

Third or Fourth Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third or fourth class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

identical pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Registration—All kinds of postal matter may be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed $50 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than $50—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter mailed at and addressed to a United States post-office, and an indemnity not to exceed $25 is paid for domestic third and fourth class matter. The limit of indemnity paid for registered articles lost in the International mails is 50 francs.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless, but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Unmailable Matter—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

1. All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.
2. All second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.
3. All matter weighing over four pounds, except second-class matter, single books, official matter emanating from the Executive Departments and documents printed and circulated by authority of Congress.
4. All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, matches; live or dead (but not stuffed) animals, and reptiles, guano, or any article exhaling a bad odor, vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, and liquids liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, such as kerosene oil, naphtha, benzine, etc.
5. All indecent, obscene, lewd, lascivious or filthy matter, and every article or thing intended, designed, or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose, or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use.
6. Postal, post, or other cards mailed without wrappers and all matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another. Dunning postal or post cards are included in this class.
7. Post cards, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First-Class Matter."
8. All matter concerning any lottery, gift, enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretences.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.
3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.
4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be SO PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employés. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ioa., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope of sufficient value to pay the postage to which it is subject. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

Foreign Mails.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies are as follows:

Letters	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to matter for Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City, U. S. Naval Vessels and officers and men of the U. S. Navy in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The rate on Letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

GERMANY.

The postage rate on Letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the Transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to Letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that prints "commercial papers" and samples of merchandise are transmissible at the Postal Union postage rates and conditions. Goods and merchandise (fourth-class matter), not samples, may be sent in unsealed packages, not over 4 pounds in weight, for one cent per ounce. There is no limit of weight to single volumes of printed books or packages of second-class matter. Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable.

All articles, except the reply half of double postal cards, must be fully prepaid with postage stamps at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of this country, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addressees, except that letters upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

Any article of correspondence may be registered. Packages of merchandise are subject to the regulations of either country to prevent violations of the revenue laws; must not be closed against inspection, and must be so wrapped and inclosed as to be easily examined. Samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight.

Advertising circulars are liable to a specific customs duty at the rate of 15 cents per pound, which duty Canadian customs officials are required to collect when such pamphlets arrive by mail, even

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

though each pamphlet bears a different address. But bona-fide trade catalogues and price lists of goods for wholesale, not exceeding three to any one address, are admitted free of customs duty. Almanacs, advertising periodicals and printed matter designed to advertise the sale of goods by any person in Canada are not included in the exemption from duty granted to "bona-fide trade catalogues" and "price lists." Only bona-fide trade catalogues and price lists of goods for wholesale in any country beyond the limits of Canada, and not exceeding three to one address, are admitted free of duty.

CUBA AND PANAMA.

Matter for Cuba and the Republic of Panama is mailable at the same rates of postage and under the same conditions as it would be if addressed for delivery in the United States, except that "samples" and "commercial papers" may be sent subject to the Postal Union postage rates and conditions; that articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped or inclosed that the contents may be readily and thoroughly examined; that packages—except single volumes of printed books—must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, and that (in addition to other prohibited articles) liquids (except samples thereof) fatty substances and those which easily liquefy are unmailable.

Letters and post cards must be despatched even if they do not bear any postage stamps. Other articles must be prepaid at least in part. Postage due on short-paid matter will be collected from the addressees on delivery.

MEXICO.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) other than liquids, not sent as bona-fide trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that prints commercial papers and bona-fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the Postal Union postage rate and conditions. Limit of weight for commercial papers and printed matter, 4 pounds 6 ounces, except single volumes of printed books, to which no limit is fixed. Articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped that the contents can be easily examined.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

U. S. NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crew of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and *be fully prepaid. Mail* so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels. ☞ *Express packages will not be received at the post-office unless they conform to the Postal Regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.*

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Domestic postage rates and conditions apply to articles addressed for delivery in the city of Shanghai, but for other places in China the Universal Postal Union (foreign) rates apply.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona-fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCELS POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value (unless specially noted below), not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Dutch Guiana (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Uruguay (parcels cannot be registered). See item "Customs Declarations,") Hungary, Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbadoes (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide." 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador, (see item "Customs Declarations,") British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations,") Bolivia, Ecuador (parcels must not exceed $50 in value), Peru and Chile, Newfoundland, Honduras (Republic of), Germany; Italy, including: Erythrea, Benadir, Bengazi and Tripoli in Tripoli (Barbary) and Republic of San Marino. Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand, including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway, Japan including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Hongkong, including Kowloon, Austria, Belgium, France, excluding Algeria and Corsica (parcels cannot be registered (see item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered). Australia, including Tasmania Denmark, Sweden (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), China, the following places only: Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Cheefoo, Chingkiang, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hoihao (Hoihow), Hongkong, Kingiang, Liu Kung Tau, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Shanghai, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Swatow, Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Wei Hai Wei and Wuku; Manchuria, the following places only: Antoken (Antung), Bujun (Fushun), Chosbun (Changchun), Dairen (Tairen, Tallen, formerly Dalny), Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Daitoko (Tatungkou), Furanten (Pulantien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Gwahoten (Wafangtien), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Honkeiko (Penhasiku), Hoten (Mukden), Howojio (Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kalyuen), Kaijio (Haichaeng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshurei (Kungchuling), Riojun (Port Arthur), Rioyo (Liaoyang), Riujuton (Liushutun), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shiheigai (Ssupingchieh), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sokako (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikozau (Takushau), Tetsure

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

(Tiehling), Yendai (Yental), Yugakujio (Hsiungyocheng) (parcels must not exceed $80 in value). Hayti, Brazil and Turkey, the following places only: Alexandretta, Beirut, Cavalla, Constantinople (including Galata, Pera and Stamboul), Dardanelles, Dedeagatch, Durazzo, Haifa, Inebol Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kerassund, Lagos, Mersine, Mitylene, Prevesa, Ritimo (Rethymo), Rhodes, Saloniki (Salonica), Samsoun, San Jean de Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio (Schios), Scutari, Smyrna, Trebizond, Tschesme, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathy (Samos), and the Isle of Crete. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the Parcels Post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissable to Parcels Post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from Parcels Post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (Form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Netherlands, Salvador and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles (other than the reply half of double postal cards) only by means of the postage stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages of newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to a single (outside) address. Those sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than Parcels Post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable in Apia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cape Colony, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, New South Wales, Natal and Zululand, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Uruguay and Victoria rates are as follows:

For sums from $0.01 to $2.50	10 cents	From $30.01 to $40.00	45 cents
From $2.51 to $5.00	15 "	" 40.01 to 50.00	50 "
" 5.01 to 7.50	20 "	" 50.01 to 60.00	60 "
" 7.51 to 10.00	25 "	" 60.01 to 70.00	70 "
" 10.01 to 15.00	30 "	" 70.01 to 80.00	80 "
" 15.01 to 20.00	35 "	" 80.01 to 90.00	90 "
" 20.01 to 30.00	40 "	" 90.01 to 100.00	1 dollar

When payable in any foreign country not named above rates are as follows:

For sums from $0.01 to $10.00	10 cents	From $50.01 to $60.00	60 cents
From $10.01 to $20.00	20 "	" 60.01 to 70.00	70 "
" 20.01 to 30.00	30 "	" 70.01 to 80.00	80 "
" 30.01 to 40.00	40 "	" 80.01 to 90.00	90 "
" 40.01 to 50.00	50 "	" 90.01 to 100.00	1 dollar

NOTE—It should be understood that these tables are subject to change, it being the aim of the Post-Office Department to make reductions whenever conditions warrant such action.

Parcels Post.

THE Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, enacted the following Postal law, effective January 1, 1913.:

Sec. 8. That hereafter fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second, or third class, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employé or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

That for the puposes of this section the United States and its several Territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands, shall be divided into units of area thirty minutes square, identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, represented on appropriate postal maps or plans, and such units of area shall be the basis of eight postal zones, as follows:

The first zone shall include all territory within such quadrangle, in conjunction with every contiguous quadrangle, representing an area having a mean radial distance of approximately fifty miles from the centre of any given unit of area.

The second zone shall include all units of area outside the first zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately one hundred and fifty miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The third zone shall include all units of area outside the second zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately three hundred miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The fourth zone shall include all units of area outside the third zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately six hundred miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The fifth zone shall include all units of area outside the fourth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately one thousand miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The sixth zone shall include all units of area outside the fifth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately one thousand four hundred miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The seventh zone shall include all units of area outside the sixth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately one thousand eight hundred miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The eighth zone shall include all units of area outside the seventh zone.

That the rate of postage on fourth-class matter weighing not more than four ounces shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; and on such matter in excess of four ounces in weight the rate shall be by the pound, as hereinafter provided, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps affixed.

That except as provided in the next preceding paragraph postage on matter of the fourth class shall be prepaid at the following rates:

On all matter mailed at the post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the routs starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the first zone, except as provided in the next preceding paragraph, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and three cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, seven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, eight cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fifth zone, nine cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and seven cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, ten cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and nine cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the seventh zone, eleven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and ten cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several Territories and possessions, twelve cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and twelve cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under this act, if the Postmaster-General shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

The Postmaster-General shall make provision by regulation for the indemnification of shippers, for shipment injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for the collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charges as may be necessary to pay the cost of such additional services.

That the establishment of zones and postage rates of this section shall go into effect January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

That this act shall not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, as fixed by Section 482 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

That for the purpose of a further inquiry into the subject of the general parcels post and all related subjects a joint committee of six persons (Members of Congress), three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is constituted, with full power to appoint clerks, stenographers and experts to assist them in this work. That the Postmaster-General and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall furnish such data and otherwise render such assistance to the said committee as may be desired or available. The committee shall report fully to Congress at the earliest date possible.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

NOTE.—When this edition of the ALMANAC went to press, the geographical boundaries of the zones mentioned above were not defined by the Postmaster-General.

Distances from New York to Cities in United States.

THE *distance* herein shown is that via the quickest route and the lines carrying the bulk of the mails.

CITIES	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	143	Cleveland, O.	621	Louisville, Ky.	867	St. Paul, Minn.	1,370
Albuquerq'e, N.M.	2,260	Columbus, O.	632	Lynchburg, Va.	400	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,480
Alliance, Neb.	1,375	Concord, N. H.	308	Manchester, N.H.	290	San Francisco, Cal.	3,183
Amarillo, Tex.	1,920	Cumberland, Md.	378	Memphis, Tenn.	1,286	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	875	Deadwood, S. Dak.	2,053	Meridian, Miss.	1,142	Savannah, Ga.	844
Atlantic City, N. J.	150	Denver, Col.	1,982	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,046	Seattle, Wash.	3,184
Augusta, Me.	410	Des Moines, Ia.	1,318	Mobile, Ala.	1,229	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,209
Baltimore, Md.	185	Detroit, Mich.	798	Montpelier, Vt.	339	Shreveport, La.	1,454
Birmingham, Ala.	989	Duluth, Minn.	1,522	Newark, N. J.	9	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1,507
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,818	El Paso, Tex.	2,290	New Orleans, La	1,344	Spokane, Wash.	2,845
Bolsé, Idaho.	2,783	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,613	Norfolk, Va.	346	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	233	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,738	Ogden, Utah	2,443	Springfield, Mass.	136
Bristol, Tenn.	604	Galveston, Tex.	1,742	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,604	Superior, Wis.	1,427
Buffalo, N. Y.	438	Gr. Rapids, Mich.	940	Omaha, Neb.	1,455	Syracuse, N. Y.	290
Burlington, Vt.	303	Greensboro, N. C.	515	Parkersb'g W. Va.	600	Tacoma, Wash.	3,225
Butte, Mont.	2,498	Harrisburg, Pa.	196	Pen lleton, Ore.	3,017	Tampa, Fla.	1,190
Cape May, N. J.	173	Hartford, Ct.	110	Philadelphia, Pa.	90	Topeka, Kan.	1,409
Carson City, Nev.	3,016	Helena, Mont.	2,500	Phoenix, Ariz.	2,724	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	736	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,470	Pittsburgh, Pa.	439	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282
Charleston, W. Va.	612	Indianapolis, Ind.	820	Portland, Me.	348	Vinita, Okla.	1,422
Chattanooga, Tenn.	846	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,354	Portland, Ore.	3,248	Washington, D. C.	225
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,966	Jackson, Miss.	1,238	Prescott, Ariz.	2,861	Wheeling, W. Va.	506
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	960	Jacksonville, Fla.	979	Providence, R. I.	186	Wichita, Kan.	1,565
Chicago, Ill. (Penn R. R.)	908	Knoxville, Tenn.	735	Reno, Nev.	2,939	Wilmington, Del.	116
Cincinnati, O.	752	Little Rock, Ark.	1,409	Richmond, Va.	340	Wilmington, N. C.	707
		Los Angeles, Cal.	3,106	Roanoke, Va.	452		
				St. Louis, Mo.	1,060		

MAIL DISTANCES AND TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(For Distances, irrespective of Mail Routes, see Index.)

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* Vancouver	12,845	31	Havana	1,366	3
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	London	3,740	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, *via* Vancouver	12,265	30
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Bremen	4,235	8	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370	9
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* Vancouver	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* London	14,745	37
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* Vancouver	11,570	29
Halifax, N. S.	645	2	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
" *via* London	4,340	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20

Distances Between European Cities.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

	London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	St. Petersburg	Stockholm	Copenhagen
London		202	287	1195	1610	270	657	746	646	787	980	768	1195	1150	1355	2030	1917	1915	1774	1289	979
Liverpool	202		489	1397	1812	472	869	948	848	989	1182	970	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Paris	287	489		908	1323	211	587	674	359	500	849	582	1223	863	1067	1899	1760	1843	1699	1219	812
Madrid	1195	1397	908		415	1119	1495	1582	1183	1073	1668	1477	1746	1416	1925	2593	2384	2706	2384	1972	1600
Lisbon	1610	1812	1323	415		1530	1804	1889	1602	1506	2157	1897	2033	1828	2067	2345	2718	3414	2874	2484	2012
Antwerp	270	472	211	1119	1530		412	497	460	719	727	605	579	1066	1009	1746	1223	2904	2686	1699	1600
Hamburg	657	869	587	1495	1804	412		178	611	837	535	427	605	522	1897	1477	582	1843	2117	1976	1774
Berlin	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178		678	839	720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980	768
Berne	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	611	678		297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787	1195	1150	1355
Turin	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	837	839	297		840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195
Vienna	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	535	720	837	840		266	470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970
Munich	768	970	582	1477	1897	605	427	535	839	414	266		647	840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223
Rome	1195	1397	1223	1746	2033	579	605	427	719	639	470	647		510	437	370	391	533	888	1066	1009
Trieste	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1066	522	605	1506	1048	295	840	510		806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398
Warsaw	1355	1557	1067	1925	2067	1009	1897	727	1073	1180	401	414	437	806		1276	702	436	1156	1021	398
Constantinople	2030	2232	1899	2593	2345	1746	1477	2157	500	1033	579	639	370	1276	1276		1205	1725	2138	1564	1298
Odessa	1917	2119	1760	2384	2718	1223	582	1668	989	1746	522	1048	391	702	702	1205		363	842	1330	1800
Moscow	1915	2117	1843	2706	3414	2904	1843	1182	787	1223	1897	1180	533	436	436	1725	363		950	1339	811
St. Petersburg	1774	1976	1699	2384	2874	2686	2117	980	1195	907	1477	1033	888	1156	1156	2138	842	950		406	1356
Stockholm	1289	1491	1219	1972	2484	1699	1976	768	1150	1397	582	1746	1066	1009	1021	1564	1330	1339	406		836
Copenhagen	979	1181	812	1600	2012	1600	1774	1289	1355	1195	970	1223	1009	1828	1416	1298	1800	811	1356	836	
																2018	1226	1617	1733	1510	1510
																1883	960	2087	2239	2408	668
																1699	1680	1513	1395	1082	1067
																1903	1545	1247	399	1171	1318
																2025	1240	1967	2119	1731	671
																2345	1418	1832	1714	1084	697
																2718	1737	1209	1091	1110	1047
																1899	3117	1387	1269	1337	885
																2232	2625	1706	1588	1176	270
																2030	1760	3414	3286	685	208
																1917	2119	2904	2874	580	620
																1915	1915	1843	1699	993	2012
																1774	1976	2117	1976	2384	1600
																1289	1491	1915	1774	1972	812
																979	1181	1915	1774	1289	1219
																				1491	1491
																				1289	1289

Postal Savings System.

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS AS ANNOUNCED BY THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Object—1. The Postal Savings System is established for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest with the security of the United States Government for repayment.

Safety—2. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in postal savings depository offices with accrued interest as provided by the Postal-Savings act.

Who May Deposit—3. Accounts may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over in his or her own name and by a married woman in her own name and free from any interference or control by her husband. No person can have more than one account at any one time.

4. Any person may open a postal-savings account.

5. All accounts must be opened in person by the depositor or his authorized representative. After opening an account a depositor may forward subsequent deposits to the post-office by mail.

6. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, or in the names of two or more persons jointly.

7. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons.

Service Free—8. The service of the Postal Savings System is free, and no charge or fee is collected or required in connection with the opening of an account or the withdrawal of money deposited.

Privacy of Accounts—9. No person connected with the Post-Office Department or the postal service is permitted to disclose the name of any depositor or give any information concerning an account except to the depositor himself, unless directed to do so by the Postmaster-General.

How to Open an Account—10. When a person applies to open an account he must furnish the necessary information for the postmaster or his representative to fill out an application, which he will then be required to sign. If the applicant signs by mark his signature must be witnessed by a disinterested person.

Deposits—11. Deposits are evidenced by postal-savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, the name of the depository office, and the date on which interest begins. The postmaster or his representative will make out a duplicate of each certificate issued, which the depositor will be required to sign and which the postmaster will retain in his records.

12. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit.

13. No person is permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at one time of more than $500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

14. Savings certificates can not be transferred or negotiated and will be payable only to the person to whom issued.

15. On opening an account a depositor is supplied with an envelope in which he may keep his savings certificates. On this envelope is printed information for his guidance, and also a blank ledger record on which to keep an account of his deposits and withdrawals.

16. In case a savings certificate is lost or destroyed the depositor should notify the postmaster. If deemed proper, a new certificate will be issued upon compliance by the depositor with the necessary requirements.

17. Postmasters are not permitted to receive savings certificates for safe-keeping.

Savings Cards and Stamps—18. Amounts less than $1 may be saved for deposit by the purchase of 10-cent postal-savings cards and adhesive 10-cent postal-savings stamps. Each postal-savings card contains blank spaces to which savings stamps may be affixed from time to time as purchased, and a postal-savings card with nine 10-cent savings stamps thus affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account.

19. Savings cards and stamps will be redeemed only by the issue of savings certificates and are not valid for postage. They will not be received in exchange for postage stamps nor will postage stamps be accepted in exchange for postal-savings cards or stamps.

Interest—20. Interest will be allowed on all deposits at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, computed on each savings certificate separately, and payable annually. No interest will be paid on money which remains on deposit for a fraction of a year only.

21. Deposits will bear interest from the first day of the month next following that in which deposited.

22. Interest will continue to accrue on a savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding. certificates being valid until paid, without limitation as to time.

23. Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw interest payable and include it in a new deposit, which will bear interest at the regular rate.

Withdrawals—24. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposits to his credit with any interest payable by surrendering savings certificates, properly indorsed, for the amount desired.

25. A depositor presenting a certificate for payment in full, with all interest payable, must indorse it on the back in the presence of the postmaster or his representative and surrender it. The postmaster or his representative, if satisfied as to the depositor's identity, will then make payment.

26. When a depositor desires to withdraw only a part of the amount called for by any certificate the postmaster will cancel the certificate and issue a new certificate covering the amount to be left on deposit. The new certificate will be so dated that the depositor will not lose interest on the amount remaining continuously on deposit.

27. When a depositor desires to withdraw merely the interest payable on any certificate, instead of indorsing and surrendering the certificate as in case of full payment, he will be required to give his receipt in duplicate for the amount of the interest paid. The postmaster will enter the interest payment on the back of the certificate and return it to the depositor.

Deposits Not Made in Person—28. When a person who has opened an account cannot appear personally to make an additional deposit, because of infirmity or for other good and sufficient reason, the amount to be deposited may be sent by a representative or forwarded by mail. On receipt of the amount the postmaster will send to the depositor the duplicate of each savings certificate to be issued. When the duplicate or duplicates thus delivered have been signed by the depositor and returned to the depository office, the postmaster will send him the original certificates covering the amount of the deposit. New accounts cannot be opened by mail. When an intending depositor desiring to open an account is unable to appear in person he may forward the money by a representative, who will be provided with an application form, which must be properly filled out by the intending depositor and returned with the duplicate certificate or certificates.

Withdrawals Not Made in Person—29. When under similar circumstances a depositor

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM—*Continued.*

cannot appear in person to make a withdrawal, a blank order will be furnished for his use upon request by his representative. When such order has been properly filled in and signed by the depositor, with his signature witnessed by a disinterested person, and has been returned to the postmaster, together with each certificate to be paid properly indorsed, payment will be made to the depositor's representative.

30. When a depositor who is unable to appear in person desires to withdraw merely the interest payable on any certificate, the blank order furnished will include receipts for the interest to be paid, upon return of which, properly signed by the depositor, the postmaster will make payment to his representative.

Death of Depositor—31. In case of the death of a depositor the amount standing to his credit will be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate upon compliance with the necessary requirements. In case no formal administration is desired by his relatives, the postmaster may, if it is deemed proper, be authorized to pay the amount of the deposit, on application in proper form, to the persons entitled to receive it, without the appointment of an administrator.

Account of Woman Who Marries—32. A woman who opens an account and afterward marries must present her savings certificates at her office in order that the certificates may be indorsed as payable to her in her new name. The postmaster will receive no further deposits from a depositor failing to comply with this requirement, nor will he make any partial or interest payment to her.

Postal-Savings Bonds—33. A depositor will be permitted to exchange the whole or any part of his deposits in sums of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100, or multiples of $100 up to and including $500, into United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from such date in United States gold coin. Such exchange may be made under date of January 1 and July 1 of each year, provided such bonds are then available.

34. A depositor desiring to convert his savings deposits into bonds on January 1 and July 1 of any year must make application at least fifteen days before either of the dates named to the postmaster in triplicate on a form which will be supplied him for that purpose. At the time of making application he must indorse and surrender savings certificates covering the amount of the bonds desired, for which the postmaster will give him a receipt. Interest will continue to accrue on certificates surrendered until the date on which the bonds are issued. When the bonds applied for are received by the postmaster, the depositor will be notified and the bonds will be delivered by the postmaster on presentation of the receipt for the certificates surrendered. At the same time all interest due on the certificates surrendered will be paid.

35. Savings deposits converted into bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of $500 allowed one depositor, and there is no limitation upon the amount of available postal-savings bonds which may finally be acquired by a depositor.

36. Postal-savings bonds are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

37. Postal-savings bonds can only be procured by the conversion of postal-savings deposits, and will not be issued to persons who are not depositors, but whether in registered or coupon form they may, upon receipt by the depositor, be sold and assigned at any time to any person desired.

Information—38. Further information concerning the Postal Savings System may be obtained by application at any depository office or by inquiry addressed to the Postmaster-General (Postal Savings System), Washington, D. C.

United States Geographic Board.

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff, Department of War; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; F. W. Hodge, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution; G. R. Putnam, Bureau of Light-Houses, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank A. Kidd, Government Printing Office; G. F. Cooper, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy; William McNeir, Department of State; C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; Fred G. Plummer, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

Seven Wonders of the World.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.
Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES
Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

Labor Legislation.

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A number of States have enacted laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all underground mines and workings.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, and of employés in mines and smelters, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground or open cut mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime. Engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics employed in State institutions may work but eight hours, except in case of emergency.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Alaska.—Eight hours are a day's labor on the public roads.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works of the State.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters, underground mines and in railroad and other tunnels is limited to eight hours.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in and about all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Jersey.—Eight hours is the limit of a day's work by any person employed by or on behalf of the State or any municipality thereof.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads and highways.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

LABOR LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

North Carolina.—Train despatchers, etc., on railroads may work only eight hours, unless otherwise permitted by the corporation commission.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads.

Ohio.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employés of contractors. Engineers hoisting workmen at anthracite coal mines may work but eight hours per day.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality, and in underground coal mines.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in 24 hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways. Employés on public works and train despatchers may be employed but eight hours per day.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all underground mines, in smelters, and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the U. S. Bureau of Labor for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date.

State Labor Bureaus.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Title.	Organized.	Chief Officer.	Address.
District of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor	1885	Charles P. Neill	Washington.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	J. D. Mackenzie	San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	E. V. Brake	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1893	William H. Scoville	Hartford.
Georgia	Department of Commerce & Labor	1911	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Dep't of Immigrat'n, Labor & Statist.	1911	Victor S. Clark	Honolulu.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration & Labor Stat.	1895	Jas. P. Fallon	Boisé.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	David Ross	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	J. L. Peetz	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	E. W. Van Duyn	Des Moines.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor and Industry	1885	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Department of Agriculture, Lab. & Stat.	1876	M. C. Rankin	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics.	1900	James Byrnes	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Bureau of Labor & Industry	1887	Thos. J. Lyons	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1884	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore
Massachus'tts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chas. F. Gettemy	Boston.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	1887	W. E. McEwen	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics & Inspection	1879	J. C. A. Hiller	Jefferson City.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Industry	1893	J. A. Ferguson	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	W. M. Maupin	Lincoln.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Lab. & Industries	1878	W. C. Garrison	Trenton.
New York	Department of Labor	1883	John Williams	Albany.
N. Carolina	Bureau of Labor and Printing	1887	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	1890	W. C. Gilbreath	Bismarck.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1877	C. H. Wirmel	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	Chas. L. Daugherty	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac. Works'ps	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1872	J. L. Rockey	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
S. Carolina	Dep't of Agriculture, Com. & Industries	1909	E. J. Watson	Columbia.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1909	J. S. Myers	Austin.
Utah	Bureau of Immigrat'n, Labor & Statist.	1911		Salt Lake City.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	C. F. Hubbard	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	I. V. Barton	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Industrial Commission	1883	J. D. Beck	Madison.

General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 801-809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, John Mitchell, 3 Claremont Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, 512 Onray Building, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-President, Wm. D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sixth Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Seventh Vice-President, John R. Alpine, 401 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; Eighth Vice-President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Federation is composed of 113 national and international unions, representing approximately 27,000 local unions, 5 departments, 41 State branches, 564 city central unions, and 616 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 540 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 1,659 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and. Thomas G. McNamara, 2516 Slattery Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Otto E. Fischer, 212 Bush Temple of Music, 221 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of. William McCarthy, Fitzgerald Building, 1482-90 Broadway, New York City.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. Wm. F. Kramer, Suite 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of. W. J. Gilthorpe, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. James W. Dougherty, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United. Louis Kemper, Vine Street, near Hollister, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. William Van Bodegraven, Room 409, 160 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. H. S. Hockin, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. C. T. Dolan, 3959 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union. George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of. William P. Mavell, 10 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Henry Ullner, Room 705 Clunie Building, California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America. George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union of the United States and Canada. John Emener, 155 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America. William R. Deal, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace. David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. Harry Reiser, 616 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America. Andries Meyer, 323 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Charles P. Ford, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 1952 North 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam. James G. Hannahan, 6303 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Engravers, International Association of Watch Case. Carl Wesp, Box 263, Canton, Ohio.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, Rooms 2-4, 2502 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad. J. J. Flynn, 816 Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Garment Workers of America, United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-122 Bible House, New York City.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. John Alex. Dyche, 32 Union Square, New York City.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Launer, Rooms 930-932 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. Joseph P. McArdle, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.
Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.
Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Room 15, 11 Waverley Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. A. Persion, Box 597, Albany, N. Y.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. M. F. Tighe, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International. William Betz, 573 Adams Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers' International Union. Charles F. Bailey, 591 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeifler, 209-210 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated. James J. Brennan, 223 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. John Treanor, Langdon Building, 309 Broadway, New York City.
Lithographic Press Feeders of United States and Canada, International Protective Association of. Henry C. Kranz, 43 Centre Street, New York City.
Longshoremen's Association, International. John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. Charles McCrory, 81 John Street, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908-914 G Street, N. W., McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of. S. J. Pegg, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 406 East 159th Street, New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, Cortland and Brighton Avenues, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United. Edwin Perry, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miners, Western Federation of. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Col.
Moulders' Union of North America, International. Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper-Makers, International Brotherhood of. J. T. Carey, 44 Bensen Building, Albany, N. Y.
Pattern-Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of. Edward I. Hannah, 223 East 59th Street, New York.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. John Sheret, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. Louis A. Schwarz, 228 Apsley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. T. A. Scully, 442 East Second Street, Middletown, Ohio.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. Charles T. Smith, 612 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of. Thomas E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. George F. Pfeiffer, 187 Burleigh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. S. M. Stewart, Coalmont, Ind.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Richard H. Scheller, 229 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Fred. W. Suitor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of. E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 601 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Railway Express Messengers of America, Brotherhood of. William F. Morrison, 326 Lee Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada. International Brotherhood of. D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sawsmiths' National Union. F. E. Kingsley, Baldwin Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union, of America, International. Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International. William H. Reid, 306 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West 47th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of. Thomas H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union. Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, 39 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, The. Dennis H. Sherman, 1301 Madison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, Room 29, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stove Mounters' International Union. J. H. Kaefer, 1210 Jefferson Avenue, E., Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. E. J. Brais, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, Blair Building, 12 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International. Arthur Watkins, Box 155, Follansbee, W. Va.
Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of. T. J. Carolan, 6 Plum Street, Newark, N. J.
Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Murt Malone, 191 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union. Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th Street, New York City.
Typographical Union, International. J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America. James H. Hatch, 223 First Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire. A. A. Brooks, 11 Columbus Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
White Rats Actors' Union of America. W. W. Waters, 1553 Broadway, New York City.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union. William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International. William Dobson, Odd Fellows' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio.; W. B. Prenter, General Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. W. S. Carter, President, Peoria, Ill.; A. H. Hawley, General Secretary-Treasurer, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. W. G. Lee, President, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. King, General Secretary-Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Order of Railway Conductors. A. B. Garretson, President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. J. Maxwell, General Secretary-Treasurer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Master Workman, Thomas H. Canning, Boston, Mass.; General Secretary-Treasurer, J. Frank O'Meara, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.; National Organizer, Thomas Sheehan, Washington, D. C.; General Executive Board, J. B. Lenau, Chicago, Ill.; Jos. P. Tierney, New York City; George W. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Population Engaged in Industrial Occupations.

THE following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.	Great Britain.
Agriculture	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	35.64	12.00
Commercial occupations	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	9.91	11.39
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	5.95	8.20
Mines and quarries	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	2.09	5.00
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	3.72	7.89
Building and works of construction	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	4.43	6.77
Textile fabrics	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	2.02	6.92
Dress	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	4.29	7.23

Syndicalism.

So diverse are the views on Syndicalism held by Syndicalists and their avowed enemies that a middle course will give a clearer outline of its aims and expectations than would a full statement drawn from the many and conflicting reports available to date.

Syndicalism was born of the growing differences and controversies within labor and trade unions. The first symptoms appeared in France, whence the doctrine soon spread to Italy, to England, and thence to America. Syndicalism is antagonistic to government, to existing labor unions and to capital alike, and is even designed to supplant socialism.

Born in the brain of the intellectuals within the great unions, Syndicalism has made a profound impression upon workers within and without the unions in a remarkably short time. The doctrine of Syndicalism demands the turning over of every and all means of production and distribution to the Syndicalist trade unions, to be controlled by said unions so that the workmen will become their own employers, thus securing the whole product for themselves. The first objective aim is to eliminate the present owners, but means to accomplish this vary.

In France the Syndicalists adopt the general "strike," but in a different sense from which strikes are known in America. For instance, the Syndicalists strike not for higher wages. Primarily, they aim at the total cessation from all activity, stoppage of mails, lighting, transportation and every activity that now binds society together. They depend upon non-interference or co-operation of the army (in Europe) and upon crippling the power of all established government wherever the army is not a factor. They rely upon the consequent uprising of all society wherever active Syndicalism prevails, and trust to the peaceful reapportionment of all authority and rights to the associated labor and trade unions true to the doctrine of Syndicalism.

The government is regarded as the greatest enemy by the Syndicalists. They claim that corrupt political control makes just economic control impossible. While the objects to be attained seem reasonable enough, the means of accomplishing these objects are dangerously speculative and appear to threaten society with anarchy in its direst form.

Syndicalism demands that social revolution come through labor unions in order to abolish capitalism, whereas Socialists expect to work reform by political agitation through Parliamentary majorities. Syndicalists see the futility of all endeavor to obtain government majorities and hence ignore the government altogether in their propaganda, relying upon the genius of Syndicalism to permeate the mind of the masses sufficiently to sap the strength and power of government opposition and thus obtain all their demands by a bloodless revolution.

France now counts some 600,000 avowed Syndicalists. Agricultural Italy is a veritable hotbed of Syndicalism. Organized farm laborers now control over 200,000 acres of tillable land, which are farmed on the co-operative plan, and the entire Italian railway system is under the influence of advanced Syndicalism.

At a conference of Syndicalists held in England in November, 1910, 60,000 professed followers attended, since which date their doctrine has spread considerably, especially among the more intelligent of the industrial workers.

Here in America Syndicalism first showed its head during the labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., under direction of the Industrial Workers of the World. The Syndicalists have also widened and extended the definition of the word labor by including in its comprehension all workers who are actively useful within the community. This includes the physician, teacher, artist and those engaged in other professions.

L. F. B.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organization from that given on following page bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, 160 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer; James P. Thompson, Assistant Secretary and General Organizer. Executive Board—J. J. Ettor, Phineas Eastman, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, John M. Foss.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The organization differs from syndicalism in that great stress is laid upon having a form of organization to correspond, cell for cell, tissue for tissue, with capitalist industry itself, and also because it seeks to build a new union on revolutionary lines rather than to attempt to change the present reactionary and out-of-date craft unions. The organization claims to have blended the practical features of socialism, anarchism, and syndicalism, and yet it is distinct from all three.

The I. W. W. is composed of 160 local unions, two National industrial unions (textile industry and lumber industry), having a total membership of 70,000, four National administrations, Hawaiian, Australian, New Zealand and South African.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen National industrial departments, National industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils, and individual members.

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday of September each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Members-at-large shall pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and $1.00 per month dues and assessments. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the Industrial Workers of the World refuse all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organization from that given on preceding page bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, Detroit, Mich. General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Detroit; Assistant Secretary and General Organizer, Adolf S. Carm, Chicago, Ill.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils and individual members.

A national industrial union shall be comprised of the local industrial unions of the various localities in America in a given industry.

The industrial departments shall consist of not less than ten local unions, aggregating a membership of not less than ten thousand members. The industrial departments shall be sub-divided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The departments included are: Department of Mining Industry; Transportation Industry; Metal and Machinery Industry; Glass and Pottery Industry; Food-Stuffs Industry; Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry; Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries; Building Industry; Textile Industries; Leather Industries; Wood Working Industries; Public Service Industries; Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

The annual convention shall be held on the third Monday in September of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization on payment of 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents per month dues, together with assessments.

None but actual wage-workers shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World. No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be an officer in a pure and simple trade union. No member of one industrial or trade organization in the Industrial Workers of the World can at the same time hold a card in another industrial or trade organization of this body. No workingman or workingwoman shall be excluded from membership because of creed or color.

Commission on Industrial Relations.

THE Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, passed the following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created to be called the Commission on Industrial Relations. Said commission shall be composed of nine persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not less than three of whom shall be employers of labor and not less than three of whom shall be representatives of organized labor. The Department of Commerce and Labor is authorized to co-operate with said commission in any manner and to whatever extent the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may approve.

Sec. 2. That the members of this commission shall be paid actual travelling and other necessary expenses and in addition a compensation of ten dollars per diem while actually engaged on the work of the commission and while going to or returning from such work. The commission is authorized as a whole, or by subcommittees of the commission, duly appointed, to hold sittings and public hearings anywhere in the United States, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel testimony, and to authorize its members or its employés to travel in or outside the United States on the business of the commission.

Sec. 3. That said commission may report to the Congress its findings and recommendations and submit the testimony taken from time to time, and shall make a final report accompanied by the testimony not previously submitted not later than three years after the date of the approval of this act, at which time the term of this commission shall expire, unless it shall previously have made final report, and in the latter case the term of the commission shall expire with the making of its final report, and the commission shall make at least one report to the Congress within the first year of its appointment and a second report within the second year of its appointment.

Sec. 4. That the commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employés; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employés and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employés; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employés; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employés and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

Sec. 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated for the use of the commission for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen: Provided, That no portion of this money shall be paid except upon the order of said commission, signed by the chairman thereof: Provided, That the commission may expend not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum for the employment of experts at such rate of compensation as may be fixed by the commission, but no other person employed hereunder by the commission, except stenographers temporarily employed for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of three thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, August 23, 1912.

United States Law for Eight Hours' Work Per Diem.

THE Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, passed "An act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any Territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfilment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any subcontractor. Any contractor or subcontractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or subcontractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or subcontractor may within six months after decision by such head of a department or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by the Goverment, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revertments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable waters of the United States: Provided, That all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms, or corporations for or on behalf of the United States or any of the Territories or the District of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of section one of this act. The President, by Executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," being chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as modified by the acts of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation acts approved prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. That this act shall become effective and be in force on and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved, June 19, 1912.

Children's Bureau.

(Department of Commerce and Labor.)

CHIEF of Bureau—Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Washington, D. C. ($5,000).

The Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, passed "An act to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau."

Sec. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive an annual compensation of five thousand dollars. The said bureau shall investigate and report to said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories. But no official, or agent, or representative of said bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence. The chief of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Approved, April 9, 1912.

The above bill as drawn and recommended for passage by the Committee on Education and Labor confines the operation of the bureau primarily to the question of investigation and of reporting the same, the design and purpose being to furnish information in this general way for all parts of the country to the respective States to enable them to deal more intelligently and more systematically and uniformly with the subject. The bill is not designed to encroach upon the rights nor relieve the States from the duty of dealing with this subject, but to furnish information to enable them to more successfully deal with it. It was the opinion of the committee that the duty devolves primarily upon the States to legislate upon this important subject and the States can more effectively deal with it. But it seemed to the committee that there was a duty upon the part of the National Government to aid in getting information and data with a view of assisting in this work and that the National Government could get such information and data more effectively than the respective States.

The National Civic Federation.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1900-1901. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Industrial Conciliation Department dealing entirely with strikes, lockouts and trade agreements. Its membership includes representatives of the general public and the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(2) The Industrial Economics Department organized to promote discussion and to aid in the solution of practical economic and social problems such as "Wages, and the Cost of Living," "The Injunction," "Opened and Closed Shop," "Restriction of Output," "Compulsory Arbitration," "Initiative and Referendum," "The Income Tax," "The Trusts," etc.

(3) Employers' Welfare Department, composed of employers of labor in stores, factories, mines and on railroads, and officials who have to do with the working conditions of public employés, chairmen of boards of health, heads of departments of public safety, leading physicians connected with public hospitals, heads of charity boards and others. It is devoted to securing improvements in the working and living conditions of the employé by the employer.

(4) The Woman's Welfare Department, composed largely of women who are themselves stockholders or who through family relationships are financially interested in industrial organizations. The object of this department is to use its influence in securing needed improvements in the working and living conditions of women and men wage-earners in the various industries and governmental institutions, and to co-operate, when practicable, in the general work of the federation.

(5) The Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, composed of employers, representative labor men, attorneys, insurance experts, economists, State officials, members of State compensation commissions, and others concerned. Its object is: To inquire into the need for amending State laws on employers' liability with a view to securing uniform provisions looking toward compensation for industrial accidents; and to look into means of preventing accidents in commercial and manufacturing enterprises.

(6) Wage-Earners' Insurance Department: To promote employers' voluntary relief associations, and to investigate the need for uniform legislation covering such employers' voluntary sick, accident, pension and death benefit associations.

(7) Department on Uniform State Legislation: To promote uniform State legislation in those matters that are interstate; to work for the co-ordination of State with Federal legislation where there now is conflict, and to secure Federal legislation in matters that are purely interstate. Local councils have been organized in thirty-one States in the Union to promote this movement.

(8) Department on Regulation of Combinations and Trusts: Working for co-ordination of Federal and State laws and unification of the latter.

(9) Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities: Is studying this subject in all its phases through expert investigations and will report recommendations, including a skeleton law designed to secure uniformity.

(10) The Pure Food and Drugs Department is composed of representatives of State food and dairy departments, public health associations and organizations of physicians, farmers, labor and food and drug manufacturers, as well as large individual employers of labor. Its object is to promote uniform legislation on this subject among the States, work for effective co-operation between State and Federal governments, stimulate the public to demand a better enforcement of existing laws and to make evident to employers how their employés too frequently are defrauded in both quality and measurement.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Seth Low; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Ellison A. Smyth, Benjamin I. Wheeler; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Committee on Organization, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Employer's Welfare Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman Department on Uniform State Legislation, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler; Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents, August Belmont; Chairman Department Interstate and Municipal Utilities, Emerson McMillin; Chairman Wage-Earners' Insurance Department, George W. Perkins; Ex-Officio Chairman Conciliation Department, Seth Low; Chairman Woman's Welfar Department, Mrs. John Hays Hammond; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William H. Taft (President of the United States), Washington, D. C.; Franklin MacVeagh (Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (United States Senator), New York City; Andrew Carnegie (Philanthropist), New York City; John Ireland (Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; Walter George Smith, (President Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws), Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Shaw (Editor Review of Reviews), New York City; V. Everit Macy (Philanthropist), New York City; Theodore Marburg (Political Economist), Baltimore, Md.; Jeremiah W. Jenks, (Political Economist), Ithaca, N. Y.; Frederick N. Judson (Attorney), St. Louis, Mo.; Talcott Williams (Economic Writer), Philadelphia, Pa., and New York City; John M. Stahl, (Farmers' National Congress), Chicago, Ill.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

William D. Baldwin (President Otis Elevator Co.), New York City; William Barbour (President the Linen Thread Co.), New York City; William C. Brown (President New York Central lines), New York City; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; Frederick H. Eaton (President American Car and Foundry Co.), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City; David R. Francis (President Laclede and Mercantile National Bank), St. Louis, Mo.; Marcus M. Marks (President Association of Clothiers), New York City; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Charles A. Moore (manufacturer), New York City; George M. Reynolds (President Continental and Commercial National Bank), Chicago, Ill.; Herman Ridder (President New York Staats-Zeitung Corporation), New York City; Louis B. Schram (Chairman Labor Committee, United States Brewers' Association), New York City; Frank Trumbull (Chairman Board of Directors, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway), New York City; Theodore N. Vail (President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.), New York City; Harris Weinstock (Weinstock-Nichols Co.), San Francisco, Cal.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—*Continued.*

ON THE PART OF WAGE-EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; James M. Lynch (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; A. B. Garretson (President Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Duncan (General Secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.; W. G. Lee (Grand Master Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), Peoria, Ill.; Daniel J. Tobin (President International Brotherhood of Teamsters), Indianapolis, Ind.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President Iron Moulders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.; William D. Huber (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind., and members of Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Chairman, August Belmont; Chairman Committee on Legislative Policy, Francis Lynde Stetson; Chairman Legal Compensation Committee, P. Tecumseh Sherman; Chairman Committee on Statistics and Costs, Sylvester C. Dunham; Chairman Committee on Improvement of State Factory Inspection with Special Reference to Safeguarding Machinery, Louis B. Schram; Chairman Model Safety Act Committee, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Finance Committee, Otto M. Eidlitz; Secretary, Launcelot Packer; Secretary Executive Committee, Miss Gertrude Beeks.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EMPLOYERS' WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, William R. Willcox; Vice-Chairmen, Cyrus H. McCormick, Emerson McMillin, Ellison A. Smyth, Nathan Straus; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman Ways and Means Committee, B. J. Greenhut; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, W. L. Saunders; Chairman Department Compensation for Industrial Accidents and their Prevention, August Belmont; Chairman Department on Prevention of Mining Accidents, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Department on Wage-Earners' Insurance, George W. Perkins; Chairman Committee Public Employés' Pensions, W. R. Willcox; Consulting Architect, Robert D. Kohn; Commissary Expert, Christoph D. Roehr; Medical Director, Alexander Lambert.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WOMAN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William Howard Taft; Chairman, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Washington, D. C.; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Boston, Mass.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. George Huntington Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. August Belmont, New York City; Fifth Vice-Chairman and Chairman Georgia and Florida Section, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Sixth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, New York City; Chairman New York and New Jersey Section, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., New York City; Chairman District of Columbia Section, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Virginia and West Virginia Section, Mrs. W. T. Harris, Danville, Va.; Chairman Massachusetts and Rhode Island Section, Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Chairman for Rhode Island, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Newport, R. I.; Chairman Alabama and Mississippi Section, Mrs. Cyrus Pitman Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Chairman North and South Carolina Section, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Chairman for Florida, Miss Margaret Weed, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chairman National Congressional Section, Mrs. Samuel McCall, Winchester, Mass.; Chairman Industrial Employés Committee, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City; Chairman Government Employés Committee, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Vacation Bureau and Savings Fund Committee, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, New York City; Secretary, Mrs. Robert S. Chew, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Miss Maude Wetmore, Washington, D. C.; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Flora E. Durno, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Manufacturers.

President, John Kirby, Jr.; *Secretary*, George S. Boudinot; *Assistant Secretary*, W. M. Benny; *Treasurer*, Alonzo B. See; *General Manager*, J. Philip Bird. Headquarters, 30 Church Street, New York.

DECLARATION OF LABOR PRINCIPLES.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America does hereby declare that the following principles shall govern the association in its work in connection with the problems of labor:

1. Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employés and employers should rest.

2. The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employé.

3. No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discriminating against or interference with any employé who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.

4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employé to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employé when he sees fit.

5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

6. Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

7. In the interest of employés and employers of the country, no limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

8. The National Association of Manufacturers disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts, and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employés by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.

9. Employés have the right to contract for their services in a collective capacity, but any contract that contains a stipulation that employment should be denied to men not parties to the contract is an invasion of the constitutional rights of the American workman, is against public policy, and is in violation of the conspiracy laws. This association declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization.

10. The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accord with the foregoing declaration.

Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague,

PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

(The following list corrected to September 25, 1912.)

Argentina—His Excellency Mr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Joaquin V. Gonzales, Senator, President of the National University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Austria-Hungary—Count Albert Apponyi, Privy Councilor, formerly Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in Hungary.

Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councilor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.

His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councilor, formerly Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in Hungary.

Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councilor, President of the Supreme Court of Audit.

Belgium—His Excellency Mr. Beernaert, Minister of State.

Baron Descamps, Minister of State of Congo.

Mr. Ernest Nils, Counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.

Mr. Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bolivia—Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.

Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Gen. Ismael Montes, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Paris, and Brussels.

His Excellency Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; formerly Professor of Law in the University of La Paz; formerly Minister of Finance.

Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.

Mr. Clovis Bevilaqua, Jurisconsulte of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., formerly President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister at Paris and Brussels.

Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., formerly Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. José Antonio Gaudarillas, formerly Minister of State.

China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

His Excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, formerly Minister at Tokio.

His Excellency Liou-She-Shun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Excellency F. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.

Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Financial Delegate in Europe.

General Marceliano Vargas, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Mr. J. Marcelino Hurtadi, Minister the Quirinal.

Mr. Felipe Diaz Erazo, Counsellor of Legation at Paris.

Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International, Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Manuel Sanguily, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Senator.

Mr. Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro, LL. D., President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic.

Denmark—Mr. J. H. Deuntzer, Privy Counsellor, formerly Professor at the University of Copenhagen, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. C. E. Cold, Counsellor of Court of Appeals of Copenhagen.

Mr. P. J. Jorgensen, Professor at the University of Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rafael J. Castillo, LL. D., Member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Mr. Eliseo Grullon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. José Lamarché, LL. D., Senator.

Ecuador—Mr. Luis Felipe Carbo, Deputy Senator, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Deputy Senator, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.

Mr. Victor Manuel Rendon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Madrid.

France—Mr. Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, Minister of Labor.

Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator.

Mr. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire—Mr. Kriege, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation, Director of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Von Martitz, LL. D., Privy Councilor, Professor at University of Berlin.

Mr. von Bar, LL. D., Judicial Privy Councilor, Professor at University of Gottingen.

Mr. de Staff, LL. D., President of the Superior Court of Marienwerder.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL. D., formerly of the Court of Appeals, Member of the Privy Council.

The Right Hon. Sir E. Satow, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, Member of the Privy Council.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

The Earl de Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor of the Treasury.

Greece—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.

Mr. Michel Kebedgy, formerly Judge of the Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria.

Mr. A. Typaldo Bassia, Professor of Political Economy University of Athens.

Guatemala—Mr. Francisco Anguiano, LL. D., Vice-President of the National Assembly, President of the Council of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Interior and of Justice.

Mr. Antonio Batres Jauregui, Councilor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro and at Washington.

Mr. Carlos Salazar, Substitute Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly Member of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Francisco de Arce, LL. D., Charge d'Affaires at The Hague, Brussels, Paris, London and Rome.

Hayti—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.

Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publicist, formerly President of Hayti.

Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.

Italy—His Excellency Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, LL. D., Senator of the Kingdom, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome.

Mr. Guido Fusinato, Deputy Councilor of State, Professor of International Law.

Mr. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Lawyer, University Professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.

His Excellency Tommasco Tittoni, Senator, Ambassador at Paris.

Japan—Baron Itchiro Motono, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Henry Willard Denison, Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

Luxemburg—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.

Mexico—Mr. José Ives Limantour, LL. D., formerly Minister of Finance and Public Credit.

Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., formerly President of the Monetary Commission.

Mr. Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, LL. D., Governor of Guanajuato.

Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.

Montenegro—(No appointments have been made).

Netherlands—His Excellency T. M. C. Asser, LL. D., Minister of State, Member of the Council of State.

Mr. F. B. Coninck Liefsting, LL. D., formerly President of the Court of Cassation.

His Excellency Mr. Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL.D., formerly Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL.D., formerly Minister of Justice.

Nicaragua—Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.

Norway—Mr. G. Gram, Provincial Governor, formerly Minister of State of Norway.

His Excellency Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.

Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. H. J. Horst, formerly President of the Lagthing.

Panama—His Excellency Dr. Belisario Porras, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at San José, Costa Rica.

Mr. Facundo Mutis Duran, LL. D., formerly Judge of the Superior Court of the former Department of Panama.

Persia—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Deviet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

Peru—His Excellency Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and London.

Dr. Ramon Ribeyro, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.

Dr. Luis F. Villaran, Rector of the University of San Marcos, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.

His Excellency Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister at Berne, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

Portugal—His Excellency Fernando Mattoso Santos, formerly Peer of the Realm, and Minister of Finances and Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, Councilor of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.

His Excellency Mr. José Capello Franco Frazao, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.

His Excellency Mr. Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.

Roumania—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

Mr. Jean Kalinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of Domain, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Constantin G. Dissescu, formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.

Russia—Mr. A. Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.

Mr. Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.

Baron Taube, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Councilor of State.

Count L. Kamarovsky, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Moscow, Councilor of State.

Salvador—Mr. Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Rector of the National University.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Mr. Salvador Gallegos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities.
Mr. Alonso Reyes Guerra, LL. D., Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany.
Servia—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation, Professor of Law of the University of Belgrade.
Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.
Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
Siam—Mr. Frederick W. Verney, Member of Parliament, formerly Counsellor of Legation at London.
Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation at Paris.
Mr. Jens I. Westengard, General Adviser to the Siamese Government.
Spain—Mr. Rafael de Urena y Smenjaud, LL. D., Professor in the Faculte of Madrid.
His Excellency Mr. Sigmund Moret y Prendergast, Deputy, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.
His Excellency E. Dato, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation.
Sweden—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.
Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., Member of the First Chamber of the Diet.
Mr. Johannes Hellner, LL. D., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.
Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, D. Litt., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.
Switzerland—His Excellency Mr. Charles Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris.
Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Professor at the University of Berne.
Col. Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of the Military Justice, Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army.
Turkey—His Highness Ibrahim H. Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Rome.
His Excellency Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator.
His Excellency Said Bey, formerly Vice-President of the Council of State.
His Excellency Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian, Senator.
United States—Mr. John W. Griggs, formerly Attorney-General of the United States.
Mr. George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.
Mr. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.
Mr. Elihu Root, United States Senator, formerly Secretary of War.
Uruguay—Mr. Juan Pedro Castro, LL. D., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Brussels.
Mr. Juan Zorilla de San Martin, LL. D., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Lisbon and Paris.
Mr. José Pedro Massera, LL. D., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.
Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.
Secretary-General—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.
First Secretary of the Court—Jonkheer W. Roell.
The Administrative Council—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Pius Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.
February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.
May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.
May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.
August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat Dhows to fly the French flag.
October 23, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.
September 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.
October 25, 1910—In the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela.
February 24, 1911—In the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of civil and commercial causes arising between natives and foreigners of different nationality, as well as all questions of real estate between any person and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are three tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance), one each at Cairo, Alexandria, and Mansura, and a Court of Appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:
Court of Appeals.—Somerville P. Tuck, of New York (appointed 1908; appointed to Court of First Instance 1894).
Court of First Instance.—William G. Van Horne, of Utah (appointed 1902); Pierre Crabités, of Louisiana (appointed 1911).

International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

THE object of the congress is to extend the knowledge and improve the practice of hygiene, public health and vital statistics in the countries which participate. Naturally, these benefits accrue in largest measure to the country which is for the time being the host of the congress.

The work of the congress falls into two branches: First, an exhibition of the recent progress and the present condition of the public health movement in the co-operating countries; and secondly, a series of scientific meetings at which leading scholars of both hemispheres will report upon and discuss current questions of fundamental importance in the various fields. For the latter purpose the congress has been divided into nine sections as stated below. Each section holds daily meetings during the week of the congress and may propose resolutions regarding matters of practice or lines of desirable investigations. Such resolutions are referred without debate to the Permanent International Commission and come later before the closing session of the full congress.

American administrative work for public health is mainly in the hands of the State and city governments. The participation of these governments in the projected exhibition has been requested by Congress through the adoption of a joint resolution inviting the Governors of each of the States to appoint State Committees, of not less than five members each, to co-operate with the committee on organization. Arrangements of this part of the congress have been placed in charge of Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, of the United States Public Health Service.

The official languages for papers and discussions are English, French and German, but probably a majority of the participants will speak in English. The cordial co-operation, both of American representatives of State and city health work and of private organizations and individuals is confidently anticipated.

Any person engaged in the study or practice of hygiene or demography may become a member of the congress, but the Committee of Organization reserves the right to withhold the privileges of membership in particular cases. The fee for membership is five dollars. Each member will receive a report of the transactions of the congress and of the protocol to be published after the adjournment of the congress.

The Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Hygiene and Demography is made up of the representatives of twenty-one nations. The President is Dr. Max Rubner, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, Berlin, Germany; the Vice-President, Mr. S. N. D. North, late Director of the United States Census Bureau, and the Secretary-General, Dr. Johannes Nietner, of Berlin, Germany. The representatives of the United States on the Commission are, besides Mr. North, Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service; Dr. Hermann Biggs, of the New York City Dept. of Health, and Lieut.-Col. Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon-Gen'l's Library, Washington, D. C.

The Fourteenth International Congress was held at Berlin in 1907, and the Fifteenth at Washington, D. C., September, 1912. The decision as to the time and place of meeting of the Sixteenth Congress was left to the Permanent International Commission.

The United States Census.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Bureau a permanent bureau of the Government.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—(1) population, (2) agriculture, and (3) manufactures, mines and quarries.

The results of this census are now being compiled and published, and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present ALMANAC. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 when completed will be about $13,500,000. Of this amount $6,500,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the result. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the Bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration system; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways; transportation by water; cotton production and distribution; and production of forest products. The statistics of deaths (which now cover a little over half of the country) of cities, and of production of cotton and forest products, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses, and the new Thirteenth Census act further provides for a census of agriculture in 1915, as well as in 1910.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $6,000 *per annum*. The present Director is E. Dana Durand, of California. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, William A. Hathaway; four chief statisticians; for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Finance and Municipal Statistics, Le Grand Powers; for Vital Statistics, Cressy L. Wilbur; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and eight chiefs of division. The entire number of employés in the Bureau at Washington is now about 775, including 175 temporary clerks employed in completing the work of the Thirteenth Census; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employés in Washington was greatly increased during the decennial census; on November 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employés.

University Forum.

AN educational institution of travelling professorships of eminent men of action, and original investigators, whose lectures are based on personal experience and observation. The lectures are delivered before the leading universities, colleges and other educational bodies throughout North America, Europe and in other parts of the world.

The Forum acts as a standing committee, a bureau of information, a clearing-house, through which universities and colleges may promptly and readily secure national leaders to speak at first-hand and authoritatively concerning their particular line of life-work and activity.

President—Alexander Cumming, LL. B., A. M., Ph. D., 557 W. 124th Street, New York. *Secretary*—Almeron W. Smith, A.M. *Treasurer*—Henry Clews, Ph. D., LL. D.

The Panama Canal.

THE present composition of the Isthmian Canal Commission is as follows:

Chairman and Chief Engineer, Col. George W. Goethals; Assistant Chief Engineer, Col. H F. Hodges; assistant to the Chief Engineer, Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N.; Division Engineer, Central Division, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Gaillard; Division Engineer, Atlantic Division, Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert; Chief Sanitary Officer, Col. W. C. Gorgas; Head of the Department of Civil Administration, Maurice H. Thatcher. The members of the Commission receive salaries of $14,000 per annum, except the Chairman, who receives $15,000.

The Canal will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is to be about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore will be approximately 41½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal will have a minimum depth of 41 feet. It is estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal would be from 9½ to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10½ to 11 hours.

The Gatun dam along the crest will be 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1½ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam will be at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the norma level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, will be about 388 feet.

The amount of excavation completed up to September 15, 1912, was 218,000,000 cubic yards, leaving approximately 24,000,000 yards to be dug. The average rate of excavation per month is about 2,500,000 cubic yards. At this rate of progress all the digging should be finished before September 15, 1913. The big dam, locks and spillways projects show stages of completion, varying from 75 to 90 per cent. It is estimated that the Gatun locks will require about 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete work Up to September15, 1912, over 19,000,000 cubic yards had been put in place. The concrete work of the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 95 per cent. completed, and that of the Miraflores locks over 92 per cent. Other engineering features show an equally advanced stage toward completion.

The cost estimated by the present Commission for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration.

These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence, it is estimated that the total cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

The date set for the official opening of the Panama Canal is January 1, 1915, but according to revised estimates made public September 19, 1912, at the Panama Canal Commission, October 15, 1913, is the tentative date set for the passage of the first vessel through the Canal. A naval vessel will probably be selected for the initial trip. Shipping interests will be advised as soon as the Commission feels assured that vessels can be passed without unnecessary delay.

In the month of April, 1912, there were approximately 45,000 employés on the Isthmus on the rolls of the Commission and of the Panama Railroad Company, about 5,000 of whom were Americans. There were actually at work on May 29, 1912, 35,063 men, 28,272 for the Commission and 6,791 for the Panama Railroad Company. Of the 28,272 men working for the Commission, 4,129 were on the gold roll, which comprises those paid in United States currency, and 24,143 men on the silver roll, which comprises those paid on the basis of Panaman currency, or its equivalent. Those on the gold roll include mechanics, skilled artisans of all classes, clerks, and higher officials, most of whom are Americans; those on the silver roll include principally the common laborers, who are practically all foreigners. Of the 6,791 Panama Railroad employés, 820 were on the gold roll.

Appropriations and expenditures to April 30, 1912.

Receipts and Expenditures—Appropriations by Congress, $293,561,468; armament and fortifications (March 4, 1911), $3,000,000; private acts for relief of individuals, $5,460. Total credited by United States Treasury to April 30, 1912, $296,566,928; miscellaneous, $8,142,423; total receipts, $304,709,351. Disbursements—Including classified expenditures, $270,184,410; balance available April 30, 1912, $34,524,940; total, $304,709,350.

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, present route, 13,400 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,300 miles. New York to Hawaii, present all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, now 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

FORTIFICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

CHAPTER 285 of the Statutes of the Sixty-first Congress, third session, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911, contained the following appropriations for the fortification of the Isthmian Canal:

"For construction of sea-coast batteries on the Canal zone, two million dollars;

"For the purchase, manufacture and test of sea-coast cannon for coast defence, including their carriages, sights, implements, equipments and machinery necessary for the manufacture at the arsenals (to cost ultimately not to exceed one million, nine hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars), one million dollars, the same to be immediately available and to continue available until expended."

Public Law No. 302—An act making appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1912, contained the following appropriations for the fortification of the Isthmian Canal.

For the following for fortifications and armament thereof for the Isthmian Canal, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended, namely:

Surveys—For detailed surveys of the areas on the Canal zone required for military purposes, including the cost of marking permanently the boundaries of such areas, $50,000;

Causeway—For the construction of a causeway or bridge for use in connection with fortifications, Isthmian Canal, $150,000;

Seacoast Batteries—For construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal zone, $1,000,000, and any balances of the appropriation for the construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal zone made by the act of March 4, 1911.

Submarine Mine Structures—For the construction of mining casemates, cable galleries, torpedo storehouses, cable tanks and other structures necessary for the operation, preservation and care of submarine mines and their accessories on the Canal zone, $220,200;

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

Seacoast Batteries—For construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal zone, $1,000,000, and any balances of the appropriation for the construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal zone made by the act of March 4, 1911.

Submarine Mine Structures—For the construction of mining casemates, cable galleries, torpedo storehouses, cable tanks and other structures necessary for the operation, preservation and care of submarine mines and their accessories on the Canal zone, $220,200;

Field Fortifications and Camps—For the construction of field fortifications and the preparation of camp sites on the Canal zone, $200,000;

Armament of Fortifications—For the purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon for coast defence, including their carriages, sights, implements, equipments and the machinery necessary for the manufacture at the arsenals (to cost ultimately not to exceed $2,324,000), $500,000;

For the purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith, and the machinery necessary for its manufacture at the arsenals, $575,000;

Submarine Mines—For the purchase of submarine mines and the necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to the Isthmian Canal, $111,750.

In all, specifically for fortifications and armament thereof for the Isthmian Canal, $2,806,950.

DISTANCE PROJECTILES HAVE BEEN THROWN FROM WARSHIPS OR COAST-DEFENCE GUNS.

THE following table will show the range of guns on board warships at an elevation of 15 degrees, which is, on board ship, the highest projectile range:

Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.	Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.
3 inch	4.80 miles	7 inch	7.70 miles
4 inch	6.00 miles	8 inch	10.00 miles
5 inch	6.25 miles	10 inch	10.80 miles
6 inch	6.80 miles	12 inch	12.00 miles

All these guns have been fired, and, in a number of instances, the projectile has gone slightly further than indicated above.

The 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, which is the largest and, in fact, the only gun of this character in the Army, has a muzzle velocity of 2,150 feet per second. Computations indicate that, under the most favorable conditions as to elevation, it would throw a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds a distance of about 21 miles.

The 12-inch rifle of the Army has a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second, and will throw a projectile weighing 1,046 pounds about 8.5 miles at the extreme elevation permitted by the carriage.

The Panama Canal Act of 1912.

PROVISION FOR THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE AND EXEMPTION OF COASTWISE VESSELS FROM TOLLS.

THE Sixty-second Congress, Second Session, passed "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and for the sanitation and government of the Canal zone," which was approved August 24, 1912, and is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the zone of land and land under water of the width of ten miles extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal now being constructed thereon, which zone begins in the Caribbean Sea three marine miles from mean low-water mark and extends to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to the distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, excluding therefrom the cities of Panama and Colon and their adjacent harbors located within said zone, as excepted in the treaty with the Republic of Panama dated November 18, 1903, but including all islands within said described zone, and in addition thereto the group of islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, and any lands and waters outside of said limits above described which are necessary or convenient or from time to time may become necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals, lakes, or other works necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection of said canal, the use, occupancy, or control whereof were granted to the United States by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, the ratifications of which were exchanged February 26, 1904, shall be known and designated as the Canal zone, and the canal now being constructed thereon shall hereafter be known and designated as the Panama Canal. The President is authorized, by treaty with the Republic of Panama, to acquire any additional land or land under water not already granted, or which was excepted from the grant, that he may deem necessary for the operation, maintenance, sanitation, or protection of the Panama Canal, and to exchange any land or land under water not deemed necessary for such purposes for other land or land under water which may be deemed necessary for such purposes, which additional land or land under water so acquired shall become part of the Canal zone.

Sec. 2. That all laws, orders, regulations, and ordinances adopted and promulgated in the Canal zone by order of the President for the government and sanitation of the Canal zone and the construction of the Panama Canal are hereby ratified and confirmed as valid and binding until Congress shall otherwise provide. The existing courts established in the Canal zone by Executive order are recognized and confirmed to continue in operation until the courts provided for in this act shall be established.

Sec. 3. That the President is authorized to declare by Executive order that all land and land under water within the limits of the Canal zone is necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection of the Panama Canal, and to extinguish, by agreement when advisable, all claims and titles of adverse claimants and occupants. Upon failure to secure by agreement title to any such parcel of land or land under water the adverse claim or occupancy shall be disposed of and title thereto secured in the United States and compensation therefor fixed and paid in the manner provided in the aforesaid treaty with the Republic of Panama, or such modification of such treaty as may hereafter be made.

A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT FOR THE CANAL ZONE.

Sec. 4. That when in the judgment of the President the construction of the Panama Canal shall be sufficiently advanced toward completion to render the further services of the Isthmian Canal Commission unnecessary the President is authorized by Executive order to discontinue the Isthmian Canal Commission, which, together with the present organization, shall then cease to exist; and the President is authorized thereafter to complete, govern, and operate the Panama Canal and govern the Canal zone, or cause them to be completed, governed and operated, through a Governor

THE PANAMA CANAL ACT OF 1912—*Continued.*

of the Panama Canal and such other persons as he may deem competent to discharge the various duties connected with the completion, care, maintenance, sanitation, operation, government, and protection of the canal and Canal zone. If any of the persons appointed or employed as aforesaid shall be persons in the military or naval service of the United States, the amount of the official salary paid to any such person shall be deducted from the amount of salary or compensation provided by or which shall be fixed under the terms of this act. The Governor of the Panama Canal shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissioned for a term of four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall receive a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. All other persons necessary for the completion, care, management, maintenance, sanitation, government, operation, and protection of the Panama Canal and Canal zone shall be appointed by the President, or by his authority, removable at his pleasure, and the compensation of such persons shall be fixed by the President, or by his authority, until such time as Congress may by law regulate the same, but salaries or compensation fixed hereunder by the President shall in no instance exceed by more than twenty-five per centum the salary or compensation paid for the same or similar services to persons employed by the Government in Continental United States. That upon the completion of the Panama Canal the President shall cause the same to be officially and formally opened for use and operation.

Before the completion of the canal, the Commission of Arts may make report to the President of their recommendation regarding the artistic character of the structures of the canal, such report to be transmitted to Congress.

NO TOLLS ON AMERICAN COASTWISE VESSELS.

Sec. 5. That the President is hereby authorized to prescribe and from time to time change the tolls that shall be levied by the Government of the United States for the use of the Panama Canal: Provided, That no tolls, when prescribed as above, shall be changed, unless six months' notice thereof shall have been given by the President by proclamation. No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States. That section forty-one hundred and thirty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4132. Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof; and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry, wherever built, which are to engage only in trade with foreign countries or with the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, the President and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, the President and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States, and no others, may be registered as directed in this title. Foreign-built vessels registered pursuant to this act shall not engage in the coastwise trade: Provided, That a foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel not used or intended to be used for trade admitted to American registry pursuant to this section shall not be exempt from the collection of ad valorem duty provided in section thirty-seven of the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled 'An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.' That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States and all such materials necessary for the building or repair of their machinery and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment may be imported into the United States free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided further, That such vessels so admitted under the provisions of this section may contract with the Postmaster-General under the act of March 3, 1891, entitled 'An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce,' so long as such vessels shall in all respects comply with the provisions and requirements of said act."

Tolls may be based upon gross or net registered tonnage, displacement tonnage, or otherwise, and may be based on one form of tonnage for warships and another for ships of commerce. The rate of tolls may be lower upon vessels in ballast than upon vessels carrying passengers or cargo. When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the tolls shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per net registered ton, nor be less, other than for vessels of the United States and its citizens, than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal, subject, however, to the provisions of article nineteen of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama, entered into November 18, 1903. If the tolls shall not be based upon net registered tonnage, they shall not exceed the equivalent of one dollar and twenty-five cents per net registered ton as nearly as the same may be determined, nor be less than the equivalent of seventy-five cents per net registered ton. The toll for each passenger shall not be more than one dollar and fifty cents. The President is authorized to make and from time to time amend regulations governing the operation of the Panama Canal, and the passage and control of vessels through the same or any part thereof, including the locks and approaches thereto, and all rules and regulations affecting pilots and pilotage in the canal or the approaches thereto through the adjacent waters.

Such regulations shall provide for prompt adjustment by agreement and immediate payment of claims for damages which may arise from injury to vessels, cargo, or passengers from the passing of vessels through the locks under the control of those operating them under such rules and regulations. In case of disagreement suit may be brought in the district court of the Canal zone against the Governor of the Panama Canal. The hearing and disposition of such cases shall be expedited and the judgment shall be immediately paid out of any moneys appropriated or allotted for canal operation.

The remainder of the section provides for the method of adjusting all claims arising out of injuries to employés.

Section 6 provides for radio-communication at suitable places along the Panama Canal and adjacent coasts and for the establishment and maintenance of dry docks, repair shops, warehouses, etc., for the use of the vessels using the canal.

DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Sec. 7. That the Governor of the Panama Canal shall, in connection with the operation of such canal, have official control and jurisdiction over the Canal zone and shall perform all duties in connection with the civil government of the Canal zone, which is to be held, treated and governed as an adjunct of such Panama Canal. Unless in this act otherwise provided, all existing laws of the Canal zone referring to the civil Governor or the civil administration of the Canal zone shall be applicable to the Governor of the Panama Canal, who shall perform all such executive and adminis-

THE PANAMA CANAL ACT OF 1912—*Continued.*

trative duties required by existing law. The President is authorized to determine or cause to be determined what towns shall exist in the Canal zone and subdivide and from time to time resubdivide said Canal zone into subdivisions, to be designated by name or number, so that there shall be situated one town in each subdivision, and the boundaries of each subdivision shall be clearly defined. In each town there shall be a magistrate's court with exclusive original jurisdiction co-extensive with the subdivision in which it is situated of all civil cases in which the principal sum claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars, and all criminal cases wherein the punishment that may be imposed shall not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, and all violations of police regulations and ordinances and all actions involving possession or title to personal property or the forcible entry and detainer or real estate. Such magistrates shall also hold preliminary investigations in charges of felony and offences under section ten of this act, and commit or bail in bailable cases to the district court. A sufficient number of magistrates and constables, who must be citizens of the United States, to conduct the business of such courts, shall be appointed by the Governor of the Panama Canal for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and the compensation of such persons shall be fixed by the President, or by his authority, until such time as Congress may by law regulate the same. The rules governing said courts and prescribing the duties of said magistrates and constables, oaths and bonds, the times and places of holding such courts, the disposition of fines, costs, forfeitures, enforcements of judgments, providing for appeals therefrom to the district court, and the disposition treatment, and pardon of convicts shall be established by order of the President. The Governor of the Panama Canal shall appoint all notaries public, prescribe their powers and duties, their official seal, and the fees to be charged and collected by them.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide for a judiciary for the Canal zone, and prescribe its duties, and Section 11 provides for jurisdiction by the Interstate Commerce Commission in matters of competition by common carriers through the canals involving disputes as to facts. The remaining sections of the act are as follows:

EXTRADITION.

Sec. 12. That all laws and treaties relating to the extradition of persons accused of crime in force in the United States, to the extent that they may not be in conflict with or superseded by any special treaty entered into between the United States and the Republic of Panama with respect to the Canal zone, and all laws relating to the rendition of fugitives from justice as between the several States and Territories of the United States, shall extend to and be considered in force in the Canal zone, and for such purposes and such purposes only the Canal zone shall be considered and treated as an organized Territory of the United States.

THE CANAL IN TIME OF WAR.

Sec. 13. That in time of war in which the United States shall be engaged, or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent, such officer of the army as the President may designate shall, upon the order of the President, assume and have exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, including the entire control and government of the Canal zone, and during a continuance of such condition the Governor of the Panama Canal shall, in all respects and particulars as to the operation of such Panama Canal, and all duties, matters, and transactions affecting the Canal zone, be subject to the order and direction of such officer of the army.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be known as, and referred to as, the Panama Canal act, and the right to alter, amend, or repeal any or all of its provisions or to extend, modify, or annul any rule or regulation made under its authority is expressly reserved.

Hay–Pauncefote Treaty

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL.

Signed at Washington, November 18, 1901.
Ratification advised by the Senate, December, 16, 1901.
Ratified by the President, December 26, 1901.
Ratified by Great Britain, January 20, 1902.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 21, 1902.
Proclaimed, February 22, 1902.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that Convention, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the 18th day of November, 1901, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that Convention, have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

And His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers which were found to be in due and and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the present Treaty shall supersede the afore-mentioned Convention of the 19th April, 1850.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY—*Continued.*

ARTICLE II.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or Corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE III.—The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following Rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the Regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same Rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike material, in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within 3 marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case, shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purpose of this Treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

ARTICLE IV.—It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries transversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the High Contracting Parties under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
PAUNCEFOTE [SEAL.]

And Whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratification of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.] THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

America's Twenty Best Customers.

(From American Consular Report.)

THE following table is arranged to show the twenty heaviest buyers of American goods, as indicated by the value of exports from the United States during the fiscal years 1909-10 and 1910-11:

	1909–10.	
	To	Value.
1	England	$458,142,520
2	Germany	246,786,846
3	Canada	202,548,023
4	France	114,665,589
5	Netherlands	84,393,539
6	Mexico	57,345,549
7	Italy	53,048,326
8	Cuba	51,794,848
9	Argentina	40,364,342
10	Belgium	40,234,674
11	Australasia	27,559,042
12	Scotland	25,870,269
13	Brazil	22,764,183
14	Japan	21,761,347
15	Panama	20,489,503

	1909–10.	
	To	Value.
16	Spain	$18,899,125
17	Russia	16,789,930
18	China	16,252,071
19	Austria	14,962,731
20	Denmark	13,644,903

	1910–11.	
	To	Value.
1	England	$536,591,730
2	Germany	287,495,814
3	Canada	269,806,013
4	France	135,271,648
5	Netherlands	96,103,376
6	Mexico	61,281,715

	1910–11.	
	To	Value.
7	Cuba	$60,709,062
8	Italy	60,580,766
9	Belgium	45,016,622
10	Argentina	43,918,511
11	Australasia	37,524,586
12	Japan	36,721,409
13	Scotland	27,373,595
14	Brazil	27,240,346
15	Spain	25,064,916
16	Russia	23,524,267
17	Panama	20,867,919
18	China	20,223,077
19	Austria	19,514,787
20	Denmark	13,196,950

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

THERE have been thirteen additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal zone. The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783–1817) comprised 894,407 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added S. Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	824,607	Purchase from Texas	....	.....	Samoan Islands	1899	77
Gained through treaty with Spain	1819	12,732	Gadsden purchase...	1853	30,022	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Florida.....	1819	58,666	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Strip..	1904	474
Texas	1845	389,382	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Total	..	2848,937
Oregon Territory.....	1846	287,430	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435	Total United States including original 13 States,		8,743,344
Mexican cession	1848	529,543	Guam	1898	210			
			Philippine Islands...	1898	114,958			

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,000,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000.

The treaty of February 2, 1848, provided for a payment of $15,000,000 to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American war, provided for a money payment to Spain of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of $10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other territories mentioned in the list.

ACQUISITION OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE IN 1904.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, ratified by the United States Senate February 23, 1904, treaty in effect February 26, 1904, provided for the cession, in perpetuity, by Panama, of a strip of territory adjacent to the canal, as follows:

"The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea, three marine miles from mean low-water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described, shall not be included within this grant. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals or other work necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said enterprise. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of all islands within the limits of the zone above described, and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Nacs, Culebra, and Flamingo."

The American Peace and Arbitration League.

THE corporate purposes of the organization favor universal peace by conciliation and arbitration, through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for national security. *Honorary Presidents*—William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie. *President*—Henry Clews. *Treasurer*—J. Van Vechten Olcott. *General Secretary*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

American Society of International Law.

Honorary President—William H. Taft. *President*—Elihu Root. *Vice-Presidents*—Chief Justice White, Justice William R. Day, P. C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, George Gray, John W. Griggs, William W. Morrow, Richard Olney, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus, Shelby M. Cullom, Jacob M. Dickinson, James B. Angell. *Recording Secretary*—James Brown Scott. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Henry Butler. *Treasurer*—Chandler P. Anderson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Publicity of Political Contributions.

THE Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, passed the following act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph ten of section eight of an act entitled "An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected," approved June 25, 1910, as amended by section two of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected,' and extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States and limiting the amount of campaign expenses," approved August 19, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Every statement herein required shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the candidate, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths; and the depositing of any such statement in a regular post-office, directed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or to the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, duly stamped and registered, within the time required herein, shall be deemed a sufficient filing of any such statement under any of the provisions of this act."

Approved August 23, 1912.

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, extending almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, between longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′, and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 10′ approximately number about 3,141 islands and islets, of which 1,668 are listed by name, while 1,473 are, so far as known, without names. The actual land area is about 115,026 square miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equal area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. There are two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, namely, Luzon with 40,969, and Mindanao with 36,292. There are nine islands each of which has an area of more than 1,000 square miles and less than 10,000. There are twenty between 100 and 1,000 square miles, seventy-three between 10 and 100 square miles, and two hundred and sixty-two between 1 and 10 square miles. The remaining number, 2,775, or seven-eighths of all, have areas less than a square mile each. The areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 40,969; Mindanao, 36,292; Samar, 5,031; Panay, 4,611; Mindoro, 3,851; Leyte, 2,722; Negros, 4,881; Cebú, 1,762.

The islands with large populations are: Luzon, with 3,798,507 inhabitants, of whom 223,506 are uncivilized; Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Cebú, 592,247 (all civilized); Mindanao, 499,634 (252,940 uncivilized); Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Leyte, 357,641 (all civilized); Bohol, 243,148 (all civilized); Samar, 222,690, (688 uncivilized). The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, with 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns are: In Luzon, Bauan (39,094), Lipa (37,934), Laoag (34,454), Batangas (33,131), San Carlos (27,166), Tabaco (21,946); in Samar, Calbayog (15,895); in Panay, Janiuay (20,738), Miagao (20,656), Iloilo (19,054); in Cebú, Argao (35,448), Cebú (31,079), Barili (31,617), Carcar (31,895), Sibonga (25,848); in Leyte, Baybay (22,990), Ormoc (16,128).

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven millions are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the city of Manila. There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands, speaking fifteen or sixteen distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population (3,219,030). The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila (1,460,695) rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos (803,942) the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The total annual enrolment is 615,795. Nine thousand and eighty-six teachers are employed, of whom 683 are Americans and 8,403 Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. Vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila. The death rate in the city of Manila is 33.22 per thousand. The birth rate is 39.16 per thousand. In 1908 there were 61 newspapers published in the Islands, 18 being in English, 17 in Spanish, 16 in native dialects, 2 in Chinese, 4 in Spanish and native languages, and 4 in Spanish and English. The estimated real estate property value in 1903 was 469,527,058 pesos, and the personal property 152,718,661 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The Islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting two-thirds of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in many of the islands, especially Luzon and Negros.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending June 30, 1912, the exports of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $23,703,935, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were $23,257,199.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1912, were $33,945,825, and the exports were $28,802,059. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago, except that portion inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Governor by the President. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in Dec., 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, and W. Cameron Forbes, the present Governor, in 1909. The government was composed of a civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the Commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the Commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General,

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

who is President of the Philippine Commission. There are four executive departments—Interior Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-eight provinces, each with a Governor, a Treasurer, and prosecuting attorney (provincial fiscal). Local governments have been established in about 650 towns. The officials consist of a President, Vice-President, and Councilmen (the latter varying in number according to the population) and are elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serve for four years. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with seven Judges; Courts of First Instance, Justice of the Peace Courts, and a Court of Land Registration. There are seventeen Judicial Districts. In each province there is a Court of First Instance and a Court of the Justice of the Peace in each organized municipality in every province where there is a Court of First Instance. In March, 1907, the President in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 30, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It was politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 20; Immediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1; Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 104,000, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. The second election was held on November 2, 1909. The number of persons registered was 208,845 and the number of votes cast 192,975, which is 2.81 per cent. of the population. By act of February 15, 1911, the present membership of the Philippine Assembly and Resident Commissioners to the United States will hold office until October 16, 1916, their successors to be chosen in 1916 and quadrennially thereafter, to hold office from October 16 next following their election. The next election will take place about June 1, 1916. At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the customs duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions.

The Philippine Constabulary, which is distributed throughout the Archipelago in 119 stations, consists of 303 officers and 4,167 enlisted men.

There are in operation 572 post-offices, free delivery municipal letter carrier service in 115 municipalities, 209 money order offices, and 414 postal savings banks, with 28,804 accounts. Of the 28,745 depositors, 23,174 are Filipinos.

There are 6,691.5 kilometres of insular telegraph lines, 3,008.78 kilometres of telephone lines, 1,853.9 kilometres of cables, and 923.5 kilometres of railroads in operation.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent. of the population could not read. The population in 1910 is reported as 1,118,012.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1912, were $37,424,545. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $42,873,401. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1912, was: Imports, $4,501,928; exports, $6,832,012.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans, and a bill was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress providing for the same, but failed to reach a final vote.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "Upper House," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "Lower House," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,000 miles from San Francisco and 1,500 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana Islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English. Spanish and Chamorro are also spoken. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. Charleston, Captain Henry Glass commanding, June 21, 1898, the American flag raised over Fort Santa Cruz, and a salute fired. Later the island was made a naval station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, of the U. S. S. Bennington, took possession February 1 1899. The Governor is a naval officer, and the island has a marine garrison as well as a station ship.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tri-partite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. Germany governs all the group except the part owned by the United States. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

The civil government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department and appointed by the President. All civil affairs are under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsular of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Behring Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the city of Honolulu was 39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY ISLANDS, 1910.

Hawaii	55,382	Lanai	131	Molokai	1,791
Kahoolawe	2	Maui	28,623	Niihau	208
Kauai	23,744	Midway	35	Oahu	81,993

BY COLOR OR RACE.

Hawaiian	26,041	Spanish	1,900	Black	158
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	Other Caucasian	14,867	Mulatto	537
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	Chinese	21,674	All other	2,736
Portuguese	22,303	Japanese	79,674		
Porto Rican	4,890	Korean	4,533		

The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, were valued at $41,207,941. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $22,322,121. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were $5,190,449, exports $730,642.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The Executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Judiciary of the Territory is composed of the Supreme Court, with three Judges, the Circuit Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Judges are appointed by the President. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

Cuba.

THE island of Cuba is 730 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 44,164 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., North; 54 miles from Hayti, East; 130 miles from Yucatan, West, and 85 miles from Jamaica, South.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore. The soil is adapted to coffee and cotton. Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says: "Cuba is the fairest and most fertile of the tropical lands. So far as wealth and lay of soil are concerned Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands, with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole island is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climes."

The Government is Republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

POPULATION OF CUBA.

A census of Cuba was taken by the United States Provisional Government in 1907, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. The results, of which the following is an abstract, were published in Spanish and English in 1909.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2,048,980, an increase from 1899 of 476,183, or 30.3 per cent. The population of the provinces of Cuba was as follows:

Habana	538,010	Pinar del Rio	240,372
Santa Clara	457,431	Matanzas	239,812
Oriente	455,086	Camaguey	118,269

Over half of the population lived in the rural districts, the 134 towns and cities containing 899,667 inhabitants, or 43.9 per cent. of the total. The population of the six large cities was as follows:

Habana	297,159	Cienfuegos	30,100
Santiago de Cuba	45,470	Camaguey	29,616
Matanzas	36,009	Cardenas	24,280

The density of population in 1907 was 46.4 per square mile.

Males were more numerous than females, the numbers being 1,074,882 and 974,098, respectively.

Of the total population, 1,369,476, or 66.8 per cent., were single or divorced; 423,537, or 20.7 per cent., were married; 176,509, or 8.6 per cent., were consensually married; and 79,458, or 3.9 per cent., were widowed. The average number of persons to a family was 4.8.

In 1907 over two-thirds 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent., of the inhabitants were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,539 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6,713.

Of the total population, 1,780,628, or 86.9 per cent., were of Cuban and 228,138, or 11.1 per cent., of Spanish citizenship. Of the 551,639 males of voting age, 430,514 were Cuban citizens, and of these, 212,930, or less than one-half, were literate, while 217,584 were illiterate; among those of other citizenship the proportion of literates was much greater, 89,217 being literate and 31,908 illiterate. Among the white males of voting age the literates were in the majority, the numbers being 161,742 literates and 130,944 illiterates for Cuban citizens, and 84,937 literates and 23,056 illiterates for all the others.

Almost one-third, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent., of the children attended school; the corresponding percentage for 1899 was only 15.7. In the six large cities 55,336, or 49.9 per cent. of those of school age, attended school.

Of the population at least ten years of age, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent., could read. For the large cities the percentage was 82.6; for the rest of Cuba it was 47.9.

In 1907, 772,502 persons were engaged in gainful occupations. The 698,982 male breadwinners formed 65 per cent. of all the males, while the 73,520 females gainfully employed formed 7.5 per cent. of all the females. Of the wage-earners, 374,969, or 48.5 per cent., were engaged in agriculture, fishing and mining; 136,419, or 17.6 per cent., in trade and transportation; 126,021, or 16.3 per cent., in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 122,288, or 16 per cent., in domestic and personal service; and 12,805, or 1.6 per cent., in professional service.

The principal trade is with the United States, which takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco. Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

The total trade of Cuba for the calendar year, 1911, exclusive of coin, was as follows: Imports, $113,056,000; exports, $122,944,000, and United States trade with Cuba, merchandise only, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Imports into the United States from Cuba, $120,154,326; exports from the United States to Cuba, $62,203,051.

The Cuban Government.

President..(Salary, $25,000).....JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Manuel Sanguily.
Secretary of Justice—J. M. Menocal.
Secretary of the Interior—Federico Laredo.
Secretary of the Treasury—M. Gutierrez Quirós.
Secretary of Public Works—Rafael D. Carrerá.
Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Labor—Emilio del Junco.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Arts—Mario Garcia Kohly.
Secretary of Sanitation—Dr. M. Varona Suarez.

The Territory of Alaska.

THE Sixty-second Congress, Second Session, enacted a law which was approved August 24, 1912, "to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon and for other purposes."

The first section provides that "the territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March 30, 1867, and known as Alaska, shall be and constitute the Territory of Alaska under the laws of the United States; the government of which shall be organized and administered as provided by said laws.

The second section constitutes the city of Juneau as the capital of the Territory.

By other sections of the act the legislative power and authority of the Territory is vested in a Legislature, to consist of a Senate of eight members (two from each of the four judicial districts into which Alaska is now divided) and a House of Representatives of sixteen members (four from each judicial district). It is provided that the election for members of the first Legislature shall take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and subsequent Legislatures shall be elected biennially. The Legislature shall be convened biennially on the first Monday of March and continue in session not longer than sixty days. The veto power is invested in the Governor, but laws vetoed by him may be passed over his veto by a two-third vote of all the members of each House. All laws passed by the Territorial Legislature shall be transmitted by the Governor to the President of the United States and by him submitted to Congress, and if disapproved by Congress, shall be null and void.

The following section of the act creates a Railroad Commission for the Territory:

"Section 18. That an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, a geologist in charge of Alaska surveys, an officer in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, and a civil engineer who has had practical experience in railroad construction and has not been connected with any railroad enterprise in said Territory, be appointed by the President as a commission hereby authorized and instructed to conduct an examination into the transportation question in the Territory of Alaska; to examine railroad routes from the seaboard to the coal fields and to the interior and navigable waterways; to secure surveys and other information with respect to railroads, including cost of construction and operation; to obtain information in respect to the coal fields and their proximity to railroad routes; and to make report of the facts to Congress on or before December 1, 1912, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, together with their conclusions and recommendations in respect to the best and most available routes for railroads in Alaska which will develop the country and the resources thereof for the use of the people of the United States: Provided further, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission."

Abrogation of the Russian Treaty.

PUBLIC Resolution No. 13, passed by the Sixty-second Congress, Second Session, and approved December 21, 1911, is as follows:

Joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two between the United States and Russia.

Whereas the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on the 18th day of December, 1832, provides in Article XII. thereof that it "shall continue in force until the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1839, and if one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification;" and

Whereas on the 17th day of December, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian Government, by the American Ambassador at Saint Petersburg, an official notification on behalf of the Government of the United States, announcing intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912; and

Whereas said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries; and

Whereas the constructions placed thereon by the respective contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the notice thus given by the President of the United States to the Government of the Empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty is hereby adopted and ratified.

United States Commerce Court.

(For the article entitled "Creation of a Commerce Court" see page 137 in World Almanac for 1912.)

THE judges are Circuit Judges designated for service in this court. Upon expiration of the term for which they are appointed, they do not cease to be judges, but are assigned for duty within some judicial circuit, and other Circuit Judges are designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for service in this court.

JUDGES.	Commissioned.	Term.
Martin A. Knapp, *Presiding*	December 31, 1910.	5 Years.
Robert W. Archbald	January 31, 1911.	4 Years.
William H. Hunt	January 31, 1911.	3 Years.
John E. Carland	January 31, 1911.	2 Years.
Julian W. Mack	January 31, 1912.	5 Years.

Clerk—George F. Snyder. *Marshal*—F. J Starek.

NOTE—At the second session of 62d Congress the maintenance of the Commerce Court was provided for until March 4, 1913. Whether the Court is to continue beyond that date or not further legislation is necessary at the next session.

National Parks in United States.

THE national parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the superintendents of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The superintendent's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance to the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are more than 60 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the superintendent is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The superintendent's address is Ashford, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the superintendent is Ranger, Cal., during the tourist months (June 1 to September 15) and Three Rivers, Cal., the balance of the year. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached from Visalia on the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads, thence by the Visalia Electric Railway to Woodlake, thence 30 miles by stage or private conveyance, or by trail from Sequoia National Park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Ore., or from Medford, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon, or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, has an area of 42,376 acres, and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, which abuts the park, contains 175,360 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation, has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and thirteen in the city of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been reserved from entry and set aside as national monuments:

Devils Tower, Wyoming.	Natural Bridges, Utah.	Gran Quivira, New Mexico.
Montezuma Castle, Arizona.	Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana.	Sitka National Monument, Alaska.
Petrified Forest, Arizona.	Tumacacori, Arizona.	Rainbow Bridge, Utah.
El Morro, New Mexico.	Navajo, Arizona.	Pinnacles, California.
Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.	Mukuntuewap, Utah.	Colorado, Colorado.
Muir Woods, California.	Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming.	

Eleven other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed.

Forests and Forestry.

Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the lake States are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, and Wisconsin. In 1910 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to fourteen and one-eighth billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with nearly five and one-quarter billion feet; while oak came third, with three and one-half billion feet.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,250,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 45,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 148,500,000 ties, 1,750,000,000 staves, over 125,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 300,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,400,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers and nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation.

In 1911 about 4,330,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo, and the like, can be successfully used

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar, and cypress is dwindling. However, seasoning and treating methods are being found, largely through the work of the Forest Service, by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests, upon which the industry depends.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior. A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906 to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The reserves were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres.

During the administration of President Taft, prior to July 1, 1912, 3,432,027 acres were added and 9,901,738 acres were eliminated from the national forests, making their area at the close of the fiscal year 1912 187,406,376 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. In 1912 California was added to this list.

The following table shows the National forest expenditures for the fiscal year 1912 compared with those for the fiscal year 1911:

EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1912, COMPARED WITH 1911.

Fiscal Year.	Administration and Protection.		Permanent Improvements.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1912	$4,718,668.96	$0.02518	$499,158.55	$0.00266
1911	5,335,886.97	0.02800	273,634.42	0.00143

The following table shows the national forest receipts for the fiscal year 1912 compared with those for the fiscal year 1911:

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1912 AND 1911.

Fiscal Year.	Grazing.		Timber.		Special Uses.		All Sources.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1912	$968,942.26	$0.00520	$1,089,702.04	$0.00580	$98,712.27	$0.00050	$2,157,356.57	$0.01150
1911	935.490.38	0.00490	1,014,769.84	0.00526	76,645.93	0.00040	2,026,906 15	0.01060

Under the law 25 per cent. of the gross receipts are paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1912 is about $540,000, and an additional 10 per cent. of the 1912 receipts or about $215,000 was, by the last appropriation act, made available for road and trail building by the

Secretary of Agriculture in national forests, in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise. This is supplementary to the improvement fund of $400,000 carried by the same act for constructing and maintaining roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings and other improvements necessary for administering and protecting the forests.

The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1913 is $5,343,045, as against $5,533,100 for 1912, with a further provision of $200,000 available for fighting and preventing forest fires in cases of extraordinary emergency, as against $1,000,000 which was available for this purpose in 1912.

The grazing receipts for 1912 were paid by the holders of 21,188 permits to graze 1,502,698 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 5,313 permits to graze 7,551,739 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,800 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 431,492,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 37,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Permittees.	Cut.	Value.
		Board Feet.	
1912	38,551	123,233,000	$196,335.41
1911	40,660	123,488,000	196,930.24

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber on the national forests is estimated at nearly six hundred billions board feet.

The following table shows the local cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1912:

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS.

State or Territory.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.	State or Territory.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.
	Board Feet.	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*		*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*
Idaho	65,656,000	19,841,000	85,497,000	South Dakota	9,660,000	5,689,000	15,349,000
Montana	55,911,000	18,289,000	74,200,000	Arkansas	9,130,000	521,000	9,651,000
Arizona	47,433,000	5,025,000	52,458,000	Nevada	2,030,000	3,060,000	5,090,000
Alaska	44,648,000	395,000	45,043,000	Minnesota	617,000	120,000	737,000
California	43,914,000	8,490,000	52,404,000	Florida	35,000	4,000	39,000
Colorado	43,484,000	11,621,000	55,105,000	Oklahoma	33,000	199,000	232,000
Washington	37,532,000	2,073,000	39,605,000	Michigan	4,000	32,000	36,000
Oregon	29,337,000	13,176,000	42,513,000	North Dakota	2,000	41,000	43,000
New Mexico	17,612,000	12,836,000	30,448,000				
Wyoming	12,967,000	6,722,000	19,689,000	Total	431,492,000	123,233,000	554,725,000
Utah	11,487,000	15,099,000	26,586,000				

The average price on the stump for the timber sold in 1912 was $2.00 as against $2.56 in 1911. The reduced average is due to the sale of large quantities of fire-killed timber in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon.

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

The great areas contained in the national forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use, and the protection of stream flow, are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, and also Lands, James B. Adams in charge; Silviculture, W. B. Greeley in charge; Grazing, A. F. Potter in charge, and Products Laboratory, McGarvey Cline in charge; Acquisition of Lands Under the Weeks law, William L. Hall, in charge.

The 163 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, northern Michigan, northern Minnesota and southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and western Kansas), Denver, Col., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, N. Mex., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern and central Nevada and a small portion of northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, E. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert DuBois, District Forester; and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore., Geo. H. Cecil, District Forester.

On July 1, 1912, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,678. Of these 3,027 were employed upon the national forests and 651 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employés on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,265 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 276; Assistant Forest Rangers, 1,205; Forest Guards, 780; Game Wardens, 2; Hunters and Trappers, 2. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 83,000 acres, or 130 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting; supervises their protection; co-operates with States in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements; co-operates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands; and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. Its most important work is in connection with the management of the national forests where the chief problem, after fire protection, is to replace the mature timber as it is sold and cut by young growth of valuable species.

In planting within the national forests the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year, ending June 30, 1912, 20,543 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are 42 Government nurseries which supply the national forests. These have a present stock of about 44,400,000 plants and are capable of

supplying 22,700,000 a year. In the East forest planting has been done mainly in connection with States and private owners, though experiments have been made with the French maritime pine, for turpentine production, and with cork oak and Australian eucalyptus, on the Florida national forest.

At the request of the States the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions and conducts other studies needed to serve as a basis for forest legislation and formulation by each State of a forest policy adapted to its special requirements. The cost of such work is shared by the States and the service. The service co-operates with private owners, especially small owners, in States which have no State Forester, by furnishing advice, with or without field examinations, concerning the best methods for managing and protecting their holdings. The cost of such examination is borne by the owner.

BRANCH OF GRAZING.

The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of live stock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being the allotment of grazing privileges, the issuance of grazing permits, the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges, and the development of the forage-producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them or by artificial means, through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents, and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with Federal and State authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the national forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to live stock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals destructive to live stock the annual loss from this source within the national forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during the past season (1912) under permit was 1,502,698 head of cattle, horses, and swine, and 7,551,739 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $20,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was in excess of 25,000.

About 20 per cent. of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the national forests.

BRANCH OF PRODUCTS.

The branch of products carries on studies, tests, and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the properties of American woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses, to develop uses for the material wasted in sawmill operations, and to discover processes of obtaining valuable chemical by-products from the waste which cannot otherwise be utilized. Experiments in the manufacture of paper from pulpwood of new kinds, by various processes, are conducted on a commercial scale at a paper mill operated by the Forest Service at Wausau, Wis. Studies are made to find the kind, quantity, and cost of timber consumed in different States and regions and also where the material comes from and what amount is lost through waste. The wood-consuming industries are aided in finding the most suitable raw material and in developing methods of utilizing their waste product. In the Western States all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco, and Portland.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provides for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means are afforded of extending the national forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation.

The act imposes upon the Forest Service new duties in the selection, examination, and valuation of areas for purchase. The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years, beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 modifies its terms by making the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended.

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the standpoint of watershed protection certain areas have been designated, aggregating 6,383,553 acres, to which purchases will be for the present confined. The United States Geological Survey is examining this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1912, 2,629,800 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, proposals were received covering 2,531,316 acres, of which 2,102,330 acres were within the general areas which had been selected for purchase in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

During the same period 840,453 acres were examined, and 287,698 acres have (October 1, 1912) been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and are under contract for purchase. These are located as follows: Georgia Area, 31,876 acres, in Fannin, Union, Gilmer, and Lumpkin Counties, Ga. Massanutten Area, 19,322 acres, in Page and Rockingham Counties, Va. Mount Mitchell Area, 18,701 acres, in McDowell County, N. C. Nantahala Area, 27,815 acres, in Macon and Swain Counties, N. C. Natural Bridge Area, 24,900 acres, in Rockbridge, Bedford, and Botetourt Counties, Va. Smoky Mountain Area, 59,213 acres, in Blount and Sevier Counties, Tenn. White Mountain Area, 72,252 acres, in Coos and Grafton Counties, N. H. White Top Area, 33,619 acres, in Johnson and Sullivan Counties, Tenn., and Washington County, Va.

As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the National forests in the West, and the above-named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be given formal designation as national forests.

FOREST POLICY OF THE STATES.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,642,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Conservation Commission of the State. These lands and private lands in the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of rangers. Unfortunately the Constitution of the State prohibits the cutting of timber from State lands. In 1910 the Commission distributed at cost to private owners 1,700,000 forest tree seedlings; and the waste and open land on the preserve is being gradually planted to trees under the supervision of trained foresters.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 920,000 acres of land for State forest preserves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The preserves are situated chiefly in the mountains of the central part of the State and located with special reference to protecting the water supply at the sources of rivers. The State forest reserves are not only protected from fire, but are managed according to forestry principles, the mature timber being cut and sold and waste areas reforested. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto. There is also a fire warden system organized for the protection of private lands. The State distributes forest trees for planting and gives advice in the management of forest lands to private owners.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have well-organized State forest departments. Minnesota has 51,000 acres reserved, Wisconsin 385,000 acres, and Michigan 232,000. These are protected from fire

and the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Each of these States protects the forest land of private owners as well as that of the State forest reserves from fire, and Michigan distributes tree seedlings for forest planting to land owners at cost. Kansas, Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following States have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all of the greater portion of the forest lands in the State: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, Washington, and California. With the exception of West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, and California, each makes a specific appropriation for fire protection. Maine supports a very efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the State; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an individual service of ex-officio wardens.

Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of fire protection with private owners, and pays its pro rata share of the cost of protecting State lands Some of these States also have small State forests, those of New Jersey aggregating 14,000 acres. Other States which have forest officers charged with forest interests are Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. All the States, in general, are beginning to consider the enactment of advanced forest legislation, which will create a well-equipped forest department in charge of a technically trained State Forester, with an adequate appropriation for the purchase of land for State forest purposes, for a fire protective system, for the reforestation of waste lands, or for conducting other lines of forest work.

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of about 70 human lives and the destruction of at least $25,000,000 in timber, besides the loss of stock, crops, buildings and other improvements worth many millions more. Added to this are the enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, soil deterioration, damage to water courses and water flows, interruption of business and depreciation of property.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

THE National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. The association came into existence because of an urgent need for an organization open to every man and woman who stood for conservation which would give them immediate opportunity for united and effective work.

In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association is maintained by dues from membership, which are divided into the following classes:
Members, $1.00 a year. Active Members, $3.00 a year. Contributing Members, $20.00 a year.
Patrons, $100.00 a year. Life Membership, $1,000.00 a year.

The organization of the National Conservation Association is as follows:

Gifford Pinchot, President, Washington, D. C. Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President, Cambridge, Mass. Overton W. Price, Vice-President and Treasurer, Washington, D. C. Harry A. Slattery, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The first National Conservation Congress was held at Seattle, Washington, in August, 1909, under the auspices of the Washington Conservation Association.

The objects of the Congress are:

1. To provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people.
2. To furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use and preservation.
3. To afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources to be put into effect by their respective representatives in State and Federal Governments.

There is no official connection between the National Conservation Congress and the National Conservation Association, although the two organizations are working closely together along the same lines. The Congress confines its work to an annual gathering of citizens appointed by State and municipal officials as delegates. The Association maintains a permanent working organization throughout the year.

The second National Conservation Congress met at St. Paul, Minn., September, 1910, the third at Kansas City, Mo., September, 1911, and the fourth at Indianapolis, Ind., October, 1912. The officers of the Congress elected at Kansas City are:

President, J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo. Executive Secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, Washington, D. C. Treasurer, D. Austin Latchaw, Kansas City, Mo. Recording Secretary, James C. Gipe, Clarks, La.

The American Forestry Association.

THE American Forestry Association whose headquarters are at 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882, and incorporated in January, 1897, with the following objects:

1. The promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country.
2. The advancement of legislation tending to this end both by the States and the Congress of the United States, the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods.
3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, the proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and the planting of trees.

The Association desires and needs as members all who are interested in promoting the objects for which it is organized—all who realize the importance of using the natural resources of the country in such a manner as not to exhaust them, or to work ruin to other interests. In particular it appeals to owners of woodlands, to lumbermen and foresters, as well as to engineers, professional and business men who have to do with wood and its manifold uses, and to persons concerned in the conservation of water supplies for irrigation and other purposes.

The Association has a membership of several thousands, residents of every State in the Union, Canada and foreign countries. A magazine, *American Forestry*, is published monthly and the subscription and membership fees are $3.00 a year. The officers of the Association are:

President—Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire; *Treasurer*—Otto Luebkert, Washington, D. C.; *Executive Secretary*—P. S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

THE Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops, tea, and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. It is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fibre and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of cotton and grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seeds for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of the principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops. It is engaged in the operation of testing stations in the semi-arid regions for the cooperative investigation of the problems encountered in crop production under the conditions existing in those areas. The adaptation and breeding of crops is a special feature of this work, which also includes physical determinations of the factors influencing plant growth in those regions. The Bureau is conducting farm management investigations throughout the country to devise improved methods of farm management and farm practice.

In the South it is carrying on farmers' co-operative demonstration work, with special reference to the boll-weevil situation and its amelioration. It is conducting horticultural studies of garden crops and maintains an experimental farm for this and other lines of the work of the bureau. It is engaged in investigations of the marketing, transportation, and storage of fruits and in the general upbuilding of the fruit industry. It maintains greenhouses and trial grounds for the work of plant propagation and improvement. It is engaged in the introduction of seeds and plants from foreign countries and in the operation of plant introduction and testing gardens to aid in the development of new plant industries. It is also engaged in the Congressional distribution of seeds and plants.

Irrigation Statistics.

(From a Report Issued by the Census Office.)

THE total number of farms irrigated in 1909 in the arid and semiarid States, comprising all or parts of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and part of Texas, was 157,862, against 107,716 in 1899, an increase of 50,146, or 46.6 per cent. Between 1899 and 1909 the whole number of farms in the States mentioned increased 31.3 per cent. Additional irrigated farms, totalling 4,320, in the rice belt of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and 2,228 others in the humid States, most of which were truck gardens, were also reported. The total number of farms on which irrigation was practised in Continental United States was 164,410 in 1909 against 108,218 in 1899, an increase of 56,192, or 51.9 per cent.

The total acreage irrigated in the arid and semiarid States was 13,739,499 acres in 1909, against 7,527,690 acres in 1899, an increase of 6,211,809 acres, or 82.5 per cent. In the rice States 694,730 acres and in the humid States 28,919 acres were irrigated in 1909, making the total acreage irrigated 14,463,148 acres in 1909 against 7,539,545 acres in 1899, an increase of 6,923,603 acres, or 91.8 per cent. In the arid and semiarid States alone the acreage which all enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 was 19,335,711 acres, an excess of 5,596,212 acres over the acreage irrigated in 1909. The area included in projects either completed or under construction was, in the arid and semiarid States, 31,112,110 acres in 1910, an excess of 17,372,611 acres over the acreage irrigated in 1909. These figures indicate in a general way the area which will be available within the next few years for the extension of irrigation, and show that the area irrigated in 1909 can be more than doubled without undertaking new enterprises.

The total cost of irrigation systems reported in the arid and semiarid States was $304,699,450 in 1910, against $67,483,261 in 1899, an increase of $237,217,189, or 351.5 per cent. The average cost per acre was $15.76 in 1910, against $8.89 in 1899, an increase of $6.87, or 77.3 per cent. The average cost of operation and maintenance per acre was $1.07 in 1909. The cost of all plants in the rice States was $12,877,352, making $317,576,802 the total cost of all enterprises reporting in 1910, except those in the humid States. No report was secured on cost of enterprises in the humid States, for the reason that water for irrigation in those States is usually obtained from city waterworks or other plants not constructed primarily for irrigation purposes.

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Master—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Overseer*—L. H. Healey, North Woodstock, Ct. *Lecturer*—N. P. Hull, Dimondale, Mich. *Steward*—D. C. Mullen, Nampa, Idaho. *Assistant Steward*—George R. Shaefer, Appleton, Wis. *Chaplain*—C. F. Smith, Morrisville, Vt. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Wellesley, Mass. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. *Gate Keeper*—A. B. Judson, Balfour, Iowa. *Ceres*—Mrs. E. E. Pattee, Plymouth, N. H. *Flora*—Mrs. Ida Judson, Balfour, Iowa. *Pomona*—Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va. *L. A. Steward*—Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Morrisville, Vt. *High Priest*—George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. *Priest Archon*—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Priest Annalist*—F. E. Marchant, Kingston, R. I.

The following proposed legislation is favored by the National Grange, representing the farmers of the United States:

1. Free delivery of mails in the rural districts be placed upon the same permanent footing as the delivery of mails in the cities, and the appropriations to be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service. 2. Postal savings banks. 3. Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. 4. An amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations. 5. Enlargement of the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it authority to determine what changes shall be made or what practices are discriminative or unreasonable, and their findings to be immediately operative and so to continue until overruled by the courts. 6. Regulation of the use of shoddy. 7. Pure food laws. 8. Extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles. 9. An anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare. 10. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. 11. Revision of the fees and salaries of all Federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business. 12. Parcels post, telephone and telegraph in the mail service. 13. National and State aid to improve the public highways.

The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges in 44 States and Territories.

The Public Lands of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, June 30, 1912:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.			STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed	Total.		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	93,040	1,600	94,640	Missouri	1,197	.....	1,197
Alaska	.....	368,010,643	368,010,643	Montana	13,697,086	15,356,909	29,053,995
Arizona	12,003,186	28,592,537	40,595,723	Nebraska	832,750	.....	832,750
Arkansas	436,210	82,000	518,210	Nevada	28,844,824	26,230,679	55,075,503
California	17,671,839	5,343,499	23,015,338	New Mexico	22,241,833	11,329,650	33,571,483
Colorado	17,684,401	1,564,797	19,249,198	North Dakota	1,354,571	.....	1,354,571
Florida	240,408	155,531	395,939	Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7,172,856	11,757,537	18,930,393	Oklahoma	29,525	.....	29,525
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	Oregon	13,141,921	3,746,148	16,888,069
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	South Dakota	4,039,892	81,920	4,121,812
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	Utah	12,011,921	22,037,256	34,049,177
Kansas	91,328	.....	91,328	Washington	1,106,783	761,306	1,868,089
Louisiana	69,198	.....	69,198	Wisconsin	11,520	.....	11,520
Michigan	92,544	.....	92,544	Wyoming	30,905,022	2,570,720	33,475,742
Minnesota	1,525,775	.....	1,525,775				
Mississippi	52,400	.....	52,400	Grand Total	185,362,030	497,622,732	682,984,762

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Cash receipts of General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912: From sales of public lands, $6,671,718.54; sales of Indian lands, $2,284,538.37; sales of reclamation town lots and water-right charges, $914,542.31; depredation on public lands, sales of Government property, copies of records and plats, and sales of timber in Alaska, $102,248.78. Total receipts for the year, $9,973,048.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 14,574,688.82 acres; area of land patented, 10,135,475 acres.

The total number of entries made, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1912: Entries, 98,541; acres, 12,999,758.06; amount, $32,874,935.58.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.
Alabama	Montgomery.	Michigan	Marquette.	Oklahoma	El Reno.
Alaska	Fairbanks.	Minnesota	Cass Lake.	"	Guthrie.
"	Juneau.	"	Crookston.	"	Woodward.
"	Nome.	"	Duluth.	Oregon	Burns.
Arizona	Phœnix.	Mississippi	Jackson.	"	La Grande.
Arkansas	Camden.	Missouri	Springfield.	"	Lakeview.
"	Harrison.	Montana	Billings.	"	Portland.
"	Little Rock.	"	Bozeman.	"	Roseburg.
California	Eureka.	"	Glasgow.	"	The Dalles.
"	Independence.	"	Great Falls.	"	Vale.
"	Los Angeles.	"	Havre.	So. Dakota	Bellefourche.
"	Redding.	"	Helena.	"	Chamberlain.
"	Sacramento.	"	Kalispell.	"	Gregory.
"	San Francisco.	"	Lewistown.	"	Lemmon.
"	Susanville.	"	Miles City.	"	Pierre.
"	Visalia.	"	Missoula.	"	Rapid City.
Colorado	Del Norte.	Nebraska	Alliance.	"	Timber Lake.
"	Denver.	"	Broken Bow.	Utah	Salt Lake City.
"	Durango.	"	Lincoln.	"	Vernal.
"	Glenwood Springs.	"	North Platte.	Washington	North Yakima.
"	Hugo.	"	O'Neill.	"	Olympia.
"	Lamar.	"	Valentine.	"	Seattle.
"	Leadville.	Nevada	Carson City.	"	Spokane.
"	Montrose.	New Mexico	Clayton.	"	Vancouver.
"	Pueblo.	"	Las Cruces.	"	Walla Walla.
"	Sterling.	"	Roswell.	"	Waterville.
Florida	Gainesville.	"	Santa Fé.	Wisconsin	Wausau.
Idaho	Blackfoot.	"	Fort Sumner.	Wyoming	Buffalo.
"	Boisé.	"	Tucumcari.	"	Cheyenne.
"	Cœur d'Alene.	No. Dakota	Bismarck.	"	Douglas.
"	Hailey.	"	Devil's Lake.	"	Evanston.
"	Lewiston.	"	Dickinson.	"	Lander.
Kansas	Dodge City.	"	Fargo.	"	Sundance.
"	Topeka.	"	Minot.		
Louisiana	Baton Rouge.	"	Williston.		

White House Rules.

THE following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1912-13:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Senators and Representatives having constituents whom they desire merely to present to the President will be received from 10 to 10.30 A. M., excepting on Cabinet days.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

Visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 M. to 1 P. M. daily, excepting Cabinet days, by appointments previously fixed.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CARMI A. THOMPSON, *Secretary to the President.*

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.			States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.					Per ct.	Per ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3	Montana	8	Any rate.	10(*b*)	8	5
Alaska	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska	7	10	5‡‡	5	4
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
Arizona	6	12	5	4	3	N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	(*o*)	(*e*)	6	New York	6	6††	20(*a*)	6	6§§
Delaware	6	6	10	6‖	3	North Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
D. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota	7	12	10(*m*)	6	6§§
Florida	8	10	20	5‖	2	Ohio	6	8	15(*p*)	15	6
Georgia	7	8	7	6‖	4	Oklahoma	6	10	5(*h*)	5	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois	5	7*	20	10	5	Pennsylvania	6	6	5(*f*)	6‖	6
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island	6§	Any rate.	20	6	6
Iowa	6	8	20(*d*)	10	5	South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota	7	12	10(*l*)	6	6
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5(*a*)	Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10‡‡	4	2
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6(*c*)	6§§	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont	6	6	8	6	6§§
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	20	6	6	Virginia	6	6	20	5*	2¶
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin	6	10	20(*n*)	6	6
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8

* Underseal, 10 years. § Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‖ Under seal, 20 years. ¶ Store accounts; other accounts 3 years; accounts between merchants 5 years. †† New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. ‡‡ Becomes dormant, but may be revived. §§ Six years from last item. (*a*) Accounts between merchants 2 years. (*b*) In courts not of record 5 years. (*c*) Witnessed 20 years. (*d*) Twenty years in Courts of Record; in Justice's Court 10 years. (*e*) Negotiable notes 6 years, non-negotiable 17 years. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after that period, unless revived. (*h*) On foreign judgments 1 year. (*l*) Ten years foreign, 20 years domestic. (*m*) Subject to renewal. (*n*) Not of record 6 years. (*o*) No limit. (*p*) Foreign. Domestic 6 years.

Penalties for usury differ in the various States. California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), Montana and Nevada have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment.

New York Public Service Commissioners.

FIRST DISTRICT—Office, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

William R. Willcox, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1913.
George V. S. Williams, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1917.
J. Sergeaut Cram, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1916.
Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1915.
John E. Eustis, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1914.
Secretary—Travis H Whitney.

SECOND DISTRICT—Office, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Frank W. Stevens, Chairman, Jamestown; holds office until February 1, 1913.
John B. Olmsted, Buffalo; holds office until confirmation of successor.
Winfield A. Huppuch, Hudson Falls; holds office until February 1, 1916.
Martin S. Decker, New Paltz; holds office until February 1, 1915.
James E. Sague, New Hamburg; holds office until February 1, 1914.
Secretary—John S. Kennedy.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissiou of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any commou carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale and distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is $15,000; of their Secretary, $6,000, and of their Counsel, $10,000.

NOTE—For complete summary of the jurisdiction and scope conferred by the New York Public Service act, see page 102 of 1912 ALMANAC.

Passport Regulations.

RULES governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

1. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. FEE.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens; but

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese inspector in charge at the port through which he proposes to leave the country a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

5. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

8. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the Department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department may have it renewed for a period of two years upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States when it is about to expire.

11. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.

12. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are accordingly prescribed for the issuing and granting of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of granting and issuing passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 7, 1911.

THE following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Chief of the Division of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the recent amendments embodied in the act of Congress, approved June 25, 1910.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States Circuit or District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Any alien who has filed a declaration of intention before September 27, 1906, and has continued to reside in the United States since such declaration was filed, is not required to file a new declaration.

Aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have been honorably discharged from service in the armies of the United States, either regular or volunteer, are not required to make a declaration of intention.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps, may be admitted to citizenship without any previous declaration of intention.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

The minor children of alien parents who, through misinformation as to the law governing the value of declaration of intention as the stepping stone to citizenship, have neglected to comply fully with the naturalization laws will be required to pass through the same formalities as are provided for the admission to citizenship of adult aliens under the operation of the naturalization laws as amended by the act approved June 25, 1910.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, has resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, has in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, and present such certificate to the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a believer in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State, and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the judge or judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

Any alien who has borne a hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons, who though not citizens owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become citizens of any State or organized Territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars. This latter fee is for the cost of recording the petition and hearing the case, as well as for the issuance, if the petition is granted, of the certificate of naturalization.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

The National Pure Food Law.

THE Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory, any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court for the first offence, and not to exceed $1,000 and one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Sec. 2 of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Sec. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District-Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. The term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations, recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. For the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision of the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

"Second. If this strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW—*Continued.*

not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. The term 'misbranded,' used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles, or food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this act, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

In case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly or correctly stated on the outside of the package.

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word of 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the name is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it."

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS—1912.

(Bureau of Chemistry, R. E. Doolittle, Acting Chief, Washington, D. C.)

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry collected more than 10,000 official samples of foods and drugs during the fiscal year of 1912, and about 2,000 additional samples for investigating purposes relating to the enforcement of the law.

Three hundred and eighty-eight seizures were made, and reports from the twenty-two branch laboratories indicate that 3,292 interstate samples were legal and 3,624 misbranded or adulterated. In addition 9,962 imported foods and drugs were analyzed, of which 3,634 were adjudged adulterated and misbranded, and several thousand interstate and imported samples were examined in the Washington office.

Nutritiveness of Foods.

AVERAGE quantity of nutritive matter in 1,000 parts of varieties of animal and vegetable food.

Cucumber	25	Beet-root	148	Sole	210	Apricots	260	Almonds	650
Melons	30	Pears	160	Pork	240	Grapes	270	Oats	742
Turnips	42	Apples	170	Cherries	250	Chicken	270	Rye	792
Milk	72	Haddock	180	Veal	250	Plums	290	Rice	880
Cabbage	73	Gooseberries	190	Beef	260	Mutton	290	Barley	920
Carrots	98	Peaches	200	Potatoes	260	Tamarinds	340	Wheat	950
White of egg	140	Codfish	210						

United States Internal Revenue Receipts.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1885 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Miscellaneous.	Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Miscellaneous.
1885	$67,511,209	$26,407,088	$18,230,782	$222,681	1899	$99,283,534	$52,493,208	$68,644,558	$9,225,453
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	194,422	1900	109,868,817	59,355,084	73,550,754	11,576,626
1887	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,932,188	219,058	1901	116,027,980	62,481,907	75,669,908	13,448 921
1888	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	154,970	1902	121,138,013	51,937,925	71,988,902	[3]3,360,130
1889	74,312,206	31,866,861	23,723,835	83,893	1903	131,953,472	45,514,810	47,547,856	7,723,345
1890	81,687,375	33,958,991	26,008,535	135,555	1904	135,810,015	44,655,809	49,083,459	3,354,722
1891	83,335,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	256,214	1905	135,958,513	45,659,910	50,360,553	2,209,000
1892	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	239,532	1906	143,394,055	48,422,997	55,641,859	1,644,027
1893	94,720,261	31,889,712	32,548,983	166,915	1907	156,226,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	1,943,232
1894	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	1,876,509	1908	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	1,836,772
1895	79,862,627	29,704,908	31,640,618	1,960,794	1909	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	2,001,095
1896	80,670,071	30,711,629	33,784,235	1,664,545	1910	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	23,236,988
1897	82,008,543	30,710,297	32,472,162	1,426,506	1911	155,279,858	67,005,950	64,367,777	34,719,897
1898	92,547,000	36,230,522	39,515,421	2,572,696	1912	156,391,487	[a]70,590,151	63,268,770	[*]30,067,365

Of the receipts in 1912 classed as "Miscellaneous," $28,583,259 was from excise tax on corporations, $616,233 from playing cards, and $856,407 from penalties. (a) including $224,753 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909. * Not including $1,128,707 from oleomargarine, $630 from filled cheese, $3,143 from mixed flour, $46,102 from adulterated butter, $119,536 from process or renovated butter.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$265,759.77	Nebraska	$2,988,343.18
Alaska	22,246.97	Nevada	185,550.45
Arizona	104,593.73	New Hampshire	476,349.14
Arkansas	165,314.34	New Jersey	10,582,235.36
California	9,221,700.80	New Mexico	56,705.80
Colorado	1,075,823.38	New York	43,254,768.18
Connecticut	1,890,719.12	North Carolina	8,953,480.66
Delaware	528,582.03	North Dakota	58,872.37
District of Columbia	942,887.86	Ohio	23,823,944.53
Florida	1,347,573.64	Oklahoma	148,906 24
Georgia	541,253.11	Oregon	893,921.74
Hawaii	266,225.42	Pennsylvania	26,453,570.07
Idaho	82,315.56	Porto Rico	614,121.75
Illinois	52,614,483.95	Rhode Island	1,104,180.40
Indiana	30,321,315.73	South Carolina	185,703.72
Iowa	1,125,642.43	South Dakota	138,509.78
Kansas	525,804.09	Tennessee	2,363,520.25
Kentucky	32,187,875.16	Texas	1,397,483.85
Louisiana	4,997,769.41	Utah	257,926.33
Maine	222,788.57	Vermont	77,750.60
Maryland	7,866,724.92	Virginia	8,355,560.81
Massachusetts	7,220,745.69	Washington	1,363,225.76
Michigan	7,353,335.30	West Virginia	1,799,445.62
Minnesota	2,942,186.55	Wisconsin	9,400,140.99
Mississippi	72,922.68	Wyoming	81,569.66
Missouri	12,062,821.58	Philippine Islands	224,758.05
Montana	405,937.61	Total	$321,615,894.69

Note—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington; Nevada forms a part of the fourth district of California.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.	Change from Preceding Year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals..	2,449,331	15,286	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, etc.....gals..	133,377,458	1,291,310	.....
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	62,108,633	.....	1,108,218
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	7,256,390,303	4,485,617	.....
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	1,093,728,800	.....	129,379,300
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	17,911,819	.....	3,229,503
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	11,221,624,984	1,988,414,584	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	30,079,482	1,932,649	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	393,785,146	12,990,473	.....
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	(b) 126,251,203	8,650,250	.....
Adulterated butter.....lbs..	80,516	.....	139,915
Process or renovated butter.....lbs..	47,017,800	7,143,796	.....

Note—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

(b) Includes 3,259,483 pounds at 10 cents and 122,991,664 pounds at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 56 pounds imported at 15 cents per pound.

Receipts of tax on Porto Rican products—spirits, cigars and cigarettes—year ended June 30, 1912, $614,121.75; on cigars and cigarettes from Philippines, $224,758.05.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufactures of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artifically colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of processor renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles, containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package). Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, 3 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package, $2.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand $3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $1.25.

OLEOMARGARINE, ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of one cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per lb., ¼ of one cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

OPIUM.

Prepared smoking opium, per lb., $10.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ of one cent. (Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax as above.)

CIRCULATION OF AND NOTES PAID OUT BY BANKS AND BANKERS.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person (except a national bank taxed under Section 5214, Revised Statutes, and Section 13, act March 14, 1900), per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.

Circulation (except national banks) exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out, 10 per cent.

Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation, and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than 54 cards, 2 cents.

TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits—On excess of materials used in production of spirits; on circulation of banks and bankers; on notes paid out by banks and others; on brandy used in the fortification of wine. Penalties of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent.

CORPORATION TAXES.

Excise tax on corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies (including 50 per cent. additional), unassessed penalties, United States' share of penalties recovered by suits, offers in compromise, interest, costs, fines, etc. (including duplicate payments, payments in excess, and payments after abatement). Rate of tax equivalent to 1 per cent. of net income above $5,000.

United States Executive Civil Service.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There are 395,460 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over 58 per cent. of which, or 236,061, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 33,240 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 2,264 were rural letter-carriers, 12,807 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and five of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the Commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports, of which twenty-six have been issued, may be consulted at public libraries.

The Civil Service of the United States.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED.

(Prepared in the office of the Civil Service Commission for the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Department and Subdivision of the Service.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1911.	Excepted and Non-competitive Positions.	Unclassified Positions	Total Positions on June 30, 1911.		
				Presidential.	All Other.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House	.....	32	2	.....	34	34
State Department	173	64	4	4	241	245
Treasury Department	6,907	36	515	23	7,458	7,481
War Department	2,159	24	84	2	2,267	2,269
Navy Department	1,085	5	1	2	1,091	1,093
Post-Office Department	1,591	25	61	6	1,677	1,683
Department of the Interior	4,549	119	249	36	4,917	4,953
Government Hospital for the Insane	705	3	.....	.....	708	708
Miscellaneous	103	.....	77	.....	180	180
Department of Justice	221	239	33	950	493	1,443
Department of Agriculture	2,705	237	232	3	3,174	3,177
Department of Commerce and Labor	1,806	45	2,764	19	4,615	4,634
Interstate Commerce Commission	555	87	18	7	660	667
Civil Service Commission	178	.....	2	5	180	185
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus	445	2	223	.....	670	670
State, War and Navy Department Building	128	1	103	.....	232	232
Isthmian Canal Commission	130	15	10	.....	155	155
Government Printing Office	3,623	5	373	1	4,001	4,002
Total	27,063	939	4,751	1,058	32,753	33,811
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department						
Ass't Custodian and Janitor Service and Office of Supervising Architect (at large)	1,871	45	2,077	.....	3,993	3,993
Mints and Assay Offices	680	37	130	28	847	875
Subtreasury Service	382	.....	.....	9	382	391
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service	1,552	1,507	142	.....	3,201	3,201
Life Saving Service	2,246	1	2	.....	2,249	2,249
Customs Service	6,443	260	719	230	7,422	7,652
Internal-Revenue Service	3,428	329	6	67	3,763	3,830
Miscellaneous	164	245	6	46	415	461
War Department:						
Quartermaster's Department (at large)	4,542	1,171	2,817	.....	8,530	8,530
Ordnance Department (at large)	3,346	87	1,384	.....	4,817	4,817
Engineer Department (at large)	7,260	226	6,087	.....	13,573	13,573
Miscellaneous	948	622	596	.....	2,166	2,166
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trade and labor positions	2,833	1	1	.....	2,835	2,835
Trade and labor positions	.....	.....	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000
Post-Office Department	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	415
Post-Office Service, except Fourth-Class Postmasters	70,520	2,711	16,947	7,994	90,178	98,172
Fourth-Class Postmasters	14,278	37,009	.....	.....	51,287	51,287
Rural Free Delivery Service	42,430	1	.....	.....	42,431	42,431
Railway Mail Service	17,428	123	7	.....	17,558	17,558
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service	954	25	14	225	993	1,218
Pension Agency Service	387	4,597	13	18	4,997	5,015
Indian Service	2,513	3,873	730	11	7,116	7,127
Reclamation Service	1,564	4	5	.....	1,573	1,573
Miscellaneous	546	15	12	26	573	599
Department of Justice	606	1,345	6	327	1,957	2,284
Department of Agriculture	6,721	2,765	418	.....	9,904	9,904
Department of Commerce and Labor:						
Light-House Service	3,316	2,359	1,193	.....	6,866	6,866
Immigration Service	1,299	232	160	7	1,691	1,698
Steamboat-Inspection Service	292	6	.....	10	298	308
Miscellaneous	489	14	1,617	8	2,120	2,128
Civil Service Commission	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Isthmian Canal Service	1,100	49	.....	.....	1,149	1,149
Total	200,594	59,659	60,089	9,006	320,342	329,348
Grand total of table	227,657	60,598	64,840	10,064	353,095	363,159
Isthmian Canal Commission, unclassified and excepted working force, June 30, 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,191
Grand total						391,350

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—(July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.)

The approximate number of competitive positions was 227,657; the number of persons examined was 105,024; number passed 70,159 or 66.8 per cent.; number appointed 23,256 or 33.2 per cent. of appointed that passed. According to branches of the service, the returns were as follows: Departmental examined 18,752; passed, 9,091; appointed, 1,882; Railway Mail examined, 8,972; passed, 6,760; appointed, 1,982; Post-Office examined, 42,750; passed, 34,149; appointed, 9,328; other Field Services examined 34,550; passed, 20,159; appointed, 10,064.

The term departmental, as now used in the Commissioner's statistics, refers to the service in Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Rules in the City of New York.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the city of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the city of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

Applications are only received when an examination is ordered for a position.

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the city of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the city of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, medical superintendent, or medical inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to present evidences of the preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Bridges, Dept. of.
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York
Coroners.
Correction, Dept. of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court House Board.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Examiners, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Law Dept.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Police Dept.
Public Recreation Commission.
Public Works Bureau.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

Regents' Examinations in New York State in 1913.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the Education Department of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1913 at the following times and places: Jan. 20-24 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; June 16-20 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents', and August 13-15 and 18-22, Sept. 15-17, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history and civics. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in second year English for any one of the professional certificates.

LAW, MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.—Sixty count qualifying certificates. All candidates taking Regents' examinations for the first time after February 1, 1911, for qualifying certificates in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, for admission to examinations for certified public accountant, and for certified shorthand reporter, must earn counts upon examination as follows:

English, three years, 10 counts; elementary algebra, 5 counts; plane geometry, 5 counts; physics and chemistry, 10 counts, or physics and biology, 10 counts, or chemistry and biology, 10 counts; any second year foreign language, 10 counts; American history with civics, 5 counts; electives, 15 counts.

The electives shall be: English fourth year, 3 counts; Latin second year, or Greek second year, or French second year, or German second year, or Spanish second year, or Italian second year, or Hebrew second year, 10 counts; advanced algebra, 5 counts; advanced arithmetic, 2 counts; physical geography, 5 counts; ancient history, 5 counts; *history of Great Britain and Ireland, 5 counts; *modern history 1, 3 counts; *modern history 2, 3 counts; economics, 2 counts; elementary bookkeeping and business practice, 3 counts; advanced bookkeeping and office practice, 5 counts; shorthand 1, 5 counts; shorthand 2, 5 counts; †elementary representation, 2 counts; †advanced design, 2 counts, †advanced representation, 2 counts.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATION—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the Education Department.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—The Regents shall admit to any examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine in this State; 4. Has studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least seven months each in four different calendar years in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. 5. Evidence that applicant has received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full rights to practise medicine in some foreign country (original credentials). Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Jan. 28-31, May 20-23, June 24-27, Sept. 23-26, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS—The Regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of doctor of dental surgery in this State. Matriculates in a registered dental school before Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement for degrees and for admission to the licensing examinations; 4. Subsequently to receiving such preliminary education either has been graduated in course with a dental degree from a registered dental school, or else, having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with a degree of doctor of medicine, has pursued thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school, and received therefrom its degree of doctor of dental surgery, or else holds a diploma or license conferring full right to practise dentistry in some foreign country and granted by some registered authority. Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above, except that no examination is given in May.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS—The Regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required in all cases after July 1, 1897, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine. Matriculates in a registered veterinary medical school prior to Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement; 4. Has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard; 5. Has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—1. The full C. P. A. certificate is to be granted only to those at least twenty-five years of age who have had three years' satisfactory experience in the study or practice of accounting, one of which shall have been in the office of an expert public accountant; 2. Two examinations, in January and in June, are held annually. There are to be five sessions as follows: 1. Theory of accounts; 2. Practical accounting; 3. Auditing; 4. Commercial law; candidates must complete all subjects at a single examination; candidates for the C. P. A. certificate must be more than twenty-five years of age, and of good moral character. They must pay a fee of $25, and must have the Regents' academic diploma or its equivalent as prescribed for other professional examinations. Dates of examinations: Jan. 28-30, June 24-26, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES—Who May Practise as Registered Nurses—Any resident of the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years, and registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said Regents, and who shall have received from the said Regents a certificate of his or her qualifications to practise as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such title, or use the abbreviation R. N. or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the name is such a registered nurse. Two examinations will be held annually in January and June respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to Education Department, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: Jan. 28-30, June 24-26, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

OPTOMETRY EXAMINATIONS—The Regents admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $15 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 21 years of age, of good moral character, has a preliminary education equivalent to at least two years in a registered high school, and has also studied at least three years in a registered optometrist's office or has graduated from a recognized school of optometry. The certificate of every candidate successfully passing the examination is numbered and recorded in the Regents' office, together with the candidate's photograph, a duplicate of which must be affixed to his certificate. Dates and places of examinations same as Dental Examinations shown above. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.) Application should be made at least one week in advance to Education Department, Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

*Candidates who have credit in history of Great Britain and Ireland (3 or 5) may receive credit for modern history 2 but not for modern history 1. Candidates who have credit in European history may not have credit in modern history 1 or 2.

†Candidates who have credit in elementary drawing based on the 1905 syllabus will receive no additional counts for passing elementary representation, but will receive two counts for passing advanced design and two counts for passing advanced representation. Candidates who have credit for advanced drawing general based on the 1905 syllabus can obtain no additional counts in drawing.

Prosecution of Trusts by the United States.

THE following is the status on October 1, 1912, of the cases brought by the United States under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust act:

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al. Southern New York.—Indictment under anti-trust act July 1, 1909. Statute of limitations pleaded as a defence. Taken to Supreme Court and decided in favor of the Government. Trial resulted in disagreement of jury.

United States vs. Albia Box & Paper Co. et al. Southern New York.—Indictment returned December 7, 1909, charging combination in restraint of trade in paper board. February 7, 1910, all defendants plead guilty and fines aggregating $57,000 were imposed and collected.

United States vs. John S. Steers et al. Eastern Kentucky. (So-called night rider case.) Indictment returned February 17, 1910, charging conspiracy to restrain trade. April 16, 1910, verdict of guilty returned as to eight defendants and fines aggregating $3,500 imposed. Appeal to Circuit Court of Appeals, and verdict affirmed December 5, 1911. May 11, 1912, fines were commuted by the President to payment of costs of suit.

United States vs. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned March 2, 1910. Demurrer sustained June 23, 1910.

United States vs. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois.—Bill in equity for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Dismissed in order to facilitate prosecution of later criminal case.

United States vs. Imperial Window Glass Company et al. Western Pennsylvania.—Indictment found April 7, 1910. Demurrer overruled. Fines aggregating $10,000 and costs imposed and paid.

United States vs. Armour Packing Company et al. Savannah, Ga.—Indictment charging combination to control prices and restrict competition returned April 30, 1910. Pending.

United States vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and 24 other railroads.—Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued. Referred to Interstate Commerce Commission. Rate advances enjoined and petition dismissed.

United States vs. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association. Northern Alabama.—Bill in equity praying for dissolution filed June 9, 1910. A perpetual restraining decree was passed by the Court October 17, 1911.

United States vs. Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Northern Illinois.—Petition filed June 13, 1910. Amended bill filed. Pending.

United States vs. Great Lakes Towing Company et al. Northern Ohio.—Petition filed June 19, 1910. Suit in equity to dissolve combination of tug owners on the Great Lakes. Case tried on June 12 and decision awaited.

United States vs. Standard Mfg. Co. et al. Maryland.—Petition in equity filed June 22, 1910, charging unlawful combination in restraint of trade. Case heard at Richmond, June, 1911, decision rendered October 13, 1911, and decree entered against defendant November 25, 1911, from which an appeal was taken and case set for hearing at October term, 1912.

United States vs. Frank Hayne and James A. Patten et al. Southern New York.—Indictment returned against alleged cotton pool conspirators August 4, 1910. Now on appeal to the Supreme Court. Case remanded for reargument at October term, 1912.

United States vs. Louis F. Swift et al. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned in September, 1910, against ten individuals engaged in the meat packing industry. Defendants filed numerous pleas in bar, etc., which were decided in favor of the Government. After trial jury returned verdict of acquittal on March 27, 1912.

United States vs. John Reardon & Sons Company et al. Massachusetts.—Joint indictment by Federal Grand Jury October, 1910. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

United States vs. Ferdinand Suisberger et al. Massachusetts.—Jointly indicted in October, 1910, for violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

United States vs. Horatio W. Heath and Cyrus S. Hapgood. Massachusetts. Indictment returned in October, 1910, charging violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

United States vs. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al. (So-called Bathtub Trust.) Eastern Michigan.—In addition to suit in equity, indictments were returned December 6, 1910. Demurrers overruled. After trial jury reported disagreement March 14, 1912.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al. Southern New York.—Suit in equity filed November 28, 1910, attacking it as a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Demurrer overruled December 11, 1911. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. General Electric Company et al. Northern Ohio.—Bill in equity filed March 3, 1911, charging a combination in incandescent electric lamps. October 12, 1911, decision rendered dissolving the combination.

United States vs. Purrington et al. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned September 14, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in paving bricks and paving blocks. Demurrer overruled November 9, 1911.

United States vs. Hamburg American Packet Company et al. Southern New York.—Suit filed January 4, 1911, charging a combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Demurrer overruled December 20, 1911. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Southern New York.—Suit in equity filed May 19, 1911, charging a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. Isaac Whiting et al. Massachusetts.—Indictment returned May 26, 1911, charging a combination and conspiracy to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States. Pending on demurrer.

United States vs. Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information et al. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned June 23, 1911, charging conspiracy to control the marketing of lumber and restraint of trade. Pending on demurrer.

United States vs. Bare Copper Wire Association et al. (Wire Pool Cases.) Southern New York.—Indictment returned June 29, 1911. Eighty-three individuals involved. Aggregate fines imposed and paid $128,700.

United States vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company et al. Northern Ohio.—Bill in equity filed August 4, 1911, for injunction to restrain combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade. Case has been argued and decision is awaited.

United States vs. Jay B. Pearce et al. Northern Ohio.—Indictment returned July 19, 1911, against Wall Paper Jobbers, for alleged combination and conspiracy. Trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty on May 24, 1912.

United States vs. William C. Geer et al. Southern New York.—Indictment returned April 28, 1911, against eighteen defendants, members of the Eastern Box Board Club. Pending.

United States vs. Periodical Publishing Co. Southern New York.—Bill in equity filed June, 1911, to enjoin combination and conspiracy to control prices, regulate agencies, restrict contracts and increase prices. Issues joined. Taking of testimony has been completed.

United States vs. Standard Wood Company et al. Southern New York.—Bill filed September,

PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

1911, to enjoin combination. Involves monopoly and conspiracy in the manufacture of bundled kindling wood. On default of answer a decree was entered against defendants March 11, 1912.

United States vs. Edward E. Hartwick et al. Eastern Michigan.—Petition in equity filed August 31, 1911, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. Hunter Milling Company et al. Western Oklahoma.—Indictment returned September 10, 1911, charging violation of Section 1 of the Sherman act. Demurrer was argued March 4, 1912 and decision reserved.

United States vs. S. W. Winslow and William Barbour et al. Massachusetts.—Two indictments (113 and 114) returned September 19, 1911, charging combination, conspiracy and monopoly in trade and shoe machinery. Demurrer to indictment 113 was sustained and demurrer to indictment 114 was overruled as to first count and sustained as to second count. From these judgments an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where case is pending.

United States vs. the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association et al. Colorado.—Petition in equity filed September 25, 1911, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. W. S. Hollis et al. Minnesota.—Petition in equity filed October, 1911, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. United States Steel Corporation and others. New Jersey.—Petition in equity filed October 27, 1911, alleging combination and restraint of commerce. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. Joe Cotton, Smith Cotton and Walter Barlow et al. Southern Mississippi.—Indictment returned November 15, 1911, for conspiracy.

United States vs. National Cash Register Company et al. Southern Ohio.—Petition in equity filed December 4, 1911, alleging conspiracy and numerous other unlawful acts.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company et al. Massachusetts.—Petition in equity filed December 12, 1911, alleging unlawful combinations and conspiracies.

United States vs. A. Haines et al. Southern Florida.—Two indictments returned December 6, 1911, for unlawful combination and conspiracy.

United States vs. Pacific Coast Plumbing Supply Association et al. Southern California.—Petition in equity filed December 18, 1911, alleging unlawful restraint of trade. Decree enjoining defendants entered January 6, 1912.

United States vs. Keystone Watch Case Company et al. Eastern Pennsylvania.—Petition in equity filed December 20, 1911, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations and conspiracies with a view to monopolize. Issues joined and testimony taken.

United States vs. American Naval Stores Company et al. Southern Georgia.—Petition in equity filed January 8, 1912, alleging unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade. Pending on demurrer. Expediting certificate filed.

United States vs. New Departure Manufacturing Company et al. Western New York.—Indictment returned January 8, 1912, charging unlawful combination and conspiracy. Plea in abatement overruled April 2, 1912.

United States vs. North Pacific Wharves and Trading Company et al. District of Alaska.—Indictment returned February 12, 1912, charged with conspiring to monopolize coal business at Skagway. Demurrer sustained May 3, 1912.

United States vs. Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company et al. District of Alaska.—Indictment returned February 12, 1912, charging conspiracy and unlawful monopoly. Demurrer sustained May 3, 1912.

United States vs. North Pacific Wharves and Trading Company et al. District of Alaska.—Indictment returned February 12, 1912, charging conspiracy and unlawful combination. Demurrer overruled May 3, 1912.

United States vs. Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company et al. District of Alaska.—Indictment returned February 13, 1912, charging conspiracy and unlawful monopoly. Demurrer sustained, except as to corporation defendants to count No. 6.

United States vs. John H. Patterson et al. Southern Ohio.—Indictment returned February 2, 1912, charging conspiracy and unlawful monopoly. Demurrer overruled June 26, 1912.

United States vs. American-Asiatic Steamship Company et al. Southern New York.—Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, charging unlawful combination and conspiracy.

United States vs. Miller (New York Charcoal Company) et al. Eastern New York.—Indictment returned April 2, 1912, charging conspiracy, etc. Pending on demurrer.

United States vs. International Harvester Company et al. Minnesota.—Petition in equity filed April 30, 1912, alleging monopoly.

United States vs. Aluminum Company of America. Western Pennsylvania.—Petition in equity filed May 16, 1912, to prevent further monopoly. Decree granting relief entered June 7, 1912.

United States vs. Herman Sielchen et al. Southern New York.—Petition in equity filed May 18, 1912, to prevent a further restraint upon interstate and foreign commerce in coffee. Motion for preliminary injunction denied.

United States vs. Prince Line (Limited) et al. Southern New York.—Petition in equity filed June 5, 1912, charging defendants with monopoly by means of conspiracies, etc.

United States vs. Central-West Publishing Company, Western Newspaper Union, American Press Association et al. Chicago, Ill.—Petition in equity filed August 3, 1912. Consent decree entered August 3, 1912.

United States vs. Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada and others. Chicago, Ill.—Petition in equity filed August 3, 1912.

United States vs. Motion Picture Patents Company and others. Philadelphia, Pa.—Petition in equity filed August 15, 1912.

United States vs. Calvin N. Payne and others. (Standard Oil.) Dallas, Tex.—Indictment returned August 29,1912.

SUMMARY OF CASES UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Four bills in equity.
Three indictments.
Total 7

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

Four bills in equity.
Two indictments.
Two informations for contempt.
Total 8

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Three bills in equity.
Total 3

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Eighteen bills in equity.
Twenty-five indictments.
One forfeiture proceeding.
Total 44

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1912.

Thirty bills in equity.
Forty indictments.
Total 70

The Sherman Law.

THE following is the text of the Sherman law concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Sec. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under Sec. 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

Wheat Harvest Calendar.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burmah, New South Wales.

The Pension Law of 1912.

THE DOLLAR A DAY PENSION PROVIDED FOR UNITED STATES CIVIL AND MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

CONGRESS, at its Second Session in 1912 passed the following act, approved May 11, increasing the pensions of veteran Union soldiers:

An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years and served ninety days, thirteen dollars per month; six months, thirteen dollars and fifty cents per month; one year, fourteen dollars per month; one and a half years, fourteen dollars and fifty cents per month; two years, fifteen dollars per month; two and a half years, fifteen dollars and fifty cents per month; three years or over, sixteen dollars per month. In case such person has reached the age of sixty-six years and served ninety days, fifteen dollars per month; six months, fifteen dollars and fifty cents per month; one year, sixteen dollars per month; one and a half years, sixteen dollars and fifty cents per month; two years, seventeen dollars per month; two and a half years, eighteen dollars per month; three years or over, nineteen dollars per month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy years and served ninety days, eighteen dollars per month; six months, nineteen dollars per month; one year, twenty dollars per month; one and a half years, twenty-one dollars and fifty cents per month; two years, twenty-three dollars per month; two and a half-years, twenty-four dollars per month; three years or over, twenty-five dollars per month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy-five years and served ninety days, twenty-one dollars per month; six months, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per month; one year, twenty-four dollars per month; one and a half years, twenty-seven dollars per month; two years or over, thirty dollars per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, thirty dollars per month, without regard to length of service or age.

That any person who has served sixty days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of thirty dollars per month.

All of the aforesaid pensions shall commence from the date of filing of the applications in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension, under any other general or special law, than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension.

Sec. 4. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served during the late civil war, or in the war with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, February 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the acts of January 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and February 17, 1897.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as each application for pension under this act is adjudicated, to cause to be kept a record showing the name and length of service of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and State of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914, tabulate the record so obtained by States and counties, and shall furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and the payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments.

International Polar Commission.

ORGANIZED at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—Rear-Admiral Umberto Cagni, R. N., Italy. *Vice-President*—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Sweden. *Secretary*—Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium.

MEMBERS—Prof. E. Bruckner, Prof. G. Trabert, Prof. E. Oberhummer and Prof. A. Grund, Austria; Baron Roland Eötvös, Rear-Admiral A. Gratzl, Prof. R. de Kövesligethy, and Dr. J. Kepes, Hungary; Capt. A. de Gerlache de Gomery, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium; Rear-Admiral Louis A. Goni, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch, Capt. Amdrup, and Dr. la Cour, Denmark; Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and Herbert L. Bridgman, United States; Capt. Cagni, R. N., Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Roncagli Giovanni, and Cavalier Molinelli Pietro, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen, and J. L. H. Luymes, Netherlands; Prof. Mehedinti, Prof. Coculesco, and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Roumania; Sir John Murray, Prof. Rudmose Brown, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Bartholomew, and Dr. Richardson, Grande Bretagne; Dr. Tchernichof and Dr. Knipovitch, Russia; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. De Nordenskjold, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Andersson, Sweden; Prof. Von Drygalsky, Prof. Albrecht, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany.

United States Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1912.

Location of Agency.	Regular Establishment.		Service.		Civil War. (General Law.)		Civil War. (Act June 27, 1890.)		Civil War. (Act April 19, 1908.)	War with Spain.	Number of Pensioners June 30, 1912.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	(Act of May 11, 1912.)	(Act of Feb. 6, 1907.)	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Minors, etc.	Widows.	Invalids, etc.	
Augusta...	90	34	103	5,695	2,752	1,770	606	60	3,146	321	14,611
Boston....	628	362	1,088	22,311	2,668	4,349	1,334	174	17,848	1,175	52,292
Buffalo....	316	105	970	13,606	4,596	4,136	1,824	104	10,127	1,045	36,904
Chicago....	1,488	301	969	26,936	8,280	5,560	3,806	325	17,561	1,891	67,671
Columbus..	628	144	1,390	29,009	14,448	8,373	5,346	310	21,494	2,862	84,289
Concord..	82	21	57	4,428	2,783	1,901	533	45	3,314	399	13,595
DesMoines	336	55	364	20,954	6,361	3,474	2,735	174	11,767	1,152	47,644
Detroit....	351	85	419	12,490	6,300	3,457	2,256	139	8,421	1,633	35,634
Indianap'is	714	93	889	14,470	13,765	6,737	2,705	231	11,734	2,235	53,908
Knoxville..	1,154	321	332	22,395	3,921	2,576	3,979	685	14,001	2,962	56,340
Louisville..	614	147	186	7,797	2,878	2,105	1,528	289	6,161	1,294	23,396
Milwaukee	388	91	293	19,382	5,940	3,363	2,244	167	10,822	1,459	44,289
New York.	1,184	567	583	19,533	2,720	3,184	1,382	206	17,422	1,489	48,471
Phila'phia.	681	343	1,791	19,718	3,332	3,254	2,051	213	17,873	1,158	50,569
Pittsburgh.	170	58	478	15,257	3,977	2,602	2,342	160	12,762	902	38,794
San Fran..	1,339	297	38	20,388	3,125	1,540	2,105	186	9,644	2,035	42,928
Topeka....	1,009	179	1,094	42,237	11,284	5,515	7,317	671	26,456	2,292	99,262
Wash'ton..	3,201	1,137	2,202	16,983	4,220	3,051	3,102	340	12,394	2,546	49,697
Total...	14,373	4,340	13,246	333,579	103,599	66,947	47,201	4,479	232,947	28,850	860,294

Pensioners of the war of 1812—widows, 238. Pensioners of the war with Mexico—Survivors, 1,313; widows, 5,533. Indian wars—Survivors, 1,210; widows, 2,439.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1867-1912.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Total Number of Original Applications Filed.	Total Number of Original Claims Allowed.	Number of Pensioners on the Roll.			Paid as Pensions.
			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1867	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	155,474	$20,784,789.69
1868	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	23,101,509.36
1869	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,513,247.27
1870	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488.78
1871	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	28,518,792.62
1872	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,299	29,752,746.81
1873	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	26,982,063.89
1874	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,206,778.99
1875	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,270,404.76
1876	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209.53
1877	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821.72
1878	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44
1879	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92
1880	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08
1881	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35
1882	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05
1883	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81
1884	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47
1885	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12
1886	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90
1887	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08
1888	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67
1889	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58
1890	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39
1891	696,941	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50
1892	246,638	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11
1893	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94
1894	57,141	39,085	754,382	215,162	909,544	139,986,726.17
1895	45,361	39,185	750,951	219,567	970,524	139,812,294.30
1896	42,244	40,374	747,967	222,557	970,678	138,220,704.46
1897	50,585	50,101	746,829	229,185	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898	48,732	52,648	760,853	232,861	993,714	144,651,879.80
1899	53,881	37,077	753,451	238,068	991,519	138,355,052.95
1900	51,964	40,645	751,864	241,674	993,529	138,462,130.65
1901	58,373	44,868	747,999	249,736	997,735	138,531,483.84
1902	47,965	40,173	738,809	260,637	999,446	137,504,267.99
1903	52,325	40,136	728,732	267,813	996,545	137,759,653.71
1904	55,794	44,296	720,315	274,447	994,762	141,093,571.49
1905	52,841	50,027	717,158	281,283	998,441	141,142,861.33
1906	37,193	34,974	712,419	273,552	985,971	139,000,288.25
1907	43,319	29,945	680,934	286,437	967,371	138,155,412.46
1908	46,619	37,691	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1909	66,226	46,088	676,155	298,853	946,194	161,973,703.77
1910	31,777	28,027	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1911	30,601	25,519	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1912	27,692	22,777	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,483.72
Total*	3,289,090	2,078,340	.....	.....	.....	$4,286,922,719.65

*Totals include figures for year 1866 also. The amount disbursed for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, was $96,445,444.23.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PENSION AGENCIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS, JUNE 30, 1912.

Agencies.	Geographical Limits.	Pay Places Naval Pensioners.	Disbursements.
Augusta	Maine	Boston	$2,735,488.25
Boston	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	Boston	8,894,556.88
Buffalo	Western New York	New York City	6,597,600.82
Chicago	Illinois	Chicago	12,076,248.52
Columbus	Ohio	Chicago	15,367,610.75
Concord	New Hampshire, Vermont	Boston	2,645,988.29
Des Moines	Iowa, Nebraska	Chicago	8,632,676.79
Detroit	Michigan	Chicago	6,536,830.20
Indianapolis	Indiana	Chicago	10,369,338.66
Knoxville	Southern States*	Washington	9,699,202.08
Louisville	Kentucky	Chicago	4,110,563.37
Milwaukee	Minnesota, Dakotas, Wisconsin	Chicago	8,108,416.10
New York	East New York, East New Jersey	New York City	8,261,207.29
Philadelphia	East Pennsylvania, West New Jersey	Philadelphia	8,630,927.04
Pittsburgh	West Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	6,899,165.50
San Francisco	Pacific Coast	San Francisco	7,321,737.58
Topeka	Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico	Chicago	17,708,555.35
Washington	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Va., D. C., Foreign	Washington	8,974,871.57
Total, including agency expenses			$153,570,985.04

* Excepting the States in the Louisville and Washington districts.

The expenses of the Pension Bureau and of pension agencies in disbursing the pension fund during the fiscal year were $2,448,857.31. From 1866 to 1912 inclusive, this expense has been $123,328,719.05. The names of the pension agents will be found in the list of officials of the Federal Government.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

War of the Revolution (estimate), $70,000,000; war of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability), $45,890,843.39; Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability), $11,713,609.51; war with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability), $46,447,872.44; civil war, $4,129,699,071.99; war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, $38,114,062.42; regular establishment, $25,014,227.64; unclassified, $16,488,476.49. Total disbursements for pensions, $4,383,368,163.88.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama	3,585	Idaho	2,375	Minn	13,349	N. Dak.	1,696	Vermont	6,870
Alaska T.	74	Illinois	59,353	Miss.	4,403	Ohio	82,895	Virginia	8,095
Arizona	852	Indiana	52,413	Missouri	42,786	Okla.	11,597	Washing'n	10,752
Arkansas	10,438	Iowa	30,205	Montana	2,460	Oregon	8,187	West Va.	11,188
California	29,670	Kansas	33,241	Nebras'a	14,090	Penn'a	82,300	Wisconsin	21,920
Colorado	8,772	Kentuc'y	22,777	Nevada	405	R. Island	4,739	Wyoming	932
Conn	10,673	Louis'a	6,191	N. Hamp	6,820	S. Car'a	1,805	Insul. Pos.	207
Delaware	2,497	Maine	15,142	N. Jersey	19,539	S. Dak.	4,856	Foreign	5,465
D. of Col.	8,046	Maryla'd	11,735	N. Mex.	1,714	Tenn	16,613		
Florida	5,121	Mass.	36,121	N. York	72,443	Texas	8,755	Total	860,294
Georgia	3,259	Michigan	36,226	N. Car'a.	3,594	Utah	1,053		

Phoebe M. Wooley (Palmeter), the last daughter of a Revolutionary soldier (Jonathan Wooley), on pension roll, died April 25, 1911, age 90.

The number of enrolled pension attorneys in 1912 was 25,000.

The following are the rates for total disability from causes incident to the service:

Army—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain, provost marshal, and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy provost marshal, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy—Captain and officers of higher rank, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, $30; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, $25; master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, clerks of admirals, paymasters, or other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Marine Corps—Lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank, $30; major, $25; captain, $20; first lieutenant, $17; second lieutenant, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Pension at certain ages on account of service in the civil and Mexican wars. Act of May 11, 1912.

Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of 90 days, $13.00 per month; 6 months, $13.50; 1 year, $14.00; 1½ years, $14.50; 2 years, $15.00; 2½ years, $15.50, and 3 years and more, $16.00. Age 66 years—For a service of 90 days, $15.00 per month; 6 months, $15.50; 1 year, $16.00; 1½ years, $16.50; 2 years, $17.00; 2½ years, $18.00, and 3 years and more, $19.00. Age 70 years—For a service of 90 days, $18.00 per month; 6 months, $19.00; 1 year, $20.00; 1½ years, $21.50; 2 years, $23.00; 2½ years, $24.00, and 3 years and more, $25.00. Age 75 years—For a service of 90 days, $21 per month; 6 months, $22.50; 1 year, $24.00; 1½ years, $27.00, and 2 years and more, $30.00. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to $30.00 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the civil war, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to $30.00 per month.

Patent Office Procedure.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1913:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called on by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, $10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1911, were $2,019,388.03, and expenditures, $1,953,689.91. Receipts over expenditures, $65,698.12. Net surplus in the U. S. Treasury on account of the patent fund, $7,063,925.76.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1911:

Number of applications for patents	67,370
Number of applications for design patents	1,534
Number of applications for reissue patents	217
Total	69,121
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	7,085
Number of applications for registration of labels	969
Number of applications for prints	337
Number of disclaimers filed	10
Number of appeals on the merits	1,693
Total	10,094
Number of patents granted, including designs	33,927
Patents reissued	157
Total	34,084
Number of trade-marks registered	4,205
Number of labels registered	659
Number of prints registered	248
Total	5,112
Number of patents expired	19,875
Number of patents forfeited for non-payment of final fees	7,028
Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees	11,803
Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication	4,767

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-three years, 1837-1910, was 1,785,912; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 1,068,511.

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, O., for an automobile tire.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1911 according to residence of patentees:

Alabama, 163; Alaska, 5; Arizona, 41; Arkansas, 135; California, 1,575; Canal Zone, 9; Colorado, 477; Connecticut, 845; Delaware, 56; District of Columbia, 239; Florida, 104; Georgia, 224; Hawaii, 19; Idaho, 105; Illinois, 3,172; Indiana, 726; Iowa, 583; Kansas, 382; Kentucky, 240; Louisiana, 165; Maine, 142; Maryland, 272; Massachusetts, 1,842; Michigan, 1,035; Minnesota, 475; Mississippi, 113; Missouri, 945; Montana, 112; Nebraska, 318; Nevada, 39; New Hampshire, 81; New Jersey, 1,360; New Mexico, 50; New York, 4,777; North Carolina, 191; North Dakota, 132; Ohio, 2,233; Oklahoma, 235; Oregon, 246; Pennsylvania, 2,919; Philippine Islands, 6; Porto Rico, 7; Rhode Island, 315; South Carolina, 65; South Dakota, 109; Tennessee, 175; Texas, 591; Utah, 103; Vermont, 61; Virginia, 226; Washington, 410; West Virginia, 196; Wisconsin, 703; Wyoming, 26; U. S. Army, 10; U. S. Navy, 16. Total, †29,801.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 140; Belgium, 37; Canada, 554; Cuba, 10; Denmark, 32; England, 935; France, 347; Germany, 1,320; Italy, 62; Japan, 12; Mexico, 42; Norway, 36; Russia, 49; Scotland, 47; Sweden, 92; Switzerland, 108; other countries, 235. Total foreign, 4,058.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1912. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries (estimated) and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1911:

Countries.	To 1870 inclusive.	1871 to 1911.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870 inclusive.	1871 to 1911.	Total.
Austria	....	70,463	70,463	Russia	1,464	25,453	26,917
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain	....	46,915	46,915
Belgium	35,044	213,156	248,200	Sweden	1,629	33,696	35,325
Canada	4,081	137,325	141,406	Switzerland	....	53,449	53,449
France	103,934	352,710	456,644	All other foreign countries	8,363	178,323	186,686
Germany	9,996	249,638	259,634				
Great Britain	53,408	389,627	443,035				
Hungary	....	50,474	50,474	Total foreign	238,437	2,003,658	2,242,095
India	445	11,476	11,921	United States	120,573	902,478	*1,023,051
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	102,179	106,902				
Japan	....	21,191	21,191	Grand total	359,010	2,906,136	3,265,146

* Including 9,957 Patents issued prior to July 1, 1836, on which date the present series began.
† Not including 157 reissues and 68 patents withdrawn.

Registration of Trade-Marks

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and amended by act approved March 2, 1907, and by act approved February 18, 1909.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paving into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

Naval History Society.

President—Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., Newport, R. I. *Vice-President*—Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Newport, R. I. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert W. Neeser, 247 5th Ave., New York City.

The Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, enacted the following law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; James Barnes, of New York; Willard H. Brownson, of the District of Columbia; French E. Chadwick, of Rhode Island; William C. Church, of New York; George Dewey, of the District of Columbia; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Loyall Farragut, of New York; Caspar F. Goodrich, of Connecticut; Charles T. Harbeck, of New York; Grenville Kane, of New York; Stephen B. Luce, of Rhode Island; John F. Meigs, of Pennsylvania; Robert W. Neeser, of New York; Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York; Charles H. Stockton, of the District of Columbia; Charles W. Stewart, of the District of Columbia; Robert M. Thompson, of New York; Richard Wainright, of the District of Columbia; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of "The Naval History Society;" and by that name may sue or be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights and privileges incidental to fraternal and benevolent corporations within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the object of such corporation shall be to discover and procure data, manuscripts, writings, and whatever may relate to naval history, science, and art, and the surroundings and experiences of seamen in general and of American seamen in particular, and to preserve same by publication or otherwise,

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have the right to hold meetings at any place in the United States, but annual meetings for the election of officers shall be held in the city of Washington, where the principal office of said corporation shall be.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold, by gift, grant, purchase, or devise, real and personal property not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and administered as a trust for the purposes of the corporation, and so far as unexpended transmitted to their successors for the further promotion of such purposes.

SEC. 6. That the government of such corporation shall be vested in a board of eleven managers, to be elected by the members of such corporation, and the corporation shall have such officers as its constitution and by-laws may prescribe. The incorporators herein named, or a majority of them, shall act as the board of managers until their successors in office are chosen at the first meeting of the society after the passage of this act.

Harvest Moon.

THE Harvest Moon is the full moon that makes its appearance at the time of the harvest or about the Autumnal equinox. Because of the small angle that is made by the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises at the same time for several days and it enables the farmer to continue his work after sunset.

Hunters' Moon follows the Harvest Moon and is similar inasmuch as it rises at the same hour for several days. It is called Hunters' Moon because the crops having been harvested, there is nothing to interfere with the pleasures of the sportsman.

The Chamber of Commerce
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZED at the National Commercial Conference called by the President of the United States and held at Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1912.

President—Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—J. N. Teal, Portland, Ore., for Pacific Slope; Sam. D. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., for Southern States; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., for Eastern States, and H. E. Miles, Racine, Wis., for Mississippi Valley States. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C. *Chairman Executive Committee*—John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass. *General Secretary*—Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—D. A. Skinner, Washington, D. C. *Field Secretary*—E. F. Trefz, Chicago, Ill. *Chief, Editorial Division*—Grosvenor Dawe, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES—To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country. To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency. To advocate the standardization of association methods and of association effort, and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all Government Bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation measures for their further development, and to utilize the data which they gather by directing it into the channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our manufactures at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become the source of information with respect to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

When debatable policies affecting our National commerce are advocated by the Federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike to the Executive and legislative branches of the Government. It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to act in this capacity—not to originate legislation, nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the National Government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country and will accept our co-operation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive.

There are three great wealth-producing factors in our National life—Commerce, Labor and Agriculture. Labor, through its State and National organizations, strives for legislation in its own interest and presents its demands with the united voice of two million union workers. Agriculture likewise presents its demands through its National organization, and these are heeded in both State and National Legislatures. Commerce has been organized into local and trade groups, but not as an effective National unit, and it is to provide such a unit, as powerful as those enjoyed by Labor and Agriculture, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now organized. These three great factors, through their National organizations, may find a means for co-operation on many subjects in which there is a vital joint interest.

MEMBERSHIP—Every commercial or manufacturers' association not organized for private purposes, shall be eligible for membership in the Chamber. Such associations shall be of two classes.

First—Local or State commercial or business organizations whose chief purpose is the development of the commercial and industrial interests of a single State, city or locality.

Second—Local, State, interstate or National organizations whose membership is confined to one trade, or group of trades.

Election to membership shall only be by majority vote of the Board of Directors. It will be observed from the foregoing provision that the Chamber of Commerce will be composed only of organizations, individual membership not being permissible.

REPRESENTATION—Each member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate and one vote for each additional one hundred members in excess of twenty-five, but no member shall be entitled to more than ten delegates and ten votes. Organizations having less than twenty-five members may be admitted to membership if in the judgment of the Board of Directors their importance would justify their admission, and these shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote.

The United States Government Printing Office.

IN this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employés, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The principal officers are as follows: Public Printer, Samuel B. Donnelly; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Chief Clerk, William J. Dow; Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores; Superintendent of Work, John R. Berg; Foreman of Printing, Frank C. Wallace; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Documents, August Donath.

Society of the Chagres.

President—Col. Thos. M. Cooke. *Vice-President*—John Burke. *Secretary-Treasurer*—William F. Shipley, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Membership in the Society is limited to white employés of the Isthmian Canal Commission or of the Panama Railroad Company, who have earned the Roosevelt Canal Medal and two bars prior to the official opening of the Canal. The Roosevelt Canal Medal and two bars is only conferred on American citizens who serve six years continuously on the Isthmus of Panama for the Isthmus Canal Commission or Panama Railroad Company.

The Society was organized October 7, 1911, and consists of about 310 members.

National German-American Alliance.

FOUNDED IN 1900.

HEADQUARTERS, Philadelphia, Pa. *President*—Dr. C. J. Hexamer, 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *First Vice-President*—Joseph Keller, Indianapolis, Ind. *Treasurer*—H. Weniger, 437 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Adolph Timm, 522 W. Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership in United States over 2,000,000.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The National German-American Alliance aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America with a view to promote the useful and healthy development of the power inherent in them as a united body for the mutual energetic protection of such legitimate desires and interests not inconsistent with the common good of the country, and the rights and duties of good citizens; to check nativistic encroachments; to maintain and safeguard the good friendly relations existing between America and the old German fatherland. To read the history of German immigration is to be convinced how much it has contributed to the advancement of the spiritual and economic development of this country, and to realize what it is still destined to contribute, and how the German immigrant has at all times stood by his adopted country in weal or in woe.

The Alliance demands therefore the full honest recognition of these merits and opposes every attempt to belittle them. Always true to the adopted country, ever ready to risk all for its welfare, sincere and unselfish in the exercise of the duties of citizenship, respecting the law—still remains the watchword! It has no exclusive interests in view, nor the founding of a State within a State, but sees in the centralization of the inhabitants of German origin the shortest road to and the surest guarantee for the attainment of the aims set forth in this constitution; it calls therefore on all German organizations—as the organized representatives of the German spirit and manners—to co-operate with it for their healthy development, and recommends further the formation of societies in all the States of the Union for the preservation of the interests of German-Americans, looking toward an eventual centralization of these societies into a great German-American Alliance, and would have all German societies consider it a duty and an honor to join the organization in their respective States. The Alliance engages to labor firmly and at all times with all the legal means at its command for the maintenance and propagation of its principles, and to defend them energetically wherever and whenever they are in danger; its purposes are the following platform:

1. The Alliance, as such, refrains from all interference in party politics, reserving, however, the right and duty to defend its principles also in the political field, in case these should be attacked or endangered by political measures.

2. Questions and matters of religion are strictly excluded.

3. It recommends the introduction of the study of German into the public schools on the following broad basis:

Along with English, German is a world language; wherever the pioneers of civilization, trade and commerce have penetrated, we find the people of both languages represented; wherever real knowledge of another language prevails more generally, there an independent, clear and unprejudiced understanding is more easily formed and mutual friendly relations promoted.

4. We live in an age of progress and invention; the pace of our time is rapid, and the demands on the individual are inexorable; the physical exertion involved increases the demands on the bodily force; a healthy mind should live in a healthy body. For these reasons the Alliance will labor for the introduction of systematic and practical gymnastic (physical culture) instruction in the public schools.

5. It furthermore declares in favor of taking the school out of politics, for only a system of education that is free from political influence can offer the people real and satisfactory schools.

6. It calls on all Germans to acquire the right of citizenship as soon as they are legally entitled to it, to take an active part in public life, and to exercise their right at the polls fearlessly and according to their own judgment.

7. It recommends either a liberal and modern interpretation, or the abolition of laws that put unnecessary difficulties in the way of acquiring the right to citizenship, and frequently entirely prevent it. Good character, unblamable upright life, obedience to laws should decide, and not the answering or non-answering of arbitrary selected political or historical questions, which easily confuse the applicant.

8. It opposes any and every restriction of immigration of healthy persons from Europe, exclusive of convicted criminals and Anarchists.

9. It favors the abolition of antiquated laws no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times, which check free intercourse and restrict the personal freedom of the citizen.

10. It recommends the foundling of educational societies which will foster the German language and literature, teach those anxious to learn, and arrange courses of lectures on art and science and questions of general interest.

11. It recommends a systematic investigation of the share Germans have had in the development of their adopted country, in war and in peace, in all kinds of German-American activity, from the earliest days, as the basis for the founding and continuance of a German-American history.

12. It reserves the right to extend or supplement this platform, when new conditions within the scope of its time and aims make it desirable or necessary.

Public Health Service.

[Public Law No. 265.]

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

Approved August 14, 1912.

Fisheries of the United States.

(Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed. No.	Vessels Employed. Tons.	Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
South Atlantic States (1908)	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908)	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1908)	294	15,618	13.855	6,468,000	6,839,000
Alaska Territory (1911)	336	87,060	17,932	22,671,387	16,863,728
Total	7,225	215,571	161,813	$64,693,387	$70,894,358

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

Pacific Fisherman's (Sept., 1910, issue) estimate of Pacific coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1910: Chinooks and king, 250,000 cases; sockeye and Alaska red, 2,000,000 cases; medium red, cohoes, silversides, 400,000 cases; pinks and chums, 850,000 cases. Total 3,500,000 cases. 1 case = 48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.*

†United States (including Alaska)	$70,894,358	Italy	$3,689,000
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Denmark	3,172,800
Canada (1910-1911)	29,965,433	Austria-Hungary	1,492,000
Newfoundland (1911)	11,798,932	Belgium	1,217,800
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	All other European countries	4,800,000
England and Wales (1911)	40,508,746	Japan (1910)	75,000,000
Scotland (1911)	14,820,220	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma & East Indies.	20,000,000
Ireland (1910)	1,828,023	China, Korea and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
France	28,388,000	Africa	5,000,000
Russia	30,000,000	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific Islands	5,561,000
Norway	8,704,700		
Spain	7,600,000		
Holland	4,766,000		
Portugal	4,744,400	Total	$440,496,612
Germany	3,710,200		

*Estimated. †United States figures are for 1908; Alaska for 1911.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish-culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The Bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the Bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*, George M. Bowers; *Deputy Commissioner*, Hugh M. Smith; *Chief Clerk*, I. H. Dunlap. *Chief, Division of Alaska Fisheries*, Barton W. Evermann. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*, Henry F. Moore; *Fish Culture*, Robert S. Johnson; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander; *Architect and Engineer*, Hector von Bayer.

The Life-Saving Service.

The ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a Board on Life-Saving Appliances, composed of experts selected from the Revenue Cutter Service, the Army, the Life-Saving Service, and civilians.

At the close of the last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 284 stations, 203 being on the Atlantic coast, 61 on the lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1912.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1912.		Year Ending June 30, 1912.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1912.
Disasters	455	23,166	Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	280	23,702
Value property involved	$11,896,205	$316,877,974	Days' succor afforded	612	53,886
Value property saved	$9,860,995	$254,461,277	Vessels totally lost on U. S. coasts	46	.....
Value property lost	$2,035,210	$61,970,972			
Persons involved	3,731	149,824			
Persons lost	6	1,283			

In addition to the foregoing there were 1,275 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 3,458 persons, of whom 10 were lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,346,881.02.

U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

(Incorporated and Organized in most of the States.)

Officers—James R. Howe, President; Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., Secretary; K. F. Mehrtens, Assistant Secretary; Wm. P. Jackson, Treasurer. W. E. Longfellow, General Superintendent.

The United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps has 2,000 patrolled stations and 22,000 enrolled members, all expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen, with about 6,000 boats, from dories to expensive sail, steam, and gasoline launches. (It has saved in the Greater City, approximately, 200 lives; rendered "First Aid" in 600 cases; assisted 300 people on the water, and assisted 125 boats in distress.)

The corps is well organized in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States as far West as California. It has been giving free instruction in swimming in both male and female departments of all the Public Free Baths of Greater New York—2,500 persons having been taught during the season of 1911, and has built 20 life-saving stations, one dock, and placed 45 lifeboats throughout the Greater City.

The corps furnishes its various crews, free of charge, according to the funds available for the various districts and departments, ring life preservers, metallic life preservers, ice balls, medicine chests, flags, signs, charts and boats, and builds life-saving stations at the most dangerous points. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, with the exception of the Departments of Greater New York, Rhode Island, Bayonne, N. J.; Bridgeport, Ct.; New Rochelle, N.Y., and Yonkers, N.Y., which are aided by appropriations from the cities and States, respectively.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The city of New York is divided into sixteen Inspection Districts as follows:

District No. 1—Bronx, Hunter's Island to Port Morris. Inspector Edward F. Otto.

District No. 2—Both sides Harlem River. Inspector Ernest Hultgren.

District No. 3—Hudson River, Spuyten Duyvil to Forty-second Street. Inspector Wm. P. Schott.

District No. 4—Forty-second Street to Pier 1, Hudson River.

District No. 5—Pier 1 to Fulton Ferry.

District No. 6—Manhattan side of East River to 120th Street. Inspector George White.

District No. 7—Bayside to Wallabout. Inspector George White.

District No. 8—Brooklyn Shore to Fort Hamilton. Inspector Charles Snyder.

District No. 9—Coney Island Creek and both shores Gravesend Bay. Inspector John Herold.

District No. 10—Coney Island, Ocean front, Sheepshead Bay, Plum Island. Inspector George B. Hunt.

District No. 11—Jamaica Bay to trestle. Inspector Otto Nueske.

District No. 12—Head Jamaica Bay above trestle. Inspector Harry Eschenbacher.

District No. 13—Rockaway Ocean front, Far Rockaway to Hollands. Inspector C. F. Watkins, acting.

District No. 14—Seaside to Rockaway Point. Inspector Fred C. Mills.

District No. 15—Staten Island, St. George to Woodland Beach, inclusive.

District No. 16—Woodland Beach around Tottenville, the Kills to St. George on Jersey side of Staten Island.

National Women's Life-Saving League.

ORGANIZED for work among women and children. Its purposes are: To encourage swimming by women and children; to co-operate with other organizations, whenever advisable, in the dissemination of knowledge on life-saving from drowning and "first aid" to the injured; to encourage interest and promote efficiency in swimming and life-saving by the holding of annual competitions for medals, prizes and the like; to encourage and advocate simplicity and rationalism in bathing and swimming costumes; to establish an athletic branch for the supervision of athletics for women by women, in order to raise the dignity of such branch of outdoor sports so that all women may participate in the healthful and instructive exercises of swimming and life-saving; to advocate the general adoption of swimming and life-saving—Rescue and Resuscitation—as a branch of elementary education.

It conducts free classes of instruction in swimming at all the Municipal plunges, free competitions for the entertainment and benefit of its members, and public exhibition drills for the purpose of public instruction. The dues of the League are 50 cents a year, to cover postage and incidentals, bringing the membership of the organization within the reach of all working women.

President—Katherine F. Mehrtens. *Vice-President*—Florence West. *Treasurer*—Sarah L. Marrin. *Secretary*—Adeline Trapp, 143 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

International Peace Forum.

To promote peace among the nations of the world, by encouraging a systematic study of the causes of war and the best methods to effect its abolition:

1. By the maintenance of a literary bureau for the moulding of public opinion regarding the various phases of the peace movement and the appalling nature and consequences of war;
2. By conducting a speakers' bureau to secure representative men for mass meetings, religious and patriotic services, conventions, chautauquas and congresses;
3. By organizing in every State in the Union and throughout the world, auxiliaries of the Forum, to be controlled and directed from the international headquarters;
4. By the speedy discovery and execution of the means best calculated to unite the nations of the earth in a proclamation establishing compulsory arbitration and consequent abolition of war;
5. Also to work for the establishment of peace in the industrial world, by diffusing information relating to economic questions, and thus safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property—securing such conditions of industrial and economic competition as are fundamental to the peace of the world.

The Forum in endeavoring to bring about industrial peace is striving for the enactment of a measure which will make illegal the calling of a strike until the lapse of a fixed period of time for the purpose of investigation by an impartial tribunal, which shall render a report on the merits of the controversy.

Honorary President—Hon. William H. Taft; *President*—John Wesley Hill; *Secretary*—Leo Keedick; *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. Headquarters, 185 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department, the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each Winter, by direction of the President, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service co-operates with the Navy when directed by the President and has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The officers of the Service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows:

Captain-Commandant with Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy; Senior Captains and Engineer-in-Chief with Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army and Commanders in the Navy; Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 228 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are: 1 Captain-Commandant, 6 Senior Captains, 31 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 42 Second Lieutenants, 22 Third Lieutenants, 16 Cadets of the line, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 6 Captains of Engineers, 28 First Lieutenants of Engineers, 22 Second Lieutenants of Engineers, 16 Third Lieutenants of Engineers, 2 Cadet Engineers and 2 Constructors.

Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the School of Instruction at New London, Ct. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of six months prior to being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The present Commandant of the Service is Captain-Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf, U. S. R. C. S., and Engineer-in-Chief Chas. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S., is head of the Engineer Corps.

The organization of the Division of Revenue Cutter Service is as follows:

Captain Preston H. Uberroth, U. S. R. C. S., in charge of Personnel and Operations; Second Lieutenant William Williams, U. S. R. C. S., Assistant for Personnel; First Lieutenant Leonard T. Cutter, U. S. R. C. S., Equipment Officer; and First Lieutenant Bernard H. Camden, Ordnance Officer.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.	NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.
(First Class.)				(Second Class.)			
Algonquin	San Juan, P. R.	1,181	5	Morrill	Detroit, Mich.	420	1
Androscoggin	Portland, Me.	1,605	4	Pamlico	Newbern, N. C.	451	2
Apache	Baltimore, Md.	708	3	Windom	Galveston, Tex.	670	4
Bear	San Diego, Cal.	1,700	3	Winona	Mobile, Ala.	400	1
Gresham	Boston, Mass.	1,090	4	Woodbury	Eastport, Me.	500	1
Itasca	Practice Ship.	980	15	(Third Class.)			
Manning	Astoria, Oregon.	1,155	4	Arcata	Port Townsend, Wash.	138	..
McCulloch	San Francisco, Cal.	1,415	6	Calumet	New York, N. Y.	170	..
Miami	Key West, Fla.	1,181	2	Davey	New Orleans, La.	182	..
Mohawk	New York, N. Y.	1,148	4	Golden Gate	San Francisco, Cal.	240	..
Onondaga	Norfolk, Va.	1,192	4	Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	149	..
Seminole	Wilmington, N. C.	845	4	Hartley	San Francisco, Cal.	64	..
Seneca	New York, N. Y.	1,415	4	Hudson	New York, N. Y.	179	..
Tahoma	Port Townsend, Wash.	1,215	4	Mackinac	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	241	..
Thetis	Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,250	1	Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	145	..
Tuscarora	Milwaukee, Wis.	739	1	Winnisimmet	Boston, Mass.	182	..
Unalga	Juneau, Alaska.	1,181	3	Wissahickon (Launches.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	194	..
Yamacraw	Savannah, Ga.	1,082	4	Alert	Mobile, Ala.	35	..
(First Class Seagoing Tugs.)				Guard	Port Townsend, Wash.	41	..
Acushnet	New Bedford, Mass.	800	2	Gulide	New York, N. Y.	9	..
Snohomish	Neah Bay, Wash.	879	2	Patrol	Chicago, Ill.	41	..
(Second Class.)				Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	36	..
Colfax	Station Ship.	486	1	Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	45	..

The United States Light-House Service.

BUREAU of Light-Houses. Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy Commissioner, John S. Conway; Chief Constructing Engineer, Horatio B. Bowerman; Superintendent of Naval Construction, George Warrington; Chief Clerk, T. S. Clark.

The Light-House Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the offices, depots and tenders required in this work.

The field work of the service is divided into nineteen districts, each in charge of an inspector.

American and Foreign Shipping.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1912.

Class.	Employment.						Total.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Fisheries.			
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.
Steam	692	616,053	12,915	4,543,276	658	20,529	14,265	5,179,858
Sail	412	203,558	6,669	1,301,906	501	33,383	7,582	1,538,847
Canal	.....	.....	665	72,567	....	....	665	72,567
Barge	873	103,614	3,143	819,297	....	....	4,016	922,911
Total	1,977	923,225	13,392	6,737,046	1,159	53,912	26,528	7,714,183

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was $507,973,121. The statistics of the above table are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	141	28,950	127	19,358	82	10,092	95	21,221
Steam vessels	821	148,208	936	257,993	969	227,231	1,051	153,493
Canal-boats	21	2,292	50	5,720	52	6,196	27	2,978
Barges	264	58,640	248	58,997	319	47,643	332	54,977
Total	1,247	238,090	1,361	342,068	1,422	291,162	1,505	232,669

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1912.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1880	44	25,538	25,582	1897	46,158	78,236	124,394
1882	.....	40,096	40,096	1898	13,765	48,501	62,266
1883	2,033	37,613	39,646	1899	28,361	103,018	131,379
1884	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885	731	43,297	44,028	1901	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886	692	14,215	14,907	1902	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887	92	34,261	34,353	1903	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888	746	35,972	36,718	1904	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889	33	53,479	53,512	1905	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890	4,975	75,402	80,377	1906	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907	15,039	333,516	348,555
1892	5,282	46,092	51,374	1908	7,392	442,625	450,017
1893	13,104	81,428	94,532	1909	13,781	123,142	136,923
1894	4,649	46,821	51,470	1910	15,636	234,988	250,624
1895	5,975	42,619	48,594	1911	6,009	195,964	201,973
1896	16,832	96,388	113,220	1912	16,700	119,181	135,881

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1890 TO 1912.

Countries.	1890.	1895.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
American	4,424,497	4,635,960	6,456,543	6,674,969	6,938,794	7,365,445	7,388,755	7,508,082	7,639,822	7,714,183
British	11,597,106	13,424,146	16,831,938	17,555,867	18,325,628	18,566,560	19,031,574	19,133,870	19,344,487	19,240,517
French	1,045,102	1,154,783	1,739,077	1,751,724	1,779,214	1,952,660	2,011,332	1,899,625	1,958,645	1,941,327
Norwegian	1,584,355	1,713,611	1,799,852	1,909,966	1,960,589	1,977,978	2,008,017	2,021,103	2,038,462	2,187,544
Swedish	475,964	515,010	834,582	883,506	921,024	941,627	963,626	1,018,791	1,012,137	994,945
Danish	280,065	366,585	648,536	690,165	750,404	754,413	776,020	757,036	763,236	750,302
German	1,569,311	1,865,490	3,525,744	3,932,109	4,076,175	4,202,553	4,289,736	4,301,421	4,397,098	4,326,723
Dutch	378,784	469,695	734,879	768,688	883,636	898,760	920,608	1,016,577	1,072,715	1,034,729
Belgian	110,571	116,331	165,524	167,204	185,630	233,565	238,795	276,895	302,516	280,563
Italian	816,567	838,101	1,141,509	1,262,174	1,321,131	1,340,179	1,347,264	1,407,800	1,359,298	1,412,495
Austro-Hungarian	269,648	306,119	576,472	619,886	674,960	721,532	723,776	735,959	774,041	839,295
Greek	307,640	381,180	499,164	533,329	572,748	628,638	630,722	690,039	642,271	722,009
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361,706	1,388,377	1,379,252	1,363,810
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265,269	1,290,458	1,305,338	1,373,664
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,604	757,576	808,296	788,531

Tonnage of the United States in 1912, 7,714,183.

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

*From Bureau Veritas; gross for steam vessels, net for sailing.

Notable Marine Disasters.

In the following list mention is made only of those disasters which involved a loss of life of 100 or more persons. The data has been gathered from the most authentic sources available.

1841—March 11. Steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.

1841—August 9. Steamboat Erie burned on Lake Erie; about 175 lives lost.

1841—August 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189 lives lost.

1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; over 200 lives lost.

1847—November 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; over 100 lives lost.

1847—November 21. Steamer Phœnix burned on Lake Michigan; about 240 lives lost.

1847—December 20. British steam-frigate Avenga wrecked of coast of Africa; nearly 200 lives lost.

1848—August 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch from Liverpool burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; about 200 lives lost.

1850—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; over 400 lives lost.

1850—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; about 300 lives lost.

1850—November 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; about 100 lives lost.

1852—January 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; over 100 lives lost.

1852—February 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454 lives lost.

1852—August 20. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250 lives lost.

1853—February 16. The Independence burned off coast lower California; 140 lives lost.

1853—September 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked on coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost.

1853—December 23-31. Steamer San Francisco bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea and 240 of the soldiers were lost.

1854—January 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lanbay; about 380 lives lost.

1854—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers; never heard from.

1854—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent from Madras foundered in a storm; 400 lives lost.

1854—September 27. Steamer Arctic from Liverpool sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; about 350 lives lost.

1854—November 13-16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; nearly 500 lives lost.

1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200 lives lost.

1856—January 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314 lives lost.

1856—September 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins line, 240 persons on board, never heard from.

1856—November 2. Steamer Le Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260 lives lost.

1857—February 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor line, 150 persons on board, never heard from.

1857—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; about 250 lives lost.

1857—August 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120 lives lost.

1857—September 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; over 400 persons lost.

1858—September 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471 lives lost.

1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; about 400 lives lost.

1859—October 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Angelesea coast; 446 lives lost.

1860—February 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; about 100 lives lost.

1860—February 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205 lives lost.

1860—September 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287 lives lost.

1863—February 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; about 190 lives lost.

1863—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; about 237 lives lost.

1865—August 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265 lives lost.

1866—January 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220 lives lost.

1866—January 30. Steamer Missouri boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100 lives lost.

1866—January 30. Steamer Miami boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150 lives lost.

1866—October 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; about 250 lives lost.

1867—October 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty other vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; about 1,000 lives lost.

1868—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100 lives lost.

1869—October 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200 lives lost.

1870—January 24. American Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; about 115 lives lost.

1870—January 28. Inman line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool with 177 persons on board; never heard from.

1870—September 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472 lives lost.

1870—October 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahul; about 170 lives lost.

1871—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100 lives lost, 200 persons injured.

1872—January 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300 lives lost.

1873—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547 lives lost.

1873—November 23. French line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230 lives lost.

1874—December 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470 lives lost.

1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200 lives lost.

1875—November 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236 lives lost.

1875—December 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157 lives lost.

1877—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; about 100 lives lost.

1877—November 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron, wrecked off North Carolina coast; about 100 lives lost.

1877—November. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chile; about 104 lives lost.

1878—January 31. Steamer Metropolis, wrecked off North Carolina; about 100 lives lost.

1878—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300 lives lost.

1878—September 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames River; 700 lives lost.

1878—December 18. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210 lives lost.

1879—December 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174 lives lost.

1880—January 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men and was never heard from.

1880—November 24. French steamer Oncle Joseph sank by collision off Spezzia; 250 lives lost.

1881—May 24. Steamer Victoria capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200 lives lost.

1881—August 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200 lives lost.

1883—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124 lives lost.

1884—January 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head light, Mass.; 99 lives lost.

1884—April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131 lives lost.

1884—April 18. Bark Pomona in collision with

NOTABLE MARINE DISASTERS—*Continued.*

steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; about 150 lives lost.

1884—July 22. Spanish steamer Gijon and British steamer Laxham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; over 150 lives lost.

1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner, 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.

1887—January 20. Steamer Kapunda, in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300 lives lost.

1887—November 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400 lives lost.

1887—November 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134 lives lost.

1888—August 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105 lives lost.

1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147 lives lost.

1890—January 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; about 130 lives lost.

1890—February 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400 lives lost.

1890—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124 lives lost.

1890—September 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540 lives lost.

1890—November 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167 lives lost.

1890—December 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100 lives lost.

1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574 lives lost.

1891—April 22. Chilian warship Blanco Encalada, blown up in Caldera Bay; over 200 lives lost.

1891—December 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion line, burned at sea.

1892—January 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414 lives lost.

1892—October 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113 lives lost.

1893—February 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115 lives lost.

1893—February 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage; never heard from.

1893—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; over 350 lives lost.

1894—February 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncardo Reef.

1894—November 1. Steamer Wairaro wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134 lives lost.

1895—January 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335 lives lost.

1895—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400 lives lost.

1895—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked off coast of Galicia; about 100 lives lost.

1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; nearly 250 lives lost.

1898—February 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260 lives lost.

1898—July 4. French line steamer La Bourgogne in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; about 560 lives lost.

1898—November 27. Steamer Portland sunk in storm off Cape Cod, Mass.; 157 lives lost.

1898—October 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport line, wrecked off the Lizard; about 170 lives lost.

1901—February 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor; 128 lives lost.

1901—April 1. Turkish transport Aslam wrecked in Red Sea; over 180 lives lost.

1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112 lives lost.

1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150 lives lost.

1904—June 15. Steamboat General Slocum, took fire going through Hell Gate, East River; over 1,000 lives lost.

1904—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646 lives lost.

1905—September 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599 lives lost.

1906—January 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazines; 212 lives lost.

1906—January 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129 lives lost.

1906—August 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350 lives lost.

1906—October 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok, accidently struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140 lives lost.

1907—February 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131 lives lost.

1907—February 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; over 100 lives lost.

1907—February 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137 lives lost.

1907—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena; killed 117 persons.

1907—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Pedro collided on the Californian coast; 100 lives lost.

1907—November 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan foundered in North Sea; 110 lives lost.

1908—March 23. Japanese steamer Mutsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300 lives lost.

1908—April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200 lives lost.

1908—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300 lives lost.

1908—November 6. Steamer Taish sunk in storm; 150 lives lost.

1908—November 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100 lives lost.

1909—January 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6 lives lost.

1909—August 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300 lives lost.

1909—November 14. Steamer Seyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda, off Singapore; 100 lives lost.

1910—February 9. French line steamer General Chanzy wrecked of Minorca; 200 lives lost.

1911—April 2. Steamer Koombuna wrecked; 150 lives lost.

1911—September 25. French battleship Liberté sunk by explosion in Toulon harbor; 285 lives lost.

1912—April 14. Steamer Titanic, White Star line, wrecked by collision with iceberg; about 1,503 lives lost.

According to Lloyd's Register, more than 2,000 vessels were wrecked throughout the world in 1911. Of these 888 were ships of over 100 tons each. The comparisons of losses for the last two years are as follows:

1911—Number of vessels, 888; gross tonnage, 884,843; of which 427 vessels of 619,752 tons were steamers, and 461 of 265,091 tons were sailing vessels.

1910—The wreckage of vessels of over 100 tons each aggregated 947,690 tons, of which 667,440 tons represented steamers.

In addition, in 1911, vessels of over 100 tons each, aggregating 255,517 tons, were broken up by hand and dismantled, as against 356,154 tons so destroyed in 1910.

Of steamers and sailing vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world in 1911, about 29 per cent. of the sailing vessels were got rid of by dismantling. Of such tonnage 34 per cent. represented British vessels. One-quarter of all the vessels destroyed were abandoned, foundered or missing at sea, and the rest were stranded.

The Titanic Disaster.

ONE of the most appalling disasters in the history of the sea occurred on Sunday, April 14, 1912, at about half past ten o'clock in the night, when the trans-Atlantic liner Titanic, of the White Star Line, while on her maiden trip from Liverpool to New York, collided with an iceberg, and four hours later sank to the bottom. In response to her wireless messages for help flashed to Cape Race, Newfoundland, and to the neighboring stations and vessels, a number of steamers went to find her. On Monday morning at daybreak the Cunard liner, Carpathia, commanded by Capt. Rostrom, arrived at the scene of the disaster and picked up twenty boatloads of people numbering 703. According to an official report by the President of the British Board of Trade, there were 2,206 persons aboard the Titanic, and of these 1,503 perished. The report indicated that the Titanic sank in latitude 41.46 north and longitude 50.14 west, which is about 1,600 miles almost due east.

Of the survivors, 202 were first class passengers, 115 were second class, 176 were third class, 206 were members of the crew and 4 were officers of the ship. Of the 1,503 persons who lost their lives, 120 were first class passengers, 162 were second class, 533 were third class and 688 were members of the crew.

The cable ship Mackay-Bennett, which was the first ship sent out to recover the bodies of the dead, arrived at Halifax on April 30 with 190 bodies. Of these 130 were identified. The steamship's crew picked up 116 other bodies, which they buried at sea and of these 57 had been identified. The Minia, another cable ship, picked up seventeen bodies, two of which were buried at sea.

CLASS.	CARRIED.			SAVED.			LOST.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
First	173	144	5	58	139	5	115	5	0
Second	160	93	24	13	78	24	147	15	0
Third	454	179	76	55	98	23	399	81	53
Crew	875	23	..	189	21	..	686	2	..
Total	1,662	439	105	315	336	52	1,347	103	53

The Titanic was 882 feet 6 inches long; 92 feet 6 inches in breadth; 64 feet in depth, and had four funnels, each one 81 feet 6 inches high above the boat deck. There were 11 steel decks and 30 watertight bulkheads. The registered tonnage was 45,000, and the actual displacement 66,000. There were accommodations for 2,500 passengers and a crew of 860. The approximate cost of ship was $7,500,000. The entire loss was about $15,000,000. The Titanic was launched at Belfast on May 31, 1911.

The findings of the British Board of Trade, on July 20, as to the loss of the Titanic and those of the United States Senate Committee, reached May 28, are contrasted in the following parallel:

BRITISH COURT FOUND:

The seriousness of the disaster was realized by the officers within fifteen or twenty minutes of the crash, and proper discipline was maintained.

The apparatus for lowering the boats was in good order, and the lowering was properly managed; but some of the lifeboats were undermanned and improperly equipped.

The Titanic was sufficiently and efficiently officered and manned and complied with all the regulations of the British Merchant Shipping act regarding safety, but the arrangements for manning and launching the lifeboats in an emergency were insufficient and no drill had been held.

The outward and homeward southern tracks were reasonably safe, provided great precaution and vigilance were used in crossing the ice region. Capt. E. S. Smith of the Titanic was not fettered by orders to remain in the track, but naturally would keep near the accepted route. The speed of 22 knots an hour was excessive.

Recommended that the boat and raft accommodations on sea-going vessels be sufficient for all on board.

Capt. Smith's course in maintaining speed in face of ice warnings was in accordance with the long-existing custom. "I am unable to blame Capt. Smith."

The Board of Trade should investigate the practicability of providing sea-going ships, in addition to their watertight transverse bulkheads, with a double skin, carried above waterline, or with a longitudinal vertical watertight bulkhead on each side of the vessel, or with both.

The Leyland liner Californian saw the signals, could have reached the scene of disaster and saved the lives of many or all.

SENATE COMMITTEE FOUND:

There is evidence tending to show that even the watertight compartments were not successfully closed either above or below. No general alarm was given, no ship's officers formally assembled, no orderly routine was attempted or organized system of safety begun. Haphazard, they rushed by one another, on staircase and hallway.

No sufficient tests were made of boilers or bulkheads or gearing or equipment, and no life-saving or signal devices were reviewed; officers and crew were strangers to one another and passengers to both; neither was familiar with the vessel or its implements or tools; no drill or station practice or helpful discipline disturbed the tranquillity of that voyage.

Of contributing causes there were very many. In the face of warning signals, speed was increased and messages of danger seemed to stimulate her to action rather than to persuade her to fear.

All ships should carry lifeboats sufficient to hold every soul aboard.

"Capt. Smith's indifference to the danger was one of the direct and contributing causes of this unnecessary tragedy, while his own willingness to die was the expiating evidence of his fitness to live."

That the supposedly watertight compartments of the Titanic were not watertight because of the non-watertight condition of the decks where the transverse bulkheads ended.

The officers of the Californian saw the Titanic's distress signal and she might have saved all of the passengers and crew.

United States Law for Greater Safety at Sea.

THE Sixty-Second Congress of the United States, Second Session passed the following law designated as "Public Law 238" and approved July 23, 1912.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers," approved June 24, 1910, be amended so that it will read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That from and after October 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any steamer of the United States or of any foreign country navigating the ocean or the Great Lakes and licensed to carry, or carrying, fifty or more persons, including passengers or crew or both, to leave or attempt to leave any port of the United States unless such steamer shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio communication, in good working order, capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least one hundred miles, day or night. An auxiliary power supply, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, must be provided which will enable the sending set for at least four hours to send messages over a distance of at least one hundred miles, day or night, and efficient communication between the operator in the radio room and the bridge shall be maintained at all times.

"The radio equipment must be in charge of two or more persons skilled in the use of such apparatus, one or the other of whom shall be on duty at all times while the vessel is being navigated. Such equipment, operators, the regulation of their watches, and the transmission and receipt of

messages, except as may be regulated by law or international agreement, shall be under the control of the master, in the case of a vessel of the United States; and every wilful failure on the part of the master to enforce at sea the provisions of this paragraph as to equipment, operators, and watches, shall subject him to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

"That the provisions of this section shall not apply to steamers plying between ports, or places less than two hundred miles apart."

SEC. 2. That this act, so far as it relates to the Great Lakes, shall take effect on and after April 1, 1913, and so far as it relates to ocean cargo steamers shall take effect on and after July 1, 1913: Provided, That on cargo steamers, in lieu of the second operator provided for in this act, there may be substituted a member of the crew or other person who shall be duly certified and entered in the ship's log as competent to receive and understand distress calls or other usual calls indicating danger, and to aid in maintaining a constant wireless watch so far as required for the safety of life.

The United States Congress on August 1, 1912, passed an act to encourage assistance to vessels in distress and salvage at sea. The following are some of the provisions:

The right to remuneration for assistance or salvage services shall not be affected by common ownership of the vessels rendering and receiving such assistance or salvage services. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew, or passengers, render assistance to every person who is found at sea in danger of being lost; and if he fails to do so, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Salvors of human life, who have taken part in the services rendered on the occasion of the accident giving rise to salvage, are entitled to a fair share of the remuneration awarded to the salvors of the vessel, her cargo and accessories.

A suit for the recovery of remuneration for rendering assistance or salvage services shall not be maintainable if brought later than two years from the date when such assistance or salvage was rendered, unless the court in which the suit is brought shall be satisfied that during such period there had not been any reasonable opportunity of arresting the assisted or salved vessel within the jurisdiction of the court or within the territorial waters of the country in which the libelant resides or has his principal place of business.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to ships of war or to Government ships appropriated exclusively to a public service.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

As announced by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service in Bureau Circular of June 29, 1912, and as amended in circular letter of September 13, 1912:

All pleasure steamers, and all other steamers over 150 tons, but not exceeding 750 tons, limited by their certificates of inspection to routes not more than 15 miles from any harbor, shall not be required to have more than one of the lifeboats to be of 180 cubic feet capacity. Nothing, however, in this proviso shall exempt any such steamer from carrying the aggregate cubic feet of lifeboat capacity required by the rules.

All steamers other than steamers carrying passengers, except as otherwise provided for in the rules, must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board. One-half of such equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Ocean steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. One-half of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Coastwise steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, however, that such steamers navigating during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of September in any one year, both dates inclusive, will be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 60 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew; two-thirds of such required lifeboat equipment throughout the year may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Lake, bay and sound steamers carrying passengers and navigating the waters of the lakes, bays and sounds tributary to the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast south of the 33d parallel of north latitude and the Gulf of Mexico, must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 30 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, however, that such steamers navigating routes lying at all points within a distance of five miles from land, or over waters whose depth is not sufficient to entirely submerge the vessel in case of disaster, will be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of the lifeboat capacity required on lake, bay and sound steamers may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

River steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

The navigation of ferry boats must be confined to the ferry routes specified in the certificate of inspection, but such vessels may be permitted, under excursion permits, to go beyond their authorized routes with passengers only, or without such permit, to lighten or relieve vessels in distress. When any ferry boat leaves her ferry route and carries passengers she shall be required to carry the same officers, crew, and equipment, as required of other steamers carrying passengers.

An International Maritime Conference.

THE Sixty-second Congress at its second session, passed an act which was approved June 28, 1912, providing that the President be authorized to convey to maritime nations the desire of Congress that an international maritime conference be held, and that he be also authorized to appoint commissioners to represent the United States at any such conference, whether called by the United States or any other nation, the purpose of said conference being to consider uniform laws and regulations for the greater security of life and property on merchant vessels at sea, including, if practicable, regulations to establish standards of efficiency of the officers and crews of merchant vessels and the manning of such vessels; regulations for the construction and inspection of hulls, boilers and machinery; regulations for equipment of ocean steamers with radio apparatus, searchlights, submarine bells, lifeboats, and other life-saving and fire-extinguishing appliances; regulations concerning lights, sound signals, steering and sailing rules; regulations for an international system of reporting and disseminating information relating to aids and perils to navigation; the establishment of lane routes to be followed by trans-Atlantic steamers; and such other matters relating to the security of life and property at sea as may be proposed.

The sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the representatives of the United States at said conference.

Fleet of Transatlantic Passenger Steamers.

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York.

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, Pier foot W. 23d St., N. R.} American Line. (Office, 9 Broadway.) Established 1892.								
St. Louis	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
St. Paul	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
Philadelphia	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10786	20000	560	63.3	42
New York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10798	20000	560	63.3	42
New York and Glasgow, Pier foot W. 24th St.} Anchor Line. (Office, 17 Broadway.) Established 1852.								
Cameronia	1910	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	12000	..	540	60	38
Columbia	1901	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8900	..	503	56	..
Caledonia	1904	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9400	..	515	58	36 6
California	1907	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9000	..	485	58	36.3
New York and London, Pier foot W. 17th St.} Atlantic Transport Line. (Office, 9 Broadway.) Established 1892.								
Minneapolis	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13448	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13443	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13400	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnewaska	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	14220	12000	616	66	44
New York, Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Piers 53, 54, 56 N. R.} Cunard Line. (Office, 21 State Street.) Established 1840.								
Campania	1893	Fairfield	Fairfield Co.	13000	26000	601	65.3	41.6
Caronia	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Carmania	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Mauretania	1907	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	32000	70000	790	88	60.6
Lusitania	1907	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	32000	70000	790	88	60.6
Aquitania (bldg.)	1913	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	50000	..	885	95	..
New York, Mediterranean-Adriatic Service, Pier ft. W. 14th St.} Cunard Line. (Office, 21 State Street.) Established 1904.								
Carpathia	1903	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	13600	..	540	64.5	49
Franconia	1911	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	18000	..	625	72	40
Pannonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	10000	..	486	59	35
Ultonia	1898	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	10400	..	500	57.4	38.1
New York and Havre, Pier foot Morton St.} French Line (Office, 19 State Street.) Established 1860.								
La Touraine	1890	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12360	12000	536	55	38
La Lorraine	1899	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Savoie	1900	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Provence	1906	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	19200	30000	624	66	42
Chicago	1906	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	14200	9200	524	57	43
Caroline	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12650	4200	460	52	37
Niagara	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	13100	8250	496	53	36
France	1910	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	23000	45000	720	75	69
Rochambeau	1910	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	17300	13000	604	62	49
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Boulogne, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa, Pier ft. 1st St., Hoboken.} Hamburg-American Line. (Office, 41 and 45 Broadway.) Established 1847.								
Victoria Luise	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	16502	37800	662.9	67	44
Pennsylvania	1896	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13333	5500	557.5	62	41
Pretoria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11077	4000	500	62	38
Batavia	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11464	4000	500	62	38
Moltke	1902	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12335	9500	525	62	39
Blücher	1901	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12334	9500	525	62	39
Hamburg	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10532	9000	498	60.5	38
Amerika	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	22225	15500	668	74	52
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	1906	Stettin	Vulcan S.B. Co.	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68	52
Cleveland	1908	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	19000	9300	600	65	55
Cincinnati	1908	Dantzig	Schichau Yards	18000	9300	600	65	55
Imperator	1913	Hamburg	Vulcan S. B. Co.	(a)50000	70000	919	98	..
Imp'ator II (bldg)	1914	Hamburg	Vulcan S. B. Co.	..	..	950	100	..
New York, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, Piers foot 5th St., Hoboken.} Holland-America Line. Netherlands-American S. N. Co. (Office, 39 Broadway.) Established 1872.								
Potsdam	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12606	7500	560	62	43½
Ryndam	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12527	7500	560	62	43⅛
Noordam	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12531	7500	560	62	43⅛
New Amsterdam	1906	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17250	10000	615	68½	48
Rotterdam	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24170	12000	668	77	57

(a) Net registered tonnage.

FLEET OF TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—*Continued.*

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.			**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)**			**ESTABLISHED 1857.**		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14349	28000	649	66	43
Friedrich d. Grosse	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10568	7200	546	60	35
Bremen	1896	Danzig	F. Schichau	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst	1900	Danzig	F. Schichau	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10058	5500	520	58	40
Main	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1908	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	17500	14000	613	68	42
Kronprinz Wilh'lm	1901	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14908	35000	663	66	43
Neckar	1901	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	9835	6000	520	58	37
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	19500	45000	707	72	52.6
Prinzess Alice	1904	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecille	1907	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	20000	45000	707	72	52.6
George Washington	1909	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	27000	20000	723	78	54
Columbus (bldg.)	1914	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	37000	25000	815	90	72
NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, AND GENOA, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J.			**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)**			**ESTABLISHED 1892.**		
Prinzess Irene	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert	1899	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa	1896	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10915	7000	546	60	35
Berlin	1908	Bremen	Weser Ship Bldg. Co.	19200	16500	612	70	32
NEW YORK AND ANTWERP VIA DOVER, Pier foot W. 18th St., N. R.			**RED STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**			**ESTABLISHED 1873.**		
Vaderland	1900	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	12017	12000	580	60	42
Zeeland	1901	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11904	12000	580	60	42
Finland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12185	10400	580	60	42
Kroonland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12185	10400	580	60	42
Lapland	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18694	13000	620	70	50
A steamer (bldg)	1913			..	..	..	..	..
NEW YORK, CHRISTIANSAND, CHRISTIANIA, COPENHAGEN, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken.			**SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 1 Broadway.)**			**ESTABLISHED 1879.**		
C. F. Tietgen	1897	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	8500	5500	485	53	42
Oscar II	1901	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Hellig Olav	1902	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States	1903	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
F'd'ck VIII (bldg.)	..	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	12000	10000	540	62	41.6
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, Piers foot W. 18th and 20th Sts.			**WHITE STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**			**ESTABLISHED 1870.**		
Oceanic	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	17274	27000	685	68	49
Celtic	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	20904	13000	700	75	49
Cedric	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	21035	13000	700	75	49
Baltic	1904	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	23876	13000	726	76	49
Adriatic	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	24541	40000	726	75.6	52
Olympic	1910	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	45324	50000	882.6	92	64
Britannic (bldg.)	..	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	50000	..	..	..	..
Cretic	1902	Newcastle	Hawthorn, Leslie & Co	13518	7010	582	60	43
Majestic	1890	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	10147	16000	565	57	42

DISPLACEMENT OF SOME OCEAN LINERS.

CUNARD LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Mauretania*	45,000
Lusitania*	45,000
Caronia	30,000
Carmania	30,000
Campania	18,000
Aquitania (bldg.)	.....

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria§	43,000
Amerika**	42,000
Victoria Luise	23,600
Imperator (bldg.)	70,000

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Steamship.	Displacement Tons.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. †..	26,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	20,800
George Washington	37,000
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm.	25,500
Berlin	28,000
Kronprinzessin Cecilie †	26,000
Kronprinz Wilhelm	22,000
Columbus (bldg.)	.....

WHITE STAR LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Olympic	66,000
Adriatic‡	40,730
Baltic	40,740
Cedric	38,020
Celtic	37,870
Oceanic	31,500
Majestic	17,800
Britannic (bldg.)	.....

FRENCH LINE.

France	27,000
La Provence	19,189

* Burns about 1,000 tons of coal a day, on a full day's run. † Burns about 740 tons a day.
‡ Burns about 600 tons a day. § Burns about 280 tons a day. ** Burns about 265 tons a day.

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Passages.

Route.	Steamer.	Line.	Date.	D.	H.	M.
Queenstown to New York	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 11-15, 1910	4	10	41
New York to Queenstown	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 15-20, 1909	4	13	41
Cherbourg to New York	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Aug. 19-25, 1908	5	11	9
New York to Southampton	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
Havre to New York	La Provence	French.	Sept. 7-13. 1907	6	1	48
New York to Havre	France	French.	May 2-8. 1912	5	19	48
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Sept. 14-20, 1909	5	7	25
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28, 1904	7	16	44

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

World Battleship Speed Record made by U. S. ship Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. This is more than half a knot better than the previous record, 21.493 knots, made by her sister ship, the Arkansas.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer City of New York, left Sandy Hook, New York, December 19, 1875, anchored off Cape Virgins, entrance to Strait of Magellan, January 18, 1876, at 7 P. M., passed Cape Pillar (Pacific entrance) January 22, and arrived at San Francisco, 13,533 miles, on February 16, at 2 P. M., being the first steamer that ever made that voyage without stopping en route for coal. Time from New York 54 days, 14 hours.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Mauretania:

Great Eastern.		Mauretania.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	790 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	88 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	45,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	27⅓ knots (trial speed).

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	Steamer.	D.	H.	M.	Date.	Steamer.	D.	H.	M.
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1866	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1908	Lusitania	4	15	0
1884	Oregon	6	11	9	1910	Mauretania	4	10	41

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KNOTS OR NAUTICAL MILES AS ANNOUNCED BY THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES.

Place.	Distance.†	Place.	Distance.†
From Ambrose Channel Lightship* to—		Glasgow	2,926
Alexandria, Egypt	4,952	Halifax	570
Antwerp	3,323	Hamburg	3,511
Azores (Ponta Delgada)	2,227	Havre	3,145
Bombay	8,160	Liverpool (Landing Stage)	3,033
Bremen	3,563	Lizard Point	2,929
Brow Head	2,744	London (Tilbury Docks)	3,257
Cape Race	998	Nantucket Lightship	193
Cherbourg	3,073	Naples	4,116
Christiansand	3,407	Needles	3,073
Christiania	3 572	Newfoundland (Banks of)	935
Copenhagen	3,850	Plymouth	2,978
Dover	3,190	Queenstown	2,814
Fastnet	2,751	Roche's Point	2,810
Fire Island Lightship	36	Rotterdam	3,327
Flushing	3,278	Scilly Islands (Bishop's Rock)	2,880
Genoa	4,021	Southampton (Docks)	3,095
Gibraltar	3,168	St. Johns, N. F.	1,120

* New York (Battery) to Quarantine Station 8 miles, Ambrose Channel Lightship 16 miles.
† Distance by short track. For mail time and distances, see page 116.

Funnel Marks and Night Signals of Transatlantic Lines

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals.
American	Black, white band, black top	Blue light forward, red light amidships and blue light aft.
Cunard	Red, with black rings and black top	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French	Red, with black top	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd	Ochre	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
White Star	Buff, with black top	Two green lights simultaneously.

Immigration Into the United States, 1824-1912.

Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1824	7,912	1848	226,527	1870	387,203	1893	502,917
1825	10,199	1849	297,024	1871	321,350	1894	314,467
1826	10,837	1850	369,986	1872	404,806	1895	279,948
1827	18,875	1851	379,466	1873	459,803	1896	343,267
1828	27,382	1852	371,603	1874	313,339	1897	230,832
1829	22,520	1853	368,645	1875	227,498	1898	229,299
1830	23,322	1854	427,833	1876	169,986	1899	311,715
1831	22,633	1855	200,877	1877	141,857	1900	448,572
1832	60,482	1856	195,857	1878	138,469	1901	487,918
1833	58,640	1857	246,945	1879	177,826	1902	648,743
1834	65,365	1858	119,501	1880	457,257	1903	857,046
1835	45,374	1859	118,616	1881	669,431	1904	812,870
1836	76,242	1860	150,237	1882	788,992	1905	1,027,421
1837	79,340	1861	89,724	1883	603,322	1906	1,100,735
1838	38,914	1862	89,207	1884	518,592	1907	1,285,349
1839	68,069	1863	174,524	1885	395,346	1908	782,870
1840	84,066	1864	193,195	1886	334,203	1909	751,786
1841	80,289	1865	247,453	1887	490,109	1910	1,041,570
1842	104,565	1866	163,594	1888	546,889	1911	878,587
1843	52,496	Fiscal year end'g June 30		1889	444,427	1912	838,172
1844	78,615	1867	298,967	1890	455,302		
1845	114,371	1868	282,189	1891	560,319	Total	29,611,052
1846	154,416	1869	352,569	1892	623,084	1789 to 1822 est.	266,038
1847	234,968						

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 605,151 came through the customs district of New York, 21,667 through Baltimore, 38,782 through Boston, 43,749 through Philadelphia, 3,958 through San Francisco, and 52,038 through other ports; also 72,827 through Canadian ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1912 were as follows: Laborers, 135,726; servants, 116,529; farm laborers, 184,154; tailors, 18,836; merchants and dealers, 10,240; carpenters and joiners, 11,034; shoemakers, 8,671; clerks and accountants, 12,701; mariners, 4,124; miners, 5,889. The number of professional immigrants (including 873 actors, 1,563 engineers, 1,286 musicians, and 2,035 teachers) was 11,685; of skilled laborers, 127,016; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 10,480; no occupation (including women and children), 231,070.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1911 AND 1912.

Countries.	1911.	1912.	Countries.	1911.	1912.
Austria-Hungary	159,057	178,882	Wales	2,162	2,162
Belgium	5,711	4,169	Other Europe	377	243
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	4,695	4,447	Total Europe	764,757	718,875
Denmark	7,555	6,191	China	1,460	1,765
France, including Corsica	8,022	8,628	Japan	4,520	6,114
German Empire	32,061	27,788	India	524	175
Greece	26,226	21,449	Turkey in Asia	10,229	12,788
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	182,882	157,134	Other Asia	695	607
Netherlands	8,358	6,619	Total Asia	17,428	21,449
Norway	13,950	8,675	Africa	956	1,009
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Islands	8,374	10,230	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	984	794
Roumania	2,522	1,997	Pacific Islands, not specified	59	104
Russian Empire, and Finland	158,721	162,395	British North America	56,830	55,990
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands	5,074	6,327	Central America	1,193	1,242
Sweden	20,780	12,688	Mexico	19,889	23,238
Switzerland	3,458	3,505	South America	3,049	2,989
Turkey in Europe	14,438	14,481	West Indies	13,403	12,467
England	52,426	40,408	Other countries	39	15
Ireland	29,112	25,879			
Scotland	18,796	14,578	Grand total	878,587	838,172

ALIENS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED 1901-1912.

Year Ended June 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.	Year Ended June 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.
1901	487,918	3,516	363	1907	1,285,349	13,064	995
1902	648,743	4,974	465	1908	782,870	10,902	2,069
1903	857,046	8,769	547	1909	751,786	10,411	2,124
1904	812,870	7,994	779	1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695
1905	1,026,499	11,879	845	1911	878,587	22,349	2,770
1906	1,100,735	12,432	676	1912	838,172	16,057	2,456

ACCORDING TO RACES, THE FOLLOWING SHOWS AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT BY IMMIGRANTS, AND THE NUMBER DEBARRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1912:—

Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.
Chinese	$73,603	433	Hebrew	$1,969,268	1,064	Polish	$1,930,269	846
English	4,061,994	1,117	Irish	1,633,038	576	Scandinavian	1,495,773	233
French	1,155,563	659	Italian	4,414,271	2,321	Scotch	1,562,570	416
German	3,543,030	758	Japanese	240,201	166			

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non-emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. In 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non-emigrant aliens, 174,590; total, 400,392. In 1910, emigrant aliens, 202,436; non-emigrant aliens, 177,982; total 380,418. In 1911, emigrant aliens, 295,666; non-emigrant aliens, 222,549; total 518,215. In 1912, emigrant aliens, 333,262; non-emigrant aliens, 282,030; total 615,292.

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year Ended June 30.	1908.		1909.			1910.			1911.		1912.	
Classes.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170
Wives of United States citizens.	37	2	98	2	..	110	14	..	80	5	88	5
Returning laborers	883	36	950	3	..	1,037	12	..	1,113	19	1,103	1
Returning merchants	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	..	1,092	33	1,093	18
Other merchants	216	11	292	19	..	228	29	..	199	28	170	8
Members of merchants' families	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	..	559	259	558	133
Students	157	3	161	6	..	268	31	..	213	25	413	20
Travellers	13	..	27	..	..	83	3	..	52	..	80	7
Teachers	23	..	14	..	..	24	1	..	32	..	33	1
Officials	83	..	82	..	..	145	..	1	87	..	47	1
Miscellaneous	24	2	52	23	..	48	26	..	41	39	33	36
Totals	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, SHOWING THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS.

State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.
Alabama	988	Maine	5,691	Pennsylvania	109,625
Alaska	276	Maryland	5,413	Philippine Islands	13
Arizona	2,902	Massachusetts	70,171	Porto Rico	1,406
Arkansas	313	Michigan	33,559	Rhode Island	9,795
California	28,905	Minnesota	12,149	South Carolina	275
Colorado	4,215	Mississippi	329	South Dakota	1,792
Connecticut	23,227	Missouri	8,980	Tennessee	797
Delaware	1,081	Montana	3,565	Texas	22,885
District of Columbia	1,685	Nebraska	4,490	Utah	2,631
Florida	5,356	Nevada	1,026	Vermont	2,847
Georgia	825	New Hampshire	6,120	Virginia	1,510
Hawaii	6,654	New Jersey	47,211	Washington	11,882
Idaho	1,480	New Mexico	757	West Virginia	6,212
Illinois	67,118	New York	239,275	Wisconsin	14,016
Indiana	7,753	North Carolina	421	Wyoming	1,051
Iowa	7,147	North Dakota	3,947		
Kansas	2,901	Ohio	38,148	Grand Total	838,172
Kentucky	727	Oklahoma	681		
Louisiana	1,811	Oregon	4,138		

Fourth of July Accidents.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has kept a record of the accidents in the United States, due annually to the celebration of Independence Day, in the past ten years. The following are the figures:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1903	466	3,393	3,859	1909	215	5,092	5,307
1904	183	3,986	4,169	1910	131	2,792	2,923
1905	182	4,994	5,176	1911	57	1,546	1,603
1906	158	5,308	5,466	1912	41	947	988
1907	164	4,249	4,413				
1908	163	5,460	5,623	Total, 10 years	1,760	38,357	40,117

The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 41 in 1912 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

The National Reform Association.

President—Henry C. Minton, D. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—T. B. Stevenson. *Treasurer*—James S. Tibby. The official organ is *The Christian Statesman*, published monthly. Headquarters, 603 Publication Building, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE.

The Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference will be held under the auspices of the National Reform Association in Portland, Oregon, June 29 to July 6, 1913.

STATEMENT showing the cost and date of construction, length, number of locks, and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States used for commercial purposes.

CANALS.	Cost of Construction.*	When Completed	Len'h miles.	No. of Locks.	Depth feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	1860	44	1	7½	Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	1847	9	...	11	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
††Beaufort	.....	.....	....	....	....	Beaufort, N. C. to Nense River.
Black River	3,581,954	1849	35	109	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
§Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	1839	25	11	7	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
‡Champlain	4,044,000	1822	81	32	6	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Chesapeake and Delaware	3,730,230	1829	14	3	9	Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	1850	184	73	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Companys	90,000	1847	22	1	6	Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	1838	66	14	8–9	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	1830	60	33	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Des Moines Rapids	4,582,009	1877	7½	3	5	At Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.
‡Erie	52,540,800	1826	387	72	7	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Fairfield	.....	.....	4½	None.	..	Alligator River to Lake Mattimuskeet, N. C.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	1851	38	...	3½	Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Hocking	975,481	1843	42	26	4	Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.
Illinois and Michigan	7,357,787	1848	102	15	6	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois and Mississippi	7,250,000	1895	75	3	7	Around lower rapids of Rock Riv.,Ill. Connects with Miss. R.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	1899	22	2	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	1821	108	57	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,578,631	1872	2½	2	..	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Miami and Erie	8,069,680	1835	274	93	5½	Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R.Shoals.	3,156,919	1889	16	11		Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
Newberne and Beaufort	.....	.....	3	None.	..	Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C.
Ogeechee	407,810	1840	16	5	3	Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga.
Ohio	4,695,204	1835	317	150	4	Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O.
†Oswego	5,239,526	1828	38	18	7	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	1839	193	71	6	Columbia, Northumberland,Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Super'r.	528,892	1873	25	None.	15	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur	.....	1899	7	...	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Santa Fe	70,000	1880	10	...	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1895	3	2	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Company	12,461,600	1826	108	71	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n.	99,661	1881	1¼	None.	15	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Mary's Falls	7,909,667	1896	1½	1	21	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie,Mich.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	4,931,345	1840	45	32	5½	Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md.
Walhonding	607,269	1843	25	11	4	Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.
**Welland (ship canal)	26,080 366	1833	26¾	26	14	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

* And improvements. † Navigable depth. ** Depth to be increased to 22 feet so that vessels can navigate the waterway from the head of Lake Superior to Prescott, on the River St. Lawrence, within a hundred miles of Montreal. Total cost of improvement about $30,000,000. †† Building.

‡The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal are now being enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,000 tons each. The enlarged Champlain Canal will probably be opened in May, 1914. It is anticipated that this entire enlargement will be completed during the year 1915. The Canal Commission has decided to use a standard size of boat which probably will be 275 feet long by 30 feet beam, with a draught of 12 feet. These will be used in transporting ore along the Champlain Canal from Port Henry to Commuit-paw, in New York Harbor. The cost of enlarging these three canals was not to exceed $101,000,000 and will probably be within that figure.

§The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be enlarged to pass barges of the same capacity as the improved Erie Canal at a cost estimated at $7,000,000.

Cape Cod Canal (Sea Level Ship Canal) about 12 miles long and 25 feet deep, to connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, under construction, will shorten sea route between New York and Boston by about 63 miles and will be opened for traffic about January, 1914.

Trent Valley Canal, from Orillia on Lake Couchiching to the Trent River, at foot of Rice Lake, Canada, about 160 miles, Total cost to 1911, $7,873,501.

Canal, connecting Berlin with the River Oder and with Stettin.

The Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about $2,700,000. For the year 1911, incoming tonnage, 2,011,708; outgoing tonnage, 822,571.

FOREIGN SHIP CANALS.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	90	35	108	$100,000,000
Cronstadt—St. Petersburg	16	20½	....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm—Baltic and North Seas	61	29½	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.	CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.
Suez	1911	25,417,853	Sault Ste. Marie	1910	49,856,123
Manchester	1911	5,217,812	Erie	1911	2,031,735
Kaiser Wilhelm	1911	7,580,000	All N.Y. Canals, incl. Erie	1911	3,097,068

PASSING OF THE SAILING SHIP.

The efficiency of steam as compared with sail is customarily rated in the proportion of 4 to 1. Yet it was many years before the tonnage of steamships was as great as that of sailing ships and the latter have not yet died out, not less than a quarter of the world's tonnage still consisting of sail. But the disproportion grows yearly, although the expenses of maintaining the sailing ship in the absence of coal and motive power are smaller and the absence of engine space and bunkers make it possible for the sailing ship to utilize almost the whole of her capacity below deck. The London *Economist* prints the following table, showing the net tonnage of steamships and sailing vessels on the register of Great Britain and Ireland from 1840 to 1909:

YEAR.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	YEAR.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1840	87,930	2,680,330	2,768,260	1900	7,207,610	2,096,490	9,304,100
1860	454,330	4,204,360	4,658,690	1909	10,284,810	1,301,060	11,585,870
1880	2,723,470	3,851,040	6,574,510				

The Submarine Cables of the World.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Télégraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Commercial Cable Co.	15	16,595
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia). Canso, N. S., to New York. Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Manila. Manila to Shanghai. De l'île de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba.	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	27	23,506
Transatlantic Systems as follows: Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York. Anglo-American Telegraph Co—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F. Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H. Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques	24	11,430
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass. Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq. St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass. Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,025
Black Sea Telegraph Co.	1	336
Western Telegraph Co.	30	23,836
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	24	11,127
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	17	10,490
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	35	23,983
Eastern Telegraph Co.	104	42,952
Systems as follows: Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia. System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,056
Compagnie Allemande des Câbles Transatlantiques	5	2,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y. Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord	28	8,982
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphen gesellschaft.	3	3,415
Menado (Célèbes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	3	5,779
Osteuropaische Telegraphengesells.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	23
Mexican Telegraph Co.	5	2,821
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	218
South American Cable Co.	4	2,777
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,469
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	407	226,591

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	50	419	British America	2	398
Belgium	6	102	British India	13	2,004
Denmark	148	458	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
France	77	11,343	Japan	178	4,059
Germany	101	2,982	Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Great Britain and Ireland	223	2,721	Netherlands Indies	18	3,069
Greece	53	61	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Holland	49	259	Siam	2	12
Italy	59	933	Indo-Chine Française	1	771
Norway	770	1,399	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	5	7,837
Portugal	6	120			
Russia	32	739			
Spain	24	3,128	Philippine Islands	26	1,032
Sweden	106	300	Mexico	2	396
Switzerland	3	14	Venezuela	7	606
Turkey	25	369	United States (Alaska)	13	2,145
Argentine Republic and Brazil	62	118			
Australia and New Zealand	69	911	Total	2,147	48,998
Bahama Islands	1	213			

Telegraph Rates.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY RATES.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed before midnight, are transmitted during the night and delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	Night Letter.
Alabama	$0.60	$0.50	$0.90	$0.60
Alaska	2.40 to 10.45	2.40 to 10.45	on application.	
Arizona	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Arkansas	60	50	90	60
British Columbia	1.00 to 4.60	1.00 to 4.60	on application.	
California	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Colorado	75	60	1.13	75
Connecticut	25	25	38	25
Delaware	30	25	45	30
Dist. of Columbia	30	25	45	30
Florida	60	50	90	60
Georgia	60	50	90	60
Idaho	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Illinois	50	40	75	50
Indiana	50	40	75	50
Iowa	60	50	90	60
Kansas	60	50	90	60
Kentucky	50	40	75	50
Louisiana	60	50	90	60
Maine	35–40	30	53–60	35–40
Manitoba	75	60	1.13	75
Maryland	30–40	25–30	45–53	30–40
Massachusetts	25–30	25	45	30
Michigan	40–60	40	60–90	40–50
Minnesota	60	50	90	60
Mississippi	60	50	90	60
Missouri	50–60	40–50	75–90	50–60

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	Night Letter.
Montana	$0.75	$0.60	$1.13	$0.75
Nebraska	60	50	90	60
Nevada	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
New Brunswick	50	40	75	50
Newfoundland	1.10	1.00	on application	
New Hampshire	35	25	53	35
New Jersey	25	25	38	25
New Mexico	75	60	1.13	75
New York	25–35	25	38–53	25–35
North Carolina	50	40	75	50
North Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Nova Scotia	50	40	75	50
Ohio	40	30	60	40
Oklahoma	75	60	1.13	75
Ontario	40–50	30–40	60–75	40–50
Oregon	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Pennsylvania	25–40	25–30	38–45	25–40
Quebec	50	40	75	50
Rhode Island	30	25	45	30
South Carolina	60	50	90	60
South Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Tennessee	50	40	75	50
Texas	75	60	1.13	75
Utah	75	60	1.13	75
Vermont	30–35	25	45–53	30–35
Virginia	40–50	40	75	50
Washington	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
West Virginia	40	30	60	40
Wisconsin	50–60	50	75–90	50–60
Wyoming	75	60	1.13	75
Yukon	4.25	4.25	on application	

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0.64	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$1.00	Russia (Asia)	$0.43
Algeria	.32	Ecuador	.65	Matanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	1.32
Alexandria(Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic	.66	Scotland	.25
Antigua	.81	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds.		Servia	.34
Argentina	.65	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Sicily	.31
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	1.05
Barbadoes	.91	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	1.11
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.66	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.96
Bolivia	.65	Hayti	1.05 to 1.55	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.70 to 1.45	Holland	.25	Panama	.40	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.47	Paraguay	.65	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.74	Hungary	.32	Penang	1.11	Tangier	.45
Callao (Peru)	.65	Iceland	.38	Peru	.65	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.74	Philippine Is. (Luzon, Manilla, etc.)	1.12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony(S.Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25			Trinidad	.98
Ceylon	.76	Italy	.31	Other islands	1.31	Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.65	Jamaica	.48	Porto Rico	.50	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Japan	1.33	Portugal	.39	Uruguay	.65
Cochin China	1.19	Java	1.20	Queensland	.66	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.40	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Roumania	.34	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35	Russia (Europe)	.43	Victoria (Australia)	.66
Demerara	1.08						

TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

On November 10, 1910, Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company announced an intended reduction in cable rates on plain language (not code) messages from 25 cents for a word not exceeding fifteen letters to 12½ cents for every five letters sent. The plan has been worked out, but instead of this plan being adopted, a plan of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, proposed in 1909, to reduce the rates on plain language from 25 cents to 12½ cents a word, the message to be subject to a delay not exceeding 24 hours, has been accepted. It went into effect with the co-operation of the British, French and German Governments on January 1, 1912. Many other countries have since accepted the plan. In foreign countries the telegraph lines are owned by the Governments. The plan involves proportionate reductions of the Government rates and hence the co-operation of the Governments is necessary.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and in 1912 operated 66,154 miles of poles and 408,735 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 35,230 places.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Theodore N. Vail, President; Belvidere Brooks, General Manager. Executive Offices, 195 Broadway, New York.

Capital stock outstanding, $99,786,758.96. Funded debt, $32,602,000. Capital stock in subsidiary companies not owned by Western Union, $3,893,375. Total capital liabilities, $136,282,133.96.

Annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912: Gross income, $42,987,807.15; operating expenses and taxes, $36,063,836.10; net profits, $6,923,971.05; interest on bonds, $1,670,416.79; appropriation for reserves for repairs, $1,250,000; dividend (3%), $2,991,823.50. Balance to surplus, $1,011,730,76. Number of offices, 25,392. Miles of wire added during the year, 29,972.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

(From latest records.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita.	
Austria	20,964,516	.734	$3,284,530	Italy	18,024,841	.521	$4,137,320
Belgium	8,911,556	1.200	1,317,910	Luxemburg	206,890	.795	16,890
Bosnia	915,537	.474	179,520	Netherlands	6,650,569	1.118	1,017,470
Bulgaria	1,945,460	.449	277,440	Norway	3,320,470	1.408	633,920
Canada	7,384,580	1.029		Portugal	6,400,340	1.191	970,400
Denmark	3,395,941	1.258	500,915	Roumania	3,661,401	.526	607,435
France	64,581,312	1.635	8,856,000	Russia	36,792,931	.275	14,745,620
German Empire	58,894,400	.907	9,607,360	Servia	921,878	.317	118,490
Great Britain	91,614,000	2.010	15,970,695	Spain	6,691,971	.354	1,906,960
Greece	1,851,238	.689	406,205	Sweden	4,261,066	.771	725,925
Hungary	12,243,579	.586	1,778,075	Switzerland	5,795,371	1.539	846,500

Note—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY (BELL SYSTEM) AND SUBSIDIARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year, Dec. 31.	Stations in Bell System.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages, Conversations.
	Associate Companies.	Connecting Companies.	Total.			
1895	281,695	27,807	309,502	14,517	675,415	2,402,543
1902	1,277,983	123,216	1,401,199	55,403	3,281,662	9,562,640
1903	1,525,167	159,774	1,684,941	61,476	3,958,891	10,134,020
1904	1,799,633	203,580	2,003,213	67,756	4,671,038	11,450,000
1905	2,241,367	287,348	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1906	2,727,289	343,371	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1907	3,035,533	803,467	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1908	3,215,245	1,149,384	4,364,629	98,533	9,330,718	18,962,397
1909	3,588,247	1,554,445	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1910	4,030,668	1,852,051	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1911	4,474,171	2,158,454	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688

Note—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies.

Bell System: 1911, gross earnings, $179,500,000; net earnings, $51,600,000; interest and dividends, $39,600,000; undivided profits, $12,000,000; capital stock, funded and floating debts and accounts payable outstanding in hands of public, $685,500,000; liquid assets, $74,800,000; net obligations to public, $610,500,000; property value, $754,200,000.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

WORLD TELEPHONE STATISTICS.
(From latest records.)

COUNTRY.	Number of Stations.	Per Cent. of Total.	Miles of Wire.	Per Cent. of Total.	Investment.	Investment Per Capita.
United States	8,357,625	68.1	18,179,000	64.6	$956,700,000	$10.27
Canada	354,000	2.9	766,815	2.8	47,000,000	6.55
Austria	126,548	1.0	267,917	.9	26,200,000	.91
Bosnia	747	..	1,403	..	245,000	.13
Bulgaria	2,426	..	6,035	..	400,000	.09
Denmark	96,491	.8	255,548	.9	11,713,000	4.34
France	232,743	1.9	831,168	3.0	50,000,000	1.27
German Empire	1,069,251	8.7	3,553,504	12.6	171,304,000	2.64
Great Britain	648,846	5.3	2,122,972	7.5	134,410,000	2.98
Belgium	47,648	.4	147,252	.5	13,195,000	1.75
Greece	1,603	..	4,384	..	200,000	.08
Hungary	58,506	.5	201,635	.7	12,400,000	.59
Italy	67,511	.5	153,637	.5	9,600,000	.28
Luxemburg	3,334	..	3,611	..	629,000	2.46
Netherlands	64,486	.5	157,345	.6	10,798,000	1.81
Norway	62,940	.5	133,354	.5	6,214,000	2.59
Portugal	6,765	.1	21,880	.1	1,174,000	.22
Roumania	18,448	.2	43,704	.2	2,533,000	.36
Russia	214,782	1.8	414,399	1.5	21,196,000	.15
Servia	2,635	..	6,365	..	600,000	.20
Spain	25,918	.2	57,294	.2	8,100,000	.43
Sweden	187,441	1.5	245,757	.9	20,619,000	3.73
Switzerland	78,736	.6	210,033	.7	16,797,000	4.46
Japan	126,720	1.0	269,000	1.0	15,223,000	.30
South America	85,744	.7	13,642	..	50,000,000	....
All other countries	339,285	2.8	92,671	.3		
Totals	12,281,179	100.0	28,160,325	100.0	$1,598,289,000	....

Total telephones in United States, December 31, 1907, 6,118,578 (United States Census); December 31, 1910, 7,596,000, of which 5,883,000 are in Bell system, leaving 1,713,000 rural and other company telephones not connected with Bell system.

The independent telephone companies of the United States, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are represented in the National Independent Telephone Association, which has its headquarters in the McCormick Building, Chicago. There are about 15,000 of these companies, operating a reported aggregate of over 4,000,000 telephones, of which 2,158,454 connect with the Bell system. The capital invested is approximately $400,000,000, the number of stockholders over 500,000, and the income is roughly estimated at about $105,000,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the middle and far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States except those on the Atlantic coast.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES.
(From latest records.)

CITY.	Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.	CITY.	Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.
London	218,264	3.0	Hamburg	64,935	5.4
New York	441,128	8.8	Shanghai	3,691	.6
Paris	*79,000	2.7	Tientsin	1,831	.2
Chicago	278,401	12.3	Calcutta	3,728	.3
Tokio	27,732	1.3	Rio de Janeiro	6,275	.7
Berlin	133,867	5.8	Bombay	2,620	.3
Vienna	52,355	2.5	Liverpool	30,596	3.0
St. Petersburg	33,050	1.7	Warsaw	22,445	2.6
Canton	1,300	.1	Glasgow	42,310	4.1
Peking	3,000	.4	Buda-Pesth	18,819	2.1
Philadelphia	133,398	8.4	Barcelona	4,500	.8
Moscow	30,668	1.9	St. Louis	71,447	9.0
Buenos Ayres	*40,000	3.0	Boston	140,153	10.1
Constantinople	Under Construction.		Cairo	3,000	.5
Osaka	12,752	1.0	Brussels	18,912	2.3

* Estimated.

National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Organized in December, 1905, on the initiative of New York University, with over seventy universities and colleges as members; includes nearly every important college in the United States except Yale, Princeton and Cornell. Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. Annual meeting is held each year in New York City in the week after Christmas.

Electrical Progress in 1912.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

IN GENERAL.

DURING the past year although no discovery in the field of electrical engineering stands out prominently in advance of all others, yet manufacturers of electrical apparatus have brought out a large number of new machines and have made many important improvements in the standard lines manufactured by them.

The advantages of electrically operated trains for railroad terminals, as the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad stations in New York City, have been conclusively proved, and many railroads in cities where the interurban and long distance traffic is badly congested are either considering or actually having plans prepared for changing their present interurban steam service to electric. A case in point is the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which has found its electric service from New York to Stamford, Ct., so satisfactory that it is extending it to New Haven, Ct., and is planning to electrify its road from Boston to Providence, R. I.

Several types of trolley cars, among which are improved forms of pay-as-you-enter cars, have been brought out. In one type, instead of the conductor and motorman being at opposite ends, both are at the same, the car having doors only at the forward end. Another type is the one called the "stepless" trolley. As its name signifies, there are no steps, a person stepping directly from the street level onto the floor of the car. This car is much lower than those with steps, and is rather unique in appearance. Still another type is the double-deck trolley, consisting of a boxed-in lower portion, for use on stormy days, while on the roof are seats, reached by stairs.

It is interesting to note the development that there has been in low pressure steam turbines, which are directly connected with generators for furnishing light and power. In many cases factories and mills are being lighted by turbo-generator units, using the exhaust steam from the main engines which run the machinery in the shops.

Among the many novel purposes which electricity has been used for, its use in a 30,000 egg incubator at Muskogee, Okla., is worth mentioning. Here the heat and air circulation are controlled electrically while the growth of the chicks is artificially forced by tungsten electric lights.

The amount of electricity consumed in an up-to-date department store is astounding. A typical store in a large city had an installation of 177 electric motors, having an aggregate of nearly 4,800 H. P., besides a complete system for electric lighting. The motors were used for electric elevators, fans, hand dryers, running package conveyors and many other purposes.

Electric vehicles have been extensively employed not only by public service corporations but by companies having large quantities of comparatively light packages to be delivered. Many other instances could be cited of the uses of electricity which during the past year has become more of an every day necessity than ever before.

In closing, mention should be made of the increasing use of the electric furnace for producing steel of a higher grade at a lower cost than by the crucible process, and the building of the United States collier Jupiter, a ship 575 feet long, having a displacement of 19,600 tons, which will be driven by electric motors.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The most powerful searchlight ever designed for a merchant ship was built for the new German steamer Imperator. The lens is 42 inches in diameter and gives a light of 80,000 candle power. It is effective for seven miles at sea, and when thrown upon the clouds the light is visible for nearly 30 miles.

An electric lamp for miners was devised by H. Anderson, which indicated the presence of fire damp in the atmosphere by a reduction of the light given out.

It is claimed that Federal Street, north side, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been made the most brilliantly lighted street in the world. The street is lighted by 90 Westinghouse flame carbon arc lamps, spaced 60 feet apart, each having a commercial rating of 3,000 candle power.

An improved flame arc lamp was brought out by a German company. An important feature is that the electrodes touch one another when the lamp is not in circuit, and do not have to be brought together by a special striking mechanism.

An interchangeable electric lamp letter sign was brought out. Every letter consists of an individual lamp, consequently as the letters are interchangeable the sign can be varied at will.

A quartz lamp giving a light with a larger proportion of yellow and orange rays than the standard Cooper Hewitt lamp, was built by the Cooper Hewitt Electric Co. The large volume of light produced gives a steady diffused illumination which is not dazzling. The new lamp is suited for high-roofed industrial plants, rolling mills and general exterior lighting.

A semi-indirect lighting unit has been installed in many hospital wards. It consists of a tungsten lamp, with a shade at the apex, which throws the rays of light upward or toward the ceiling.

A new form of photometric apparatus for measuring illumination was devised by Prof. S. A. Rumi of Genoa, Italy. The important feature is that measurements can be made at any inclination by means of a detached screen.

A novel electric sign for advertising purposes was placed on the market. It consists of a bulletin panel studded with lamps and a controller. A perforated ribbon runs through the controller lights and extinguishes the lamps in the proper sequence, thus producing the effect of moving letters.

The development of the three-phase flame arc lamp is worthy of attention, there being a demand for a lamp that is particularly suited for a low frequency current, and when using such a current there should be little or no flickering.

A photographic method for obtaining candle power distribution curves, particularly applicable to arc lamps and other fluctuating sources, was published in the "Transactions Illuminating Engineers' Society" for March, 1912.

An electric lighting and ignition system for use on automobiles was brought out by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. One generator supplies the ignition and the lighting in connection with a storage battery.

Drawn wire filament tungsten lamps are replacing those with carbon filaments. Owing to the improvements made during the past year in tungsten lamps, the lamps can be burned in any position and can be handled with very little danger of breaking.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

An experimental ore dressing and metallurgical plant was opened at the Colorado School of Mines.

The general use of ferrosilicon and ferromanganese in connection with the Bessemer converter, open hearth and crucible processes can, it is claimed by A. J. Rossi, be dispensed with if a treatment with ferrotitanium is substituted.

A new method of detinning was patented by Dr. J. Weber of Essen, Germany. It consists in treating tin scrap with an alkaline solution containing an oxidizing agent, as saltpetre.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1912—*Continued.*

The number of electric furnaces used in the production of steel is becoming larger every year, as high grade electric steel can be produced at a lower cost than crucible steel, and electric steel ingots crack less in rolling than either Bessemer or basic open hearth steel.

A number of patents relating to the production of titanium alloys and the uses of titanium as a purifier in the metallurgy of iron and steel as well as of the non-ferrous metals were granted.

A patent on an improved brick for metallurgic furnaces was assigned to the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. The main portion of the brick may be of silicon or fire clay, while the refractory facing is of chrome ore, burned magnesite or aluminous clays. A suitable binding material is placed between the body portion and the facing, so that in burning the completed brick the facing will be fused to the main body.

A process for making refractory articles of magnesia and aluminum without the use of a binder was developed by G. Weintraub, of the General Electric Company.

A combined open hearth and electric furnace for steel refining was brought out by W. R. Walker and J. H. Gray of the United States Steel Corporation. They first employ the furnace as an open hearth, the electrodes being removed, and reduce silicon, carbon and phosphorus. The slag is removed, a new basic slag is furnished and by introducing the electrodes from the top the furnace is operated as an electrical one.

A process of making pig steel directly from ore in the electric furnace was outlined by J. W. Richards in the March proceedings of the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Valuable papers on the magnetic properties of alloys were presented at a meeting of the Faraday Society in London, on April 23.

Among the improved processes for the reduction of zinc, those of F. L. Clerc of Colorado and C. V. Thierry of France are worth noting. A novel feature in the furnace employed by the former is the method of conducting heat to the charge through a bath of molten copper, which in turn is heated by burning a suitable fuel. In Mr. Thierry's process he uses an electric resistance furnace to smelt the charge.

A new electric steel furnace designed by Nathusuis, and in practical use at Friedenshutte, Upper Silesia, Germany, has proved very satisfactory. The important feature is the heating of the bottom by the current from the bottom electrodes, the furnace being a combined arc and resistance one.

A process for the recovery of cobalt, nickel and arsenic from silver ores, occurring in the Cobalt District, Canada, was assigned to the General Electric Company. The ore is ground, fluxed to reduce the metals and form a slag of the gangue, and charged into a furnace where it is heated under reduced pressure. By this treatment the greater part of the arsenic is volatilized and the charge in the crucible separates into strata of metallic silver, speiss of cobalt, nickel and slag, silver being the lowermost.

An eight ton electric Heroult furnace with three electrodes, which will be the first of its kind to employ three phase currents in England, was built at Sheffield by Vickers, Ltd.

An electric furnace for the melting of dross, scrap metal and cyanide precipitates was brought out, which utilizes the arc at the start, and afterward the electric conductivity of melted glass to maintain the action.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

A regular wireless commercial system between San Francisco and Honolulu, a distance of 2,350 miles, was established by the Federal Telegraph Company. About 1,800 words of special reading matter for newspapers is sent every day, besides a large number of business messages.

Work was started on a wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, Germany, which will have a tower nearly 900 feet high. The radius of action of the station is expected to include New York City.

The first automatic telephone exchange in Great Britain was installed at Epsom. The subscriber, by means of an attachment to his telephone, selects and calls up the desired number, instead of communicating as heretofore with an exchange operator.

A cable between Syracuse and Tripoli was completed in July. It has a total length of 280 nautical miles, and is composed of five sections distinguished by different diameters, the middle portion measuring 19mm., the two intermediate lengths 28 mm., and those adjacent to the coasts 35 mm.

The new wireless station of the Navy Department at Arlington, Va., which is one of the largest in the world, will send out time signals to all parts of the United States and as far out to sea as the radius of the station may reach. Many of the large jewelry stores will install wireless stations, so they can correct their clocks by wireless.

An improved system of submarine communication was brought out by Count L. Szechenyi and tested at Newport by the Navy Department. The system does not require the complicated instruments used in other submarine systems and the cost of installation is very much less.

The entire main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was equipped with a telephone despatching system. Not only is despatching done by telephone, but freight and passenger trains and section gangs are supplied with portable telephone seats. By means of an extension pole a connection can be made at any time with the overhead wires along the right of way, thus securing communication with division headquarters or with the general offices of the company.

In a new wireless telegraph system devised by Prof. Zehnder no antennae is required.

On August 16 President Taft approved the Bourne bill, regulating radio-communication. This bill requires every person, company or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States, operating any apparatus for commercial radio-communication among the several States or with foreign nations, to obtain a license from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Wireless communication was established between Lima, Peru, and Para, Brazil, a distance of about 2,100 miles. It is interesting to note that the wireless waves had to pass over mountains nearly 20,000 feet high between the two stations.

A bill was passed by Congress requiring all vessels carrying 50 or more passengers to have at least two wireless operators, so one may be on duty at all times. The wireless apparatus must be powerful enough to receive and transmit messages at least 100 miles. The bill went into effect October 1, 1912.

A contract was signed by the Norwegian Government with the Marconi Company for the erection of high power stations in Norway and in the vicinity of New York for conducting a commercial telegraph service between northern Europe and the United States.

A loaded submarine telephone cable, which does away with the bulges or thickened places where the loading coils are inserted in the ordinary cables of this type, was laid across the English Channel between Abbotscliff and Cape Gris Nez, France.

Wireless telegraphy will be utilized to synchronize all the public clocks throughout the German Empire.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The first alternating current railless trolley in the world was shown in successful operation at the electrical exhibition at Leipzig, Germany. The car is operated by a 1,000 volt single phase, 50 cycle 15 H. P. motor, which is started and controlled by shifting the brushes.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1912—*Continued.*

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad made a contract with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for the electrification of its road from Stamford, Ct., to New Haven, Ct. This will call for an expenditure of several millions of dollars and is one of the largest electrical contracts awarded in the past year. The same road will also electrify its line from Boston, Mass., to Providence, R. I. Single phase alternating current will be used, the current being carried by overhead wires.

The low floor car of the Pittsburgh Railways Company is one of the novelties of the year. The cars have two centre doors on each side, but the unique feature is the small trucks, which have wheels only 22 inches in diameter and called for the designing of special motors. Another type of car, viz., a double door (with the doors about 7 feet apart), double deck car was tried experimentally by the same company.

A centre entrance car known as the Brooklyn Centre Entrance Car was adopted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of New York. The car is 45 feet 6 inches long and weighs 638 pounds per seated passenger. The electrical equipment consists of two Westinghouse commutating pole motors with field control.

The first prepayment cars in England were inaugurated on June 25, by the Gateshead & District Tramways Company.

Where demands of a local street car service do not justify the installation of a trolley system, battery cars are often adopted. The cars are equipped with storage batteries for furnishing current to electric motors. A large number using Edison storage batteries have been in successful operation.

Economy in first cost and in maintenance has led a number of interurban railways to adopt automatic block signal equipments in which semaphore mechanism is done away with and incandescent lamps used instead.

It is claimed that the single unit electric locomotives, designed for a Swiss railway, are the most powerful ever constructed. Each locomotive weighs 108 tons, and has a maximum speed of about 75 miles an hour.

One of the largest orders for electric locomotives was the order of 36 single phase alternating current electric locomotives from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. They are primarily for fast freight trains and can handle a trailing load of 1,500 tons at a maximum speed of 35 miles per hour.

One of the most important developments for electric motors in traction service is the use of field control. This is effected by employing motors having a large number of turns in the field winding, and by arranging the control so that on certain notches a portion of the field winding is cut out of circuit.

A pay-as-you-leave car, which was in operation on the lines of the Cleveland Railway Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for several months, was withdrawn as being unsatisfactory because of the time required in the passengers leaving the car.

It was recognized more than ever before, that the great advantage possessed by electric operated trains is the high acceleration that can be quickly attained. The average acceleration is from 1. to 1.3 miles per hour per second, while with steam trains the average is only .4 to .5 miles per hour per second.

POWER AND TRANSMISSION.

The first large electric propelled ship was placed in commission by the United States Government. The ship was named Jupiter and was built to serve as a collier. The propelling machinery consists of a six stage Curtis turbine connected with a bipolar alternator, which furnishes the current to two motors; on the shaft of each is a propeller. The turbine is equipped with a governor that can automatically hold the speed at any point from about 5 knots up to the maximum.

Tower trucks for overhead line service, using storage batteries and electric motors or gasoline engines, have been installed on many trolley lines.

What are reported as the two largest vertical synchronous-booster and commutating rotary converters ever constructed were built by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Each is of 3,000 K. W. They are the only converters ever built with the synchronous-booster and commutating pole features.

Electric fans were made by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company with the entire frame of drawn steel. The steel being only 3-16 of an inch thick, makes a lighter and more attractive fan than the cast iron one formerly used.

In the mine of the Christopher Coal Company, Christopher, Ill., was installed one of the largest if not the largest electric mine hoist in America. A 1,150 H. P. 550 volt direct current motor drives the hoist and is directly connected with the drum shaft by a flexible coupling. The equipment is designed to make 1,000 trips from a 600-foot depth in 7 hours.

The electric installation on the bascule bridge near South Chicago, Ill., has several interesting features. The bridge has a span of 186 feet and is one of the longest single span bridges in the world. It is raised by two 65 H. P. electric motors, supplied by current from storage batteries. The batteries are charged by directly connected gasoline engines and dynamos.

The 140,000 volt line of the Eastern Michigan Power Company is one of the highest if not the highest transmission line in the world. Among the special equipment required the switches are worth noting. A tamden mechanism is used for operating them, in which the operating handle moves through an angle of 180 degrees. The switches were tested to 465,000 volts.

A 5,000 K. W. turbo-alternator was installed by the County of London Electric Supply Company, which has novel features. The turbine is of the 6 stage, horizontal Curtis type, the high pressure steam being admitted to the centre, passing through two stages in succession to the centre of the casing, and then passing through the remaining four stages in the other direction to the exhaust.

Perhaps the heaviest transmission line ever constructed is the one from Keokuk, Iowa, to St. Louis, Mo. The distance covered is 140 miles, and a current of 90,000 H. P. will be transmitted over two three-phase lines. The towers are of steel, some of which are 220 feet high. The longest span of 3,200 feet is over the Missouri River.

An instrument for the direct measurement of voltages up to 150,000 volts without the use of condensers was constructed. Oil is employed as the dielectric, with the advantage that the attractive force is greater in oil than in air on account of the high dielectric constant of oil.

A combined insulator and pin of one piece of wood was brought out. The wood is thoroughly impregnated with an insulating compound. Insulators of the above type have been in service on 9,000 and 12,000 volt lines without arcing.

One of the largest turbo-alternators ever built was installed at the Saint Denis power station in Paris, France. The unit is of 25,000 H. P., having a total length of 45 feet, the turbine being 28 feet long and the alternator 17 feet.

Improved electric indicating meters were placed on the market by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which permit a saving of 25 per cent. in the space on the switchboard.

A sub-station where the equipment is started, stopped, and operated by electrical means from the main station without the necessity for the presence of a sub-station attendant was installed by the Detroit Edison Co. This is the first remote controlled sub-station ever built.

Interstate Commerce Law.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The Commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the Commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the Commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The Commission also appoints a Secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act, and also appoints attorneys, examiners, and special agents.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), a Court of Commerce was created with jurisdiction to restrain or enforce orders of the Commission. This court is composed of five judges selected from the Circuit Court judges of the United States, and the amendment contains specific provisions as to jurisdiction and procedure. Telegraph, telephone and cable companies are made subject to the Commission. The jurisdiction of the Commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. (See Index for "United States Commerce Court.") An important section authorizes the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the Commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the Commission and such other reports as the Commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the Commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsoever in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the Commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance act," provides that within specified periods railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand-holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes. The act directs the Commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The Commission is authorized to, from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards and grab irons, and the Commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location and manner of application of appliances.

The act of June 1, 1898, concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employés, known as the "Arbitration act," directs the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies and their employés. Every agreement of arbitration made under the act must be forwarded to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of that Commission. When the agreement of arbitration is signed by employés individually instead of a labor organization, the act provides, if various specified conditions have been complied with, that the Chairman of the Commission shall, by notice in writing, fix a time and place for the meeting of the Board of Arbitrators. If the two arbitrators chosen by the parties fail to select

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW—*Continued.*

a third within five days after the first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor.

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers, and to its employés while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior Accident Reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the Commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employés engaged in, or connected with, the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 23, 1908, by section 16 thereof, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission limited control over the street railroads in the District of Columbia.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violation of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the Commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of bookkeeping for the gas and electric companies of the District of Columbia.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the Commission to enforce certain provisions, compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers ond appurtenances thereto.

The Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, amends sections 5 and 6 of the act to regulate Commerce by conferring upon the Commission jurisdiction to enforce a provision prohibiting a railroad company subject to the act, after July 1, 1914, from owning, leasing, operating, controlling or having any interest in water carriers operating through the Panama Canal or elsewhere; gives the Commission power to establish physical connection between the lines of a rail carrier and the dock of a water carrier; authorizes the Commission to establish through routes and joint rates over rail and water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such rail and water routes shall be operated; authorizes the Commission to establish maximum proportional rates by rail to and from ports to which traffic is brought by water carriers; authorizes the Commission, where a rail carrier has entered into arrangements with a water carrier operating from a port in the United States to a foreign country, for the handling of through business, to require the railway company to enter into similar arrangements with other water lines.

The Post-Office Appropriation act of August 24, 1912, empowers the Commission to co-operate with the Postmaster-General in reforming, from time to time, the classification, weight limit, rates, zones, or conditions, in order to promote the parcels post service created by the act, and requires the Commission to furnish data to a Congressional committee appointed to investigate the subject of a general parcels post.

Census Report on Shipbuilding in the United States.

THE Census Office has reported the following statistics of shipbuilding in the United States, according to the Thirteenth Census. The figures are for 1909 compared with those of 1904.

	General Summary.			Government Establishments.		
	Census.		P. C. of Increase, 1904 to 1909.*	Census.		P. C. of Increase, 1904 to 1909.
	1909.	1904.		1909.	1904.	
Number of establishments.	1,353	1,097	23	.....	.....	..
Capital	$126,118,000	$121,624,000	4	.....	.....	..
Cost of materials used	$31,214,000	$37,463,000	—17	$9,526,000	$6,732,000	42
Salaries and wages	$29,303,000	$32,581,000	—10	$15,317,000	$10,422,000	47
Salaries	$4,035,000	$3,340,000	21	$2,647,000	$699,000	279
Wages	$25,268,000	$29,241,000	—14	$12,670,000	$9,723,000	30
Miscellaneous expenses	$7,004,000	$5,256,000	33	$1,029,000	$112,000	819
Value of work done	$73,360,000	$82,769,000	—11	$25,872,000	$17,265,000	50
Value added by manufacture (work done less cost of materials)	$42,146,000	$45,306,000	— 7	$16,346,000	$10,533,000	55
Employés:						
Number of salaried officials and clerks	2,980	2,480	20	1,888	567	233
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year	40,506	50,754	—20	14,540	12,204	19
Primary horsepower	88,063	78,127	13	.....	.....	..

* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

THE following are the clauses of the acts approved June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910, to amend the act of 1887 and other acts amendatory thereof entitled "An act to Regulate Commerce," which specifically relate to the construction of switches, filing of schedules of rates and fares, prohibition of discriminations and rebates and hearing of complaints and remedial action thereon by the Interstate Commerce Commission, etc.

SWITCH CONNECTIONS.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability, without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper.

FILING OF SCHEDULES OF RATES.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares, and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by railroad, by pipe line, or by water when a through route and joint rate have been established. If no joint rate over the through route has been established, the several carriers in such through route shall file, print, and keep open to public inspection, as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force, and shall also state separately all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the commission may require, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed and any rules or regulations which in anywise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares, and charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper, or consignee. The commission may suspend new rates or regulations before they become effective for a period not exceeding ten months, pending investigation.

DISCRIMINATION FORBIDDEN.

No carrier, unless otherwise provided by this act, shall engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or property, as defined in this act, unless the rates, fares, and charges upon which the same are transported by said carrier have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this act; nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such tariffs than the rates, fares, and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, and charges so specified, nor extend to any shipper or person any privileges or facilities in the transportation of passengers or property, except such as are specified in such tariffs.

REBATES.

The wilful failure upon the part of any carrier subject to said acts to file and publish the tariffs or rates and charges as required by said acts, or strictly to observe such tariffs until changed according to law, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the corporation offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars for each offence, and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to offer, grant, or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect to the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier, as is required by said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, or whereby any other advantage is given or discrimination is practised. Every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, who shall, knowingly, offer, grant, or give, or solicit, accept, or receive any such rebates, concession, or discrimination shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That any person, or any officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, or the act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Any person, corporation, or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or foreign country, who shall knowingly by employé, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property, as fixed by the schedules of rates provided for in this act, shall in addition to any penalty provided by this act forfeit to the United States, a sum of money three times the amount of money so received or accepted, and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and the Attorney-General of the United States is authorized and directed, whenever he has reasonable grounds to believe that any such person, corporation, or company has knowingly received or accepted from any such common carrier any sum of money or other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset as aforesaid, to institute in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, a civil action to collect the said sum or sums so forfeited as aforesaid; and in the trial of said action all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action may be included therein, and the amount recovered shall be three times the total amount of money, or three times the total value of such consideration, so received or accepted, or both, as the case may be.

REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES—*Continued.*

LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE.

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, however, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the Commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: Provided, further, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the Commission.

Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.

HEARING OF COMPLAINTS.

Whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the Commission on its own initiative (either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever), the Commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classifications, regulations, or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act are unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is just, fair and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the Commission finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation or transmission in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. Burden of proof to show reasonableness of increased rates is on carrier.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THROUGH ROUTES AND JOINT RATES.

The Commission may also, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish through routes and joint classifications, and may establish joint rates as the maximum to be charged and may prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, whenever the carriers themselves shall have refused or neglected to establish voluntarily such through routes or joint classifications or joint rates; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The Commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character, nor shall the Commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare, or charge when the transportation is wholly by water.

RIGHT OF SHIPPERS TO DESIGNATE ROUTING OF SHIPMENTS.

In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm, or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: Provided, however, That the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine, where competing lines of railroads constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported.

COMMODITIES CLAUSE.

From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

COURT OF COMMERCE.

The Mann-Elkins law, of June 18, 1910, created a Court of Commerce, which has jurisdiction to restrain or enforce orders of the Commission. This court is composed of five Circuit Court Judges of the United States, and the amendment contains specific provision as to jurisdiction and procedure. An important section authorizes the President to appoint a special Commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. (Pending new legislation by Congress this court will expire on March 4, 1913.)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; Franklin K. Lane, of California; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky; Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin; John H. Marble, of California, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Alabama Railroad Commission—Montgomery. Chas. Henderson, President, Troy; Leon McCord, Albertville; Frank N. Julian, Tuscumbia; S. P. Kennedy, Secretary, Montgomery.

Arizona Railway Commission—Phoenix. Corporation Commission of Arizona.

Arkansas Railroad Commission—Little Rock. R. P. Allen, Chairman; Geo. W. Bellamy, Wm. F. McKnight; Wm. E. Floyd, Secretary.

California Railroad Commission—San Francisco. John M. Eshleman, President; H. D. Loveland, Alexander Cordon, Max Thelen; E. O. Edgerton, Chas. R. Detrick, Secretary.

Colorado Railroad Commission—Denver. A. P. Anderson, President; Sheridan S. Kendall; D. H. Staley, Secretary.

Connecticut Railroad Commissioners—Hartford. Richard T. Higgins, Chairman Winsted; T. B. Ford, Bridgeport, John H. Hale, S. Glastonbury; Henry F. Billings, Secretary, Hartford.

Florida Railroad Commissioners—Tallahassee. R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch; Royal C. Dunn; J. Will Yon, Secretary.

Georgia Railroad Commission—Atlanta. C. M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillyer, Paul B. Trammell, Dalton; J. A. Perry, Lawrenceville; Joseph F. Gray, Savannah; Campbell Wallace, Secretary.

Idaho—S. D. Taylor, State Auditor, Boisé City. Secretary State Board of Equalization.

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission—O. F. Berry, Chairman, Carthage; B. A. Eckhart, Chicago; J. A. Willoughby, Belleville; Wm. Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield.

Indiana Railroad Commissioners—Indianapolis. Wm. J. Wood, Chairman; John F. McClure, Frank E. Payne; Jos. L. Reilly, Secretary.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners—Des Moines. N. S. Ketchum, Chairman; C. Thorne, David J. Palmer; Geo. L. McCaughan, Secretary.

Kansas Railroad Commission—Topeka. George Plumb, Chairman; John T. White, F. J Ryan; W. G. Grice, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission—Frankfort. Laurence B. Finn, Chairman, Franklin; Wm. F. Klair, Lexington; H. G. Garrett, Winchester; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

Louisiana Railroad Commission—Baton Rouge. J. J. Meredith, Chairman, Columbia; Henry B. Schrieber, New Orleans; Shelby Taylor, Crowley; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

Maine Railroad Commissioners—Augusta. Elmer P. Spofford, Chairman, Deer Isle; John A. Jones, Lewiston; Frank Keizer, Rockland; Geo. F. Giddings, Clerk, Augusta.

Maryland Public Service Commission—Baltimore. Philip D. Laird, Chairman; J. W. Hering, E. Clay Timanus.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners—Boston. Frederick J. Macleod, Chairman, Cambridge; Clinton White, Melrose; George W. Bishop, Newtonville; Charles E. Mann, Clerk, Malden.

Michigan Railroad Commission—Lansing. C. L. Glasgow, Chairman; G. W. Dickinson, Lawton T. Hemans; Willard N. Sweeney, Sec'tary.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission—St. Paul. Ira B. Mills, Chairman; C. E. Elmquist, C. F. Staples; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

Mississippi Railroad Commission—Jackson. F. M. Sheppard, President, Richton; Geo. R. Edwards, McCool; W. B. Wilson, Corinth; James Galceran, Secretary.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jefferson City. H. R. Oglesby, Chairman; John A. Knott, F. A. Wightman; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

Montana Railroad Commission—Helena. B. T. Stanton, Chairman; Dan Boyle, E. A. Morley; R. F. McLaren, Secretary.

Nebraska State Railway Commission—Lincoln. H. J. Winnett, Chairman; H. T. Clarke, Jr., Thos. L. Hall; A. B. Allen, Secretary.

Nevada—Carson City. H. F. Bartine, Chief Commissioner; W. H. Simmons, J. F. Shaughnessy; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission—Concord. Edward C. Niles, Chairman; John E. Benton, Clerk; Thos. W. D. Worthen.

New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners—Trenton. Robert Williams, President; Thos. J. Hillery, W. Moore Daniels; A. N. Barber, Secretary.

New York Public Service Commission—First District—(Greater New York) New York City—Wm. R. Willcox, Chairman; Geo. V. S. Williams, J. Sergeant Cram, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis; T. H. Whitney, Secretary. Second District—(all of State outside Greater New York), Albany, N. Y. Frank W. Stevens, Chairman; John B. Olmsted, Winfield A. Huppuch, James E. Sague, Martin S. Decker; J. S. Kennedy, Secretary.

North Carolina Corporation Commission—Raleigh. Franklin McNeill, Chairman; Edward L. Travis, Wm. T. Lee; A. J. Maxwell, Secretary.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads—Bismarck. W. H. Stutsman, President, Mandan; O. P. N. Anderson, Starkweather; W. H. Mann, New Salem; Thomas Hall, Secretary.

Ohio Railroad Commission—Columbus O. P. Gothlin, Chairman; O. H. Hughes, J. C. Sullivan; C. A. Radcliffe, Secretary.

Oklahoma Corporation Commission—Oklahoma City. J. E. Love, Chairman, Woodward; A. P. Watson, Shawnee; Geo. A. Henshaw, Madill; J. H. Hyde, Secretary.

Oregon Railroad Commission—Salem. Clyde B. Aitchison, Chairman; Thos. K. Campbell, Frank J. Miller; H. H. Corey, Secretary.

Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission—Harrisburg. Nathaniel Ewing, Chairman; Samuel W. Pennypacker; Milton J. Brescht; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

Rhode Island Railroad Commission—Providence. J. P. Burlingame; D. J. White, Deputy, East Greenwich.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners—Columbia. B. L. Caughman, Chairman, Columbia; John G. Richards, Jr., Liberty Hill; G. McD. Hampton, Columbia; J. P. Darby, Secy., Columbia.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners—Pierre. George Rice, Chairman, Flandreau; F. C. Robinson, Groton; W. G. Smith, Sidney; T. E. Cassill, Secretary.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners—Nashville. B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Frank Avent, H. H. Hannah; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

Texas Railroad Commission—Austin Allison Mayfield, Chairman; John L. Worthan, W. D. Williams; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

Vermont Public Service Commission—Newport. J. W. Redmond, Chairman, Newport; Wm. R. Warner, Vergennes; S. H. Jackson, Barre; R. W. Spear, Clerk, Newport.

Virginia State Corporation Commission—Richmond. Robert R. Prentis, Chairman, Richmond; William F. Rhea, J. R. Wingfield; R. T. Wilson, Clerk.

Washington—Olympia. George A. Lee, Chairman; Harry E. Wilson, J. S. Jones; Frank M. Larned, Secretary.

West Virginia—Fred O. Blue, State Tax Commissioner, Charleston.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission—Madison. John H. Roemer, Chairman; David Harlowe, Halford Erickson; John M. Winterbotham, Secretary.

Wyoming Board of Equalization—Cheyenne. John L. Baird, President; Robert B. Forsyth, Secretary; Frank L. Haux.

Railroad Statistics.

MILEAGE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND TRAFFIC OF SURFACE STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This table was compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1912."

Mileage of Railroads	244,089.14
Second Tracks and Sidings	114,940.89
Total Track	359,030.03
Locomotives	65,310
Cars, Passenger	40,430
" Baggage, Mail, etc	13,477
" Freight	2,354,682
Total Revenue Cars	2,408,589
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$8,582,463,256
Bonded Debt§	10,989,608,551
Unfunded Debt†	418,122,751
Current Accounts	1,139,377,126
Sinking and Other Funds	230,573,472
Total Liabilities	$21,360,145,156
Assets.	
Cost of Railroad and Equipment	$15.872.462.792
Other Investments	4,551,785,530
Sundry Assets‡	348,227,510
Current Accounts	1,743,499,260
Total Assets	$22,515,975,092
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$1,155,829,936

Miles of Railroad Operated	246,655.78
Passenger Train Mileage	581,719,379
Freight " "	641,245,763
Mixed " "	32,286,740
Total	1,255,251,882
Passengers Carried	1,019,658,605
Passenger Mileage	33,565,339,282
Tons of Freight Moved	1,817,562,049
Freight Mileage	258,599,943,687
Traffic Earnings.	
Passengers	$674,841,040
Freight	1,933,159,324
Miscellaneous	240,468,601
Total Traffic Revenue	$2,848,468,965
Net Earnings	$903.219.137
Other Receipts	182,732,458
Total Available Revenue	$1,085,951,595
Deductions.	
Interest on Bonds	$352,858,616
Other Interest	24,827,299
Dividends on Stock	283,008,634
Miscellaneous	84,685,653
Rentals—Interest	25,114,863
Dividends	29,231,227
Miscellaneous	44,389,779
Taxes	113,713,661
Total Deductions	$957,829,732
Surplus	$128,121,863

§ Including real estate mortgages, equipment, trust obligations, etc. †Including, in 1910 and 1911, appropriated surplus. ‡ Including, in 1910 and 1911, deferred debit items.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1911.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Capital Stock.	Bonded Debt.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Interest on Bonds.	Dividends Paid (Dollars).
1901	195,886	$5,978,796,249	$6,035,469,741	$1,612,448,826	$520,294,727	$261,645,714	156,887,283
1902	197,381	6,078,290,596	6,465,290,839	1,720,814,900	560,026,277	263,237,451	178,200,752
1903	206,876	6,355,207,335	6,722,216,517	1,908,857,826	592,508,512	278,101,828	190,674,415
1904	211,074	6,477,045,374	7,475,840,203	1,977,638,713	639,240,027	275,800,200	211,522,166
1905	212,624	6,741,956,825	7,821,243,106	2,112,197,770	685,464,488	270,315,290	203,675,622
1906	218,476	7,106,408,976	7,851,107,778	2,346,640,286	790,187,712	309,538,574	253,340,925
1907	225,227	7,458,126,785	9,043,286,284	2,602,757,503	833,339,600	319,119,407	278,345,593
1908	228,285	7,641,913,086	8,788,518,045	2,407,019,810	717,802,167	371,390,070	267,574,060
1909	234,885	8,030,680,963	9,118,103,813	2,513,212,763	852,153,280	353,162,228	295,362,049
1910	239,991	8,380,819,190	9,600,634,906	2,804,580,969	919,060,312	364,232,495	305,399,797
1911	244,089	8,582,463,256	10,989,608,551	2,848,468,965	903,219,137	377,973,479	316,402,684

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year.	Mileage on June 30, of Years Mentioned.				Miles of Line per 100 Sq. Miles.*	Miles of Line per 10,000 Inhabitants.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.‡	Increase Over Preceding Year.		
1911§	242,885.39	1,294.25	244,179.64	3,886.25	8.21	**26.10
1910§	238,551.73	1,741.66	240,293.39	3,459.32	8.08	†26.13
1909§	234,764.44	2,069.63	236,834.07	3,366.23	7.97	†26.21
1908§	231,333.02	2,134.82	233,467.84	3,516.65	7.86	†26.30
1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19	5,588.02	7.74	†26.38
1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17	6,262.13	7.55	†26.22
1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4,196.70	7.34	†25.97
1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34	5,927.12	7.20	†25.96
1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22	5,505.37	7.00	†25.74
1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82	†25.57

* On basis of 2,973,890 square miles for 1910, and 2,970,038 square miles for previous years, which "covers land surface" only, and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. † Based on an average annual increase of 1,597,769, the population of the United States being 75,994,575 in 1900, and 91,972,266 in 1910 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad). ‡ Excludes mileage in Alaska and Hawaii, which in 1911 was 403.98 (unofficial) and 175.76 miles respectively. § Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies.

** On basis of 93,572,266, population for 1911, which is reached by adding to the population in 1910, 91,972,266 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad), an estimated annual increase of 1,600,000 for 1911.

Principal Railroad Systems of United States and Canada

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. System.—"Santa Fe." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$107,752,359 Operating expenses 71,273,303 Net earnings.....$36,479,157 Other income..... 2,569,968 Total net income.$39,049,125 Total payments..... 38,962,719 Surplus..... $86,406	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry., 7,549.69 m.; Rio Grande & El Paso R. R., 20.21 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Ry., 1,576.59 m.; Eastern Ry. of New Mexico, 225.21 m.; Pecos & Northern Texas Ry., 302.25 m.; Pecos River R. R., 54.24 m.; Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix Ry., 364.24 m.; Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, 124.92 m.; Texas & Gulf Ry., 96.14 m.; Gulf & Interstate Ry. of Texas, 71.97 m.; Concho, San Saba & Llano Valley R. R., 60.15 m. Total mileage, 10,445.61. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Storey, Jr., G. T. Nicholson, W. E. Hodges, Chicago, Ill.; General Managers, C. W. Kouns, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. G. Pettibone, Galveston, Tex.; F. C. Fox, Amarillo, Tex.; Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kan.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$31,622,449 Operating expenses 20,447,539 Net earnings.....$11,174,910 Other income ..... 3,227,719 Total net income.$14,402,629 Total payments.... 10,460,388 Surplus..... $3,942,241	Virginia, 139.72 m.; North Carolina, 1,029.95 m.; South Carolina, 878.31 m.; Georgia, 718.44 m.; Florida, 1,552.62 m.; Alabama, 248.68 m. Total mileage, 4,567.72. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, T. M. Emerson; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.; 3d Vice-President, J. R. Kenly; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C.; New York Offices, 71, 407, and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$89,968,130 Operating expenses 64,737,506 Net earnings.....$25,230,624 Other income..... 4,896,598 Total net income.$30,127,222 Total payments.... 28,783,376 Surplus..... $1,343,846	Lines included in income account, 4,433.74 m.; mileage not operated, 35.86. Total mileage, 4,469.60. EXPRESS Co.—United States.	President, Daniel Willard, 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, George M. Shriver; 3d Vice-President, A. W. Thompson; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Freight Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight; Manager Passenger Traffic, O. P. McCarty; General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 379 Broadway, 17 State St.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $3,345,240 Operating expenses 2,148,672 Net earnings..... $1,196,568 Other income..... 150,580 Total net income.$1,347,148 Total payments.... 1,283,591 Surplus..... $63,557	Aroostook Jct. to Caribou, 155.13 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76.13 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.87 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.40 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 48 m.; So. Lagrange to Packards, 27.96 m.; Van Buren to Fort Kent, 43.72 m.; branches and spurs, 81.54 m. Total mileage, 630.52. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, F. W. Cram; Vice-President, Percy R. Todd. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston and Albany R. R. [Massachusetts, New York.] *Earnings, expenses, etc., reported by New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.*	Main Line, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., 200 m.; Ware River Br., 49 m.; Athol Br., 45 m.; Pittsfield and North Adams Br., 19 m.; Hudson and Chatham Br., 17 m.; Milford Br., 12 m.; Webster Br., 11 m.; other branches, 39 m. Total mileage, 392. EXPRESS Co.—American.	Vice-President, J. H. Hustis. General Offices, Boston, Mass.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Boston and Maine Railroad. [New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$45,990,363 Operating expenses 35,087,295 Net earnings.....$10,903,068 Other income..... 999,288 Total net income.$11,902,356 Total payments ... 12,380,060 Deficit.....$477,704	Main Lines (Boston to Portland, via Dover), 115.52 m. (Boston to Portland, via Portsmouth); 108.74 m.; Jewett, Me., to Intervale, N. H., 73.37 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 150.78 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Sherbrooke, P. Q., 145.20 m.; N. Cambridge to Northampton, Mass., 95.69 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Keene, N. H., 74 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 253.01 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m.; branches, 929.52 m. Total mileage, 2,291.02. Express Co's—American; National.	President, Charles S. Mellen; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Byrnes, W. F. Berry, W. J. Hobbs, H. J. Horn and E. H. McHenry; Freight Traffic Manager, A. S. Crane, General Passenger Agent, C. M. Burt; General Superintendent, C. E. Lee. General Offices, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$9,542,367 Operating expenses 6,464,228 Net earnings.....$3,078,139 Other income..... 779,586 Total net income.$3,857,725 Total payments.... 3,351,395 Surplus.....$506,330	Main Line and branches, 356.22 m.; leased lines, 87.28 m.; trackage rights, 126.32 m. Total mileage, 569.82. Express Co.—American.	President, Wm. T. Noonan; Vice-Presidents, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York and W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; General Manager, T. F. Brennan; Secretary, Ernest Iselin, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$16,360,712 Operating expenses 11,168,644 Net earnings.....$5,192,068 Total payments.... 4,577,022 Surplus.....$615,046	Total mileage, 4,044. Express Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D.D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings....$123,319,541 Operating expenses 80,021,298 Net earnings.....$43,298,243 Other income..... 1,104,448 Total net income.$44,402,691 Total payments.... 26,842,171 Surplus.....$17,560,520	Atlantic Div., 771.0 m.; Eastern Div., 1,581.4 m.; Ontario Div., 1,405.8 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1,102.7 m.; Manitoba Div., 2,427.5 m.; Saskatchewan Div., 2,021.7 m.; Alberta Div., 2,015.4 m.; British Columbia Div., 1,222.8 m. Total mileage, 12,548.3. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,903 miles. Steamship lines: Vancouver, B. C., to Japan, China, Honolulu, H. I., Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.; Slocan Lake Line; Upper Lake Line; Lake Okanagan Line; Columbia and Kootenay Line; Atlantic Ocean—Liverpool to Montreal. Express Co.—Dominion.	President, Thomas G. Shaughnessy; Vice-Presidents, D. McNicoll, George Bury, Winnipeg, Man., L. G. Ogden, G. M. Bosworth; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$14,000,743 Operating expenses 9,923,262 Net earnings.....$4,077,481 Other income..... 707,359 Total net income..$4,784,840 Total payments..... 3,118,647 Surplus.....$1,666,193	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 178 m.; other branches, 551.9 m. Total mileage, 1,915.9. Express Co.—Southern.	President, C. H. Markham, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Lawton and W. A. Winburn; General Manager, T. S. Moise; Secretary, Chas. F. Groves; General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Offices, 501 Fifth Ave. and 291 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$27,828,690 Operating expenses 17,285,582 Net earnings.....$10,543,108 Other receipts..... 2,200,128 Total net income.$12,743,236 Total payments... 10,026,579 Surplus.....$2,716,657	New York to Scranton, 191.67 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.12 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 22.98 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 111.09 m.; New Jersey Southern Div. 175.86 m.; Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 24.47 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 669.43. Express Co's—United States. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, R. W. De Forest; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Besler; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$4,435 832 Operating expenses. 3,596,808 Net earnings.....$839,024 Other income..... 42,205 Total net income. $881,229 Total payments..... 868,276 Surplus.....$12,953	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Co.—American; Canadian; National.	President, E. H. Fitzhugh; General Manager, G. C. Jones. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway, 82 Wall Street.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$34,289,869 Operating expenses 22,635,681 Net earnings.....$11,654,188 Other income..... 1,808,562 Total net income $13,462,750 Total payments..... 12,328,171 Surplus.....$1,134,579	Main Line, 949.5 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 833.2 m. Total mileage, 2,315.3. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, Henry T. Wickham; F. M. Whitaker and M. J. Caples; Secretary, Jas. Steuart Mackie, New York; General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 71 and 1218 Broadway.
Chicago and Alton R.R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$14,592,519 Operating expenses 10,446,635 Net earnings.....$4,145,884 Other income..... 713,396 Total net income..$3,432,488 Total payments... . 3,683,478 Deficit..... $250,990	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.94 m.; Pequot Line, 26.91 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 81.95 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 55.69 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville, 110.41 m.; Eldred to Barnett Junction, 48.62 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 251.85 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 92.54 m. Total mileage, 998.09. Express Co.—American; National.	President, B. A. Worthington; Vice-President, F. H. Davis, New York; General Traffic Manager, George A. Blair; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 60 Wall Street and 866 Broadway.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$15,215,513 Operating expenses 10,899,752 Net earnings.....$4,315,761 Other income..... 829,192 Total net income..$5,144,953 Total payments. .. 5,040,007 Surplus..... $104,946	Now part of "St. Louis & San Francisco R. R."	President, B. L. Winchell; Vice-President & General Manager, W. J. Jackson; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Hillard, New York, W. B. Biddle, O. S. Lyford and A. S. Greig; Secretary, J. S. Ford. General Offices, Chicago; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway. — "The Northwestern Line." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912.* Total earnings.....$73,698,591 Operating expenses 52,701,843 Net earnings.....$20,996,748 Other income..... 3,253,777 Total net income.$24,250,525 Total payments.... 23,682,809 Surplus..... $567,716	Wisconsin Div., 338.45 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 331.47 m.; Galena Div., 497.98 m.; East Iowa Div., 346.66 m.; West Iowa Div., 222.80; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 323.11 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Sioux City Div., 456.70 m.; Madison Div., 696.01 m.; Lake Shore Div., 386.71 m.; Ashland Div., 668.25 m.; Peninsula Div., 460.33 m.; Minnesota Div., 499.88; Dakota Div., 841.85 m.; Eastern Div., 897.41 m.; Black Hills Div., 609.27. Total mileage, 7,960.45. Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry., 1,744.39 m. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Gardner; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, S. A. Lynde, New York City; Vice-Presidents, H. R. McCullough and R. H. Aishton; General Manager, W. D. Cantillon; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, A. C. Johnson. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 and 1282 Broadway.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.— "Burlington Route." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$88,272,208 Operating expenses. 59,541,926 Net earnings.....$28,730,282 Other income..... 453,271 Total net income $29,183,553 Total payments.....26,033,674 Surplus..... $3,149,879	Lines in Illinois, 1,730.88 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.02 m.; in Minnesota, 38.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,438.45 m.; in Missouri, 1,133.27 m.; in Nebraska, 2,872.71 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429.33 m.; in Montana, 183.83 m.; in South Dakota, 281.27 m.; in Wyoming, 482.75 m. Total mileage, 9,074.10. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Darius Miller; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, C. G. Burnham, T. S. Howland, and W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.

*Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago Great Western Railroad. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $12,795,242 Operating expenses 10,006,233 Net earnings..... $2,789,009 Other income..... 124,816 Total net income. $2,913,825 Total payments.... 2,730,216 Surplus..... .... $183,609	Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.28 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 351.38 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 101.02 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 262.94 m.; De Kalb Br., 6.08 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.7 m.; Mantorville Br., 7 m.; Lehigh Br., 12.92 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 208.23 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 55.7 m.; other branches, 40.72 m. Total mileage, 1,488.97. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; General Manager, W. A. Garrett; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall, General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 396 Broadway.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $6,503,652 Operating expenses 4,775,212 Net earnings..... $1,728,440 Other income..... 199,523 Total net income. $1,927,963 Total payments... 1,518,803 Surplus..... $409,160	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 60 m.; Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Br., 55 m.; French Lick Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 583.7 Express Co.—American.	President, F. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, M. F. Plant, New York, and E. C. Field, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, A. H. Westfall, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. [South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $16,132,612 Operating expenses 9,512,027 Net earnings .... $6,620,585 Other income..... 1,288,321 Total net income. $7,908,906 Total payments.... 8,060.444 Deficit..... $151,538	Mobridge, S. Dak., to Tacoma, Wash., 1,411 m.; Lewiston Br., 63 m.; Elk River Br., 72 m.; Hoquiam Br., 95 m.; Moreau River Line, 55 m.; New England Br., 134 m.; Tacoma Eastern R.R., 73 m. Total mileage, 1,903. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co. This road is controlled by Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	President, H. R. Williams, Seattle, Wash.; Vice-Presidents, E. D. Sewall, Chicago, Ill.; A. M Ingersoll, Tacoma, Wash.; Traffic Manager, R. M. Calkins, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis. General Offices, Seattle, and Tacoma, Wash., and Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $63,122,743 Operating expenses 47,743,156 Net earnings..... $15,379,587 Other income..... 7,613,416 Total net income. $22,993.003 Total payments.... 13,062,556 Surplus..... $9,930,447	Lines in Illinois, 415.03 m.; in Wisconsin, 1,783.05 m.; in Iowa, 1,871.13 m.; in Minnesota, 1,244.90 m.; in North Dakota, 153.31 m.; in South Dakota, 1,529.66 m.; in Missouri, 140.27 m.; in Michigan, 159.05 m. Total mileage, 7,296.40. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Chairman, Roswell Miller, New York; President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, E. W. McKenna, J. H. Hiland, E. S. Keeley, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.; Assistant Secretary, C. B. Ferry, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Offices, 42, 381 and 1200 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $64,712,853 Operating expenses 46,759,494 Net earnings..... $17,953.359 Other income..... 686,791 Total net income $18,640,150 Total payments.... 18,533,514 Surplus..... $106,636	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.19 m.; Davenport-Terral, 832.38 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.33 m.; Keokuk-Des Moines, 162.40 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.62 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.40 m.; Haskell-Eunice, 303.04 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 298.50 m.; Texas-New Mexico State Line to Santa Rosa, 111.50 m.; Texas-New Mexico State Line to Tucumcari, 41 46 m.; other lines and branches, 2,855.91 m. Total mileage, 7,566.05. Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, 475.61 m. Express Co.—United States.	President, H. U. Mudge; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Gorman, A. C. Ridgway, J. Sebastian, E. S. Moore; Vice-President and Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Managers, Wm. Whitenton, Des Moines, Ia.; A. E. Sweet, Topeka, Kans.; C. W. Jones, Ft. Worth, Tex. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 Broadway.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings..... $9,570,281 Operating expenses 7,398,588 Net earnings..... $2,171,693 Other income..... 114,771 Total net income $2,286,464 Total payments.... 2,947,510 Deficit..... $661,046	Main line and branches, 1,014.6 m. Express Co.—United States.	President, Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Geo. F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, C. W. Woolford, Baltimore, Md.; Freight Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas; General Passenger Agent, W. B. Calloway; General Manager. W. C. Loree, General Offices, Cincinnati, O.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. "Big Four Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings.....$30,787,542 Operating expenses 22,641,106 Net earnings..... $8,146,436 Other income..... 707,731 Total net income $8,854,167 Total payments.... 7,552,552 Surplus..... $1,301,615	Cleveland Div., 340.94 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2.02 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 365.76 m.; St. Louis Div., 317.94 m.; Chicago Div., 318.02 m.; Cairo Div., 306.84 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 352 m.; White Water Div., 70.06 m.; Michigan Div., 361.33 m.; Kankakee & Seneca Div., 42 m.; Cincinnati Northern R.R. 206.10 m. Total mileage, 2,623.12. This road is now part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; A. H. Smith, Chicago; General Manager, J. Q. Van Winkle; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.
Colorado and Southern Railway. [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$15,824,064 Operating expenses 10,334,111 Net earnings..... $5,489,953 Other income..... 645,220 Total net income $6 135,173 Total payments.... 5,619,179 Surplus..... $515,994	Pueblo Dist., 134.05 m.; Trinidad Dist., 115.33 m.; New Mexico Dist., 150.15 m.; Clear Creek Dist., 66.10 m.; Ft. Collins Dist., 178.01 m.; Platte Cañon Dist., 106.12 m.; Leadville Dist., 74.36 m.; Gunnison Dist., 163.64 m.; Wyoming Dist., 260.03 m. Total mileage, 1,247.86. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry., 454.14 m. Express Co.—Adams.	President, D. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Parker; Secretary; B. F. James, Assistant Secretary, T. S. Howland, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices 26 Liberty Street and 1184 Broadway. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry.—President, Geo. B. Harris, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $1,830,165 Operating expenses 1,554,965 Net earnings..... $275,200 Other income..... 39,114 Total net income $314,314 Total payments.... 565,737 Deficit..... $251,423	Colorado Springs, Col., to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President and General Manager, Geo. W. Vallery; Vice-President, C. H. Schlacks, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, L. B. Johnson. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street, 165 and 425 Broadway.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $31,631,989 Operating expenses 25,365,295 Net earnings.... $6,168,694 Other income..... 2,538,298 Total net income $10,707,622 Total payments... 9,471,176 Surplus..... $1,236,446	Pennsylvania Div., 128.29 m.; Saratoga Div., 283.38 m.; Champlain Div., 230.69 m.; Susquehanna Div., 235.24 m. Total mileage, 877.60. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; 3d Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, Albany, N. Y.; New York Office, 32 Nassau Street.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.... $35,492,527 Operating expenses 22,994,062 Net earnings..... $12,498,465 Other income..... 4,355,429 Total net income $17,053,894 Total payments.... 15,211,668 Surplus..... $1,842,226	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.33 m.; Morristown Line., 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R., 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 58.37 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; Lackawanna & Montrose R. R., 10.48 m.; Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J., 27.44 m.; other branches, 99.14 m. Total mileage, 985.26. Express Co.—United States.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Loomis, P. J. Flynn and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $23,280,402 Operating expenses 16,984,517 Net earnings..... $6,295,885 Other income ..... 1,745,454 Total net income. $8,041,339 Total payments.... 7,034,420 Surplus..... $1,006,919	Denver to Ogden, 778 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 228.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fé, 125.79 m., Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 132.51 m.; Tintic Branch, 43.75 m.; Provo Cañon Branch, 26 m.; Park City Branch, 32.28 m.; San Pete Valley Branch, 34.63 m.; Morrison Branch, 15.05 m.; other branches, 732.52 m. Total mileage 2,597 13. Express Co.—Globe; Wells Fargo.	Chairman of the Board, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; President, Benjamin F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, Charles H. Schlacks, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-President and General Manager, Ed. L. Brown, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., New York Offices, 165, 299 and 1246 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings..... $1,177,099 Operating expenses 822,399 Net earnings..... $354,700 Other income..... 32,861 Total net income. $387,561 Total payments.... 387,561	Bay City to Cheboygan, 195.15 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.4 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; Hillman Br., 22.40 m.; Ausable Br., 56 m.; logging branches, 58.82 m. Total mileage, 411.46. Express Co.—American.	President, H. K. McHarg, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway. [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $1,762,326 Operating expenses 1,576,654 Net earnings..... $185,672 Other income..... 23,374 Total net income $209,046 Total payments... 1,274,915 Deficit..... $1,065,869	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry., 436 m. Express Co.—American.	Receiver, Geo. P. Johnson; President, E. Zimmerman; Vice-President, F. A. Durban, Zanesville, O.; General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $3,152,475 Operating expenses 2,395,160 Net earnings..... $757,315 Other income..... 42,122 Total net income. $799,437 Total payments..... 1,160,983 Deficit..... $361,546	Main Line, 517.23 m.; other branches, 68.74 m. Total mileage, 585.97. Express Co.—Western. This road is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry.	President, A. B. Eldredge; Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President and General Manager, W. W. Walker, Duluth, Minn.; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Office, 44 Wall Street.
El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $7,613,456 Operating expenses 6,347,669 Net earnings..... $1,265,787 Other income..... 1,021,406 Total net income $2,287,193 Total payments.... 1,399,888 Surplus..... $887,305	Western Div., 383.8 m.; Eastern Div., 518.8 m.; Fairbank to Tucson, 66.88 m.; other branches, 14.3 m. Total mileage, 983.78. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, H. J. Simmons. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Office, 99 John Street.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$56,492,369 Operating expenses 42,508,252 Net earnings.....$13,984,117 Other income..... 4,745,439 Total net income $18,729,556 Total payments.... 15,934,804 Surplus $2,794,752	New York Div., 241.42 m.; Northern R. R. of N. J., 26.05 m.; Greenwood Lake Div., 54.27 m.; Delaware Div., 104.40 m.; Wyoming Div., 92.70 m.; Jefferson Div., 40.84 m.; Susquehanna Div., 159.70 m.; Tioga Div., 64.68 m.; Rochester Div., 144.35 m.; Buffalo Div., 188.17 m.; Allegheny Div., 160.70 m.; Bradford Div., 122.80 m.; Meadville Div., 246.32 m.; Mahoning Div., 164.50 m.; Cincinnati Div., 197.20 m.; Lima Div., 126.60 m.; Chicago Div., 142.97 m. Total mileage, 2,257.67. N. J. & N Y. R. R., 45.80 m. Express Co —Wells Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson and J. C. Stuart, Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] *For 6 mos. ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings..... $1,569,962 Operating expenses 1,287,710 Net earnings..... $282,252 Other income..... 9,099 Total net income $291,351 Total payments ... 375,381 Deficit..... $84,030	Jacksonville to Key West, 522 m.; branch lines, 264 m. Total mileage, 786. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Key West for Havana. Express Co. —Southern.	Chairman of the Board, H. M. Flagler, New York; President, J. R. Parrott; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith, J. E. Ingraham, and W. H. Beardsley; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Office, 26 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings..... $3,210,291 Operating expenses 2,411,840 Net earnings..... $798,451 Other income..... 107,700 Total net income $906,151 Total payments..... 807,314 Surplus..... $98,837	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 307. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Thos. K. Scott. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Georgia Southern and Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $2,447,528 Operating expenses 1,898,421 Net earnings..... $549,107 Other income..... 86,695 Total net income $635,802 Total payments ... 549,656 Surplus..... $86,146	Macon, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga. to Palatka, Fla. Total mileage 395. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. B. Munson; Secretary, R. D. Lankford. New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.; New York Office, 30 Church Street.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $5,182,222 Operating expenses 4,034,118 Net earnings..... $1,148,104 Other income..... 44,626 Total net income. $1,192,730 Total payments..... 1,087,105 Surplus..... $105,625	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 460 m.; Traverse City Div., 26 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.91 m.; Missaukee, Br., 31.94 m.; other branches, 27.16 m. Total mileage, 587.52. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, W. R. Shelby; General Manager, J. H. P. Hughart; Secretary, R. R. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $38,787,835 Operating expenses 28,079,158 Net earnings..... $10,708,677 Other income..... 2,136,605 Total net income $12,845,282 Total payments.... 12,841,941 Surplus..... $3,341	Eastern Div., 938 m.; Ottawa Div., 466 m.; Middle Div., 1,491 m.; Northern Div., 889 m.; Western Div., 973 m. Total mileage, 4,757. Express Co.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., 1,798 m. in operation between Fort William, Ont. and Fitzhugh, Alta., 1,478 m. Balance of road under construction.	President, E. J. Chamberlin; Vice-Presidents, W. Wainwright, M. M. Reynolds, H. G. Kelley, J. E. Dalrymple and R. S. Logan. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Manitoba, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.... $66,313,678 Operating expenses 37,662,547 Net earnings.... $28,651,131 Other income..... 3,707,605 Total net income. $32,358,736 Total payments.... 29,655,462 Surplus $2,703,273	Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 7,487. Express Co.—Great Northern.	President, C. R. Gray; Vice-Presidents, R. I. Farrington and R. A. Jackson; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, J. M. Gruber, General Offices, St. Paul, Minn; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 1184 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $7,303,679 Operating expenses. 4,579,042 Net earnings..... $2,724,637 Other income..... 694,155 Total net income. $3,418,792 Total payments.... 2,357,955 Surplus.. ..... $1,060,837	Toledo to Athens, O., 195.2 m.; River Division (Oldtown to Pomeroy), including Pomeroy Belt Ry., 83 m.; Jackson Branch, 17.3 m.; other branches, 47.5 m. Total mileage, 351.5. Express Co.—American.	President, G. W. Stevens; 1st Vice-President, Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; 2d Vice-President, J. H. Hoyt; 3d Vice-President, F. M. Whitaker; Secretary, J. Steuart MacKie, New York. General Offices, Columbus, Ohio. New York Office, 71 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $5,877,735 Operating expenses 4,938,795 Net earnings..... $938,940 Other income ..... 151,858 Total net income $1,090,798 Total payments.... 1,282,620 Deficit..... $191,821	Main Line, 337.98 m.; Western Br., 115 m.; Waco Br., 55.30 m.; Austin Div., 129.09 m.; Ft. Worth Br., 52.83 m.; Lancaster Br. 4.75 m. Nelleva-Mexia Cut-off. 94.06 m. Total mileage, 789.01. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. B. Scott; Traffic Manager, C. K. Dunlap. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$58,727,272 Operating expenses 48,121,466 Net earnings.....$10,605,806 Other income..... 5,403,584 Total net income.$16,009,390 Total payments.... 12,604,422 Surplus..... $3,404,968	Illinois Central R.R., 2,266.92 m.; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R., 1,294.61 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 760.98 m.; other branches, 440.19 m. Total mileage, 4,762.70. Yazoo and Miss. Val. R.R., 1,373.52 m. Express Co.—American.	President, C. H. Markham; Vice-Presidents, F. B. Bowes, A. G. Hackstaff, New York, and C. F. Parker; Vice-President and General Manager, W. L. Park; Secretary, D. R. Burbank, New York; Asst. Secretary, B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 Broadway, and 501 Fifth Avenue. General Offices Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For year ending March* 31, 1912. Total earnings..... $10,593,785 Operating expenses. 10,591,035 Net earnings..... $2,750 Fixed charges not reported.	Halifax and Montreal Line, 836.34 m.; St. John Br., 89.31 m.; Truro and Sydney Line, 214.27 m.; Oxford and Pictou Br., 69.39 m.; Canada Eastern Br., 124.80 m.; other branches, 114.91 m. Total mileage, 1,449.02. Express Co.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Traffic Manager, E. Tiffin. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
International and Great Northern Railway. [Texas.] No financial report made since the reorganization.	Gulf Div., 408.9 m.; Fort Worth Div., 372.7 m.; San Antonio Div., 422.9 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Thomas J. Freeman, New Orleans, La.; 1st Vice-President, George H. Taylor, New York; 2d Vice-President, Henry Martin; Secretary, A.R. Howard; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Offices, 165 and 290 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway.	Now part of Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $9,272,859 Operating expenses 6,332,838 Net earnings..... $2,940,021 Other income..... 149,171 Total net income.$3,089 192 Total payments.... 3,043,241 Surplus..... $45,951	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Branch, 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Holden and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, G. C. Hand, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo. New York Office, 25 Broad Street. Texarkana and Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings..... $5,420,821 Operating expenses. 4,295,621 Net earnings.. .....$1,125,200 Other income. ..... 119,471 Total net income. $1,244,671 Total payments.... 1,256,895 Deficit..... $12,224	Main Line, 412.8 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div. 158.6 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 104.6 m.; Rushville Br., 24.1 m.; Minster Br., 10 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 161.7 m. Total mileage, 871.8. Express Co.—American. This road is part of New York Central system.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, J. Carstensen, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, New York; A. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, O. General Offices. Grand Central Terminal, New York; Cleveland, O., Indianapolis, Ind., and Chicago, Ill.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings..... $48,938,655 Operating expenses 31,687,313 Net earnings..... $17,251,342 Other income..... 10,224,216 Total net income $27,475,558 Total payments.... 22,206,192 Surplus..... $5,269,366	Eastern Div., 171 m.; Toledo Div., 193 m.; Michigan Div., 407 m.; Western Div., 113 m.; Franklin Div., 245 m.; Detroit Div., 156 m.; Lansing Div., 290 m. Total mileage, 1,575. Express Co.—United States; American. This road is part of New York Central System.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; A. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York, Cleveland, O., and Chicago, Ill.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $36,905,935 Operating expenses 24,720,249 Net earnings..... $12,185,686 Other income..... 1,825,221 Total net income. $14,010,907 Total payments.... 7,538,831 Surplus..... $6,472,076	New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 227.20 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Divs., 197.14 m.; Wyoming Div., 310.76 m.; New York Div., 22.40 m.; Auburn Div., 302.30 m.; Buffalo Div., 331.09 m. Total mileage, 1,390.89. Express Co.—United States.	President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; 3d Vice-President, L. D. Smith; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings..... $10,517,751 Operating expenses 7,903,779 Net earnings..... $2,613,972 Other income..... 1,037,993 Total net income. $3,651,965 Total payments.... 4,109,921 Deficit..... $457,956	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 106.48 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 391.84. Express Co.—Long Island. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $56,211,788 Operating expenses 39,626,327 Net earnings..... $16,585,461 Other income..... 2,436,953 Total net income $19,622,414 Total payments... 9,461,640 Surplus..... $9,560,774	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 186 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Amqui, 307 m.; Lagrange to Lexington, 67 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 486 m.; other branches, 2,698.49 m. Total mileage, 4,740.49. Express Co.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother, Louisville; 2d Vice-President, Wm. J. Dickinson, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton, Louisville. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71 and 291 Broadway.
Maine Central Railroad. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, New Brunswick.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $10,643,051 Operating expenses 7,690,84 Net earnings..... $2,952,20 Other income..... 160,814 Total net income. $3,113,019 Total payments.... 2,586,052 Surplus..... $526,967 Dividends, etc. .. 503,744 Balance..... $ 23,223	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Royal Jct. to Waterville, 72.40 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.38 m.; Woolwich to Rockland, 47.13 m.; Rumford Jct. to Rumford Falls, 52.86 m.; Rumford Falls to Oquossoc, 35.99 m.; Oakland to Kineo Station, 90.61 m.; Newport Jct. to Dover and Foxcroft, 30.77 m.; Burnham Jct. to Belfast, 33.13 m.; Brewer Jct. to Mt. Desert Ferry, 41.13 m.; Washington Jct. to Calais, 102.49 m.; Portland to St. Johnsbury, Vt., 122.01 m. Other branches 240 m. Total mileage, 1,205.80. Express Co.—American.	President, Charles S. Mellen, New Haven, Ct.; Vice-President and General Manager, Morris McDonald. General Offices, Portland, Me.
Michigan Central R.R. [New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings..... $30,772,784 Operating expenses 21,345,617 Net earnings..... $9,427,167 Other income..... 1,170,957 Total net income $10,598,124 Total payments.... 9,606,041 Surplus..... $992,083	Main Line, Buffalo to Chicago, 535.9 m.; Toledo Div., 59.9 m.; St. Clair Div., 66.4 m.; Grand Rapids Div., 94.4 m.; Mackinaw Div., 182.3 m.; Air Line Div., 104.3 m.; Saginaw Div., 115.3 m.; Bay City Div., 108.9 m.; Saginaw Bay and N. W. Div., 27.4 m.; other branches, 510.8 m. Total mileage, 1,804.7. Express Co.—American. This road is part of New York Central System.	Chairman of the Board, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., A. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; John Carstensen, C. F. Daly and A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, S. Dakota, Illinois.] *For year ending June 30, 1912.* Total earnings..... $7,954,115 Operating expenses 6,510,407 Net earnings.. .. $1,443,708 Other income..... 19,501 Total net income. $1,463,209 Fixed charges not reported	St. Paul, Albert Lea and Southern Divs., 271.15 m.; Western and Pacific Divs., 216.07 m.; Southwestern Div., 153.50 m.; Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Div., 156.72 m.; M. D. & P. Div., 229.60 m. Eastern Div., 558.58 m. Total mileage, 1,585.62. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Newman Erb; Vice-Presidents, F. H. Davis and W. G. Bierd; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 299 Broadway.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—"Soo Line." [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.] *For year ending June 30, 1912.* Total earnings..... $26,684,240 Operating expenses 16,223,291 Net earnings. .... $10,460,949 Other income..... 1,099,019 Total net income $11,559,968 Total payments.... 6,831,030 Surplus..... $4,728,938	East of Minneapolis, 710.14 m.; west of St. Paul, 2,224.96 m.; Chicago Division (Wisconsin Central) 1,032.74 m. Total mileage, 3,967.84. Express Co.—Western.	President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 295 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June 30, 1912.* Total earnings..... $28,186,719 Operating expenses 21,205,848 Net earnings..... $6,980,871 Other income..... 356,395 Total net income $7,337,266 Total payments.... 7,320,096 Surplus..... $17,170	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,725 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,245 m.; Galveston, Houston & Henderson R.R., 50 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R.R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 18 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R.R., 10 m. Total mileage, 3,072. Express Co.—American.	General Officers of the System—President, C. A. Schaff; St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, C. Haile, St. Louis, Mo.; General Manager, W. A. Webb, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. N. Whitehead, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—President, C. A. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; General Manager, W. A. Webb, Dallas, Tex.; 2d Vice-President, J. N. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 49 Wall Street, 309 Broadway.
Missouri Pacific System. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June 30, 1912.* (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings..... $54,503,249 Operating expenses 41,280,592 Net earnings.... $13,222,657 Other income..... 2,237,460 Total net income $15,460,117 Total payments... 17,439,208 Deficit..... $1,979,091	Missouri Pacific Ry., 3,918.25 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Ry., 3,315.36 m. Total mileage, 7,233.61. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, B. F. Bush; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Pearson, Frank Jay Gould, New York; M. L. Clardy; O. B. Huntsman, New York; J. M. Johnson, Kingdon Gould, New York; General Manager, J. W. Higgins.; Secretary, A. H. Calef, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 Broadway
Mobile and Ohio R.R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June 30, 1912.* Total earnings..... $11,207,732 Operating expenses 8,167,152 Net earnings..... $3,040,580 Other income..... 229,972 Total net income $3,270,552 Total payments.... 2,900,055 Surplus..... $370,497	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 655.53 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 183 m.; Blocton Br., 13.32 m.; Warrior Southern R.R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7 m.; Mobile and Bay Shore Ry., 38.36 m. Columbus Br., 1.67 m. Total mileage, 944.16. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D.C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, A. W. Mackintosh, New York. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Offices, 30 Church Street and 80 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $12,262,675 Operating expenses. 9,378,871 Net earnings..... $2,883,804 Other income..... 373,220 Total net income $3,257,024 Total payments.... 2,509,847 Surplus $747,177	Main Line, 322.33 m.; McMinnville Br., 33.57 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br., 68.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 34.17 m.; Centreville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.08 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.21 m.; Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R., 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Br., 80.08 m.; Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 36.35 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Br., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage, 1,231.21. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, J. W. Thomas, Jr.; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Ambrose. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn.; New York Office, 71 Broadway. General Offices of Western and Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago R.R. [Alabama, Miss., Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings..... $1,826,135 Operating expenses 1,080,447 Net earnings..... $745,688 Total payments.... 662,124 Surplus..... $83,564	Main Line, 368.58 m.; Hattiesburg Br., 27.20. Other branches 8.06 m. Total mileage, 403.84. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, W. F. Owen; Vice-President, B. L. Winchell, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, H. F. Ricker. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
New York Central and Hudson River R.R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. (For entire system east of Buffalo, except Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & P.R.R.) Total earnings.... $109,157,435 Operating expenses 79,353,675 Net earnings..... $29,803,760 Other income..... 16,236,180 Total net income. $46,039,940 Total payments... 41,871,956 Surplus..... $4,167,984	New York Central and Hudson River R.R., 805.49 m.; West Shore R.R., 479.11 m.; New York and Harlem R. R., 136.48 m.; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., 624.15 m.; Beech Creek R.R., 164.69 m.; Beech Creek Extension R.R., 131.12 m.; Mohawk and Malone Ry., 182.18 m.; New York and Putnam R.R., 58.88 m.; Geneva, Corning & Southern R.R., 231.69 m.; Wallkill Valley R. R., 32.88 m.; other roads, 428.86 m.; New York & Ottawa Line, 126.35 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 292.22 m. Total mileage, 3,785.03. Dunkirk, A. V. and P. R. R., 90.51 m. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; John Carstensen, Ira A. Place, Chas F. Daly; A. H. Smith; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Terminal, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $11,593,474 Operating expenses 8,239,517 Net earnings .... $3,353,957 Other income..... 207,520 Total net income. $3,561,477 Total payments.... 3,122,905 Surplus..... $438,572	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $90,641,905 Operating expenses 59,307,632 Net earnings..... $31,234,273 Other income..... 6,170,935 Total net income. $37,405,208 Total payments.... 37,099,372 Surplus..... $305,836	Shore Line Div., 431.23 m.; Western Div., 351.38 m.; Midland Div., 348.56 m.; Boston Div., 84.26 m.; Providence Div., 318.14 m., Old Colony Div., 462.79 m. Total mileage, 1,996.36. New England Steamship Co. is composed of the Fall River Line, Providence Line, Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, New Haven Line, and Bridgeport Line. Express Co.—Adams and American.	President, Chas. S. Mellen; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Byrnes, Boston; H. M. Kochersperger, E. H. McHenry, E. G. Buckland, B. Campbell, H. J. Horn, L. S. Storrs; Secretary, A. E. Clark. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal.
New York, Ontario and Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $8,720,671 Operating expenses 6,734,679 Net earnings..... $1,985,992 Other income..... 362,917 Total net income- $2,348,909 Total payments.... 1,875,180 Surplus..... $473,729	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 271.75 m.; Delhi Br., 16.84 m.; Wharton Valley R.R., 6.80 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.38 m.; Utica Div., 31.30 m.; Rome Br., 12.78 m.; Scranton Div., 54.05 m.; Ellenville Br., 7.80 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.69 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.14 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.27 m. Mine branches, 19.74 m. Total mileage, 565.61. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Charles S. Mellen, New Haven, Ct.; Vice-President, J. B. Kerr; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.... $3,673,269 Operating expenses 2,417,819 Net earnings..... $1,255,450 Other income... .. 179,070 Total net income. $1,434,520 Total payments.... 1,349,743 Surplus..... $84,777	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 126.23 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 72.86 m.; Middletown Div., 34.15 m. Total mileage 233.24. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson and W. J. Harahan; Vice-President and General Manager, J. C. Stuart; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Norfolk Southern R.R. [Virginia, North Carolina.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.... $3,284,824 Operating expenses. 2,079,324 Net earnings..... $1,205,499 Other income .... 45,781 Total net income $1,251,280 Total payments... 983,176 Surplus..... $268,104	Main Line and branches, 602 m. Express Co.—Southern.	President, ——— ———; Vice-President, Frederick Hoff, New York; Secretary, Morris S. Hawkins; General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 30 Pine Street.
Norfolk and Western Railway. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $39,735,237 Operating expenses 25,669,429 Net earnings..... $14,065,807 Other income..... 1,363,241 Total net income. $15,429,048 Total payments.... 13,008,885 Surplus..... $2,420,163	Norfolk to Columbus, O., 702.62 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.61 m.; Walton Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Vera Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.92 m.; Columbus, Connecting and Terminal R. R., 4.65 m.; branches, 461.40 m. Total mileage, 2,004.38. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson; 1st Vice-President, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, N. D. Maher; 3d Vice-President and Traffic Manager, T. S. Davant; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 40 Exchange Place, 290 and 1245 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry.—"Yellowstone National Park Route." [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $63,423,946 Operating expenses 38,158,517 Net earnings..... $25,265,429 Other income..... 5,344,594 Total net income. $30,610,023 Total payments.... 28,306,209 Surplus..... $2,303,81	Ashland, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Seattle and Sumas, Wash., 2,870.39 m.; other divisions and branches, 4,076.57 m. Total mileage, 6,496.96. This company connects with the Great Northern S. S. Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Blue Funnel Line from Seattle and Tacoma to China, Japan and Manila. Express Co.—Northern.	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-President, Wm. P. Clough, New York; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Hannaford; 3d Vice-President, George T. Slade; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street, 291 and 1244 Broadway.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad. [California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings .... $3,499,099 Operating expenses 2,563,618 Net earnings..... $935,481 Other income ..... 100,463 Total net income. $1,035,944 Total payments.... 774,877 Surplus..... $261,067	San Francisco to Dos Rios—2 lines—330.97 m.; Fort Seward to Trinidad, 94.10 m.; Sausalita to Cazadero, 77.33 m.; Christine to Albion, 25.66 m.; branches, 102.17 m. Total mileage, 464.69. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, A. H. Payson; Vice-President, E. E. Calvin; General Manager, W. S. Palmer; Secretary, G. L. King. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.
Oregon Short Line Railroad. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Lines in Utah, 208.20 m.; in Wyoming, 123.13 m.; in Idaho, 1,059.92 m.; in Montana, 144.35 m.; in Oregon, 110.59 m. Total mileage, 1,646.19. Express Co.—American.	President, A. L. Mohler, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President and General Manager, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Office, 165 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. [Oregon, Washington, Idaho.] Financial report included in Union Pacific R. R. report.	Portland, Ore. to Huntington, 405 m.; Umatilla, Ore., to Spokane, Wash., 294 m.; Portland, Ore. to Seattle, Wash., 176 m.; Other branches, 981 m. Total mileage, 1,856 m. Steamer Lines; Portland to Astoria and Oregon City; Riparia to Lewiston; Lake Point to Harrison. Express Co.—American.	President, J. D. Farrell; Vice-President and General Manager, J. P. O'Brien; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York; Assistant Secretary, A. C. Spencer, Portland, Ore. General Offices, Portland, Ore.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.
Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. (Rail Lines directly operated.) Total earnings....$157,487,412 Operating expenses 113,228,393 Net earnings.... $44,259,019 Other income..... 17,226 474 Total net income $61,485,493 Total payments... 59,780,493 Surplus..... $1,705,000	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,240.42 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 706.63 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 48.57 m.; New Jersey Div., 461.04 m.; Erie Div., 605.28 m.; Northern Central Ry. Div., 462.11 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Div., 693.14 m.; West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Div., 337.56 m.; Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Div., 771.61 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Ry., 87.66 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.15 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R.R., 37.60 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 162.11 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 395.02 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 78.43 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 64.93 m.; Pemberton & Heightstown R. R., 24.37 m.; Philadelphia & Beach Haven R.R., 12.80 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; other branches, 20.11 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,329.54. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 5,174.22 m. Total mileage, 11,503.76. Express Co.—Adams.	President, James McCrea; 1st Vice-President, Samuel Rea; 2d Vice-President, John B. Thayer; 3d Vice-President, Henry Tatnall; 4th Vice-President, W. W. Atterbury; 5th Vice-President, W. Hayward Myers; General Manager, S. C. Long; Secretary, Lewis Neilson. General Offices, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 170, 461 Broadway, 263 Fifth Avenue, and Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street.
Pere Marquette R.R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, Can.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$17,160,480 Operating expenses 13,968,033 Net earnings..... $3,192,447 Other income..... 157,137 Total net income $3,349,584 Total payments.... 5,329,265 Deficit..... $1,979,681	Grand Rapids Div., 576.43 m.; Saginaw-Ludington Div., 472.24 m.; Buffalo Div., 703.27 m.; Petoskey Div., 341.32 m.; Saginaw-Ionia Div., 336.91 m. Total mileage, 2,330.17. Express Co.—United States.	Receivers, F. W. Blair, D. E. Waters, S. M. Felton; General Manager, William Cotter. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$45,571,421 Operating expenses. 28,516,878 Net earnings.....$17,054,543 Total payments.... 17,917,959 Deficit..... $863,416	Reading Div., 390.02 m.; Philadelphia Div., 48.86 m.; New York Div., 155.57 m.; Harrisburg Div., 104.25 m., Shamokin Div. 265.80 m.; Wilmington and Columbia Div., 121.40 m.; other lines operated separately, 498.51 m. Total mileage, 1,584.41. Express Co.—United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, Theodore Voorhees; Secretary, W. R. Taylor. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.
Queen and Crescent System. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.]	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; New Orleans and Northeastern R. R., 196 m.; Alabama and Vicksburg Ry., 142 m.; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Ry., 171 m.; Alabama Great Southern R.R., 309.41 m. Total mileage, 1,156.41. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O. New York Office, 290 Broadway. Alabama Gt. So. R. R.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $3,460,170 Operating expenses 2,567,000 Net earnings..... $893,170 Other income..... 85,948 Total net income . $979,118 Total payments... .. 920,219 Surplus..... $58,899	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Co.—American; National.	President, W. C. Brown, New York; General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal and 1216 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $4,619,502 Operating expenses 3,405,608 Net earnings..... $1,213,894 Other income..... 29,107 Total net income..$1,243,001 Total payments.... 1,154,755 Surplus..... $88,245	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; 2d Vice-President, M. D. Monserrate; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $9,361,098 Operating expenses 7,527,029 Net earnings..... $1,834,069 Other income..... 37,356 Total net income. $1,871,425 Total payments.... 2,912,342 Deficit..... $1,040,917	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 783.7 m.; branches, 316 m. Total mileage, 1,099.7. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, H. C. Nutt; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 20 Exchange Place and 290 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $23,744,447 Operating expenses. 17,926,895 Net earnings..... $5,817,552 Other income..... 151,375 Total net income..$5,968,927 Fixed charges..... 5,069,660 Surplus..... $899,267	First Div., 368.73 m.; Second Div., 493.03 m.; Third Div. 540.97 m.; Fourth Div., 729.61 m.; Fifth Div., 937.78 m. Total mileage, 3,070.12. Express Co.—Southern.	President, N. S. Meldrum; Vice-President and General Manager, C. H. Hix; Vice-President, Charles R. Capps, Norfolk, Va.; Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street and 1184 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company. [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings..... $132,620,539 Operating expenses 89,855,561 Net receipts ...$42,764,978 Other income..... 6,260,840 Total net income $49,025,818 Total payments... 23,304,384 Surplus .....,$25,721,434	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande—Central Pacific Ry., 2,080.17 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 684.73 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 96.72 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,489.49 m. Total mileage, 6,351.11. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co	President, Wm. Sproule; Vice-Presidents, E. O. McCormick, W. F. Herrin and E. E. Calvin; General Manager, W. R. Scott; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 165, 366 and 1158 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$63,590,328 Operating expenses 43,696,236 Net earnings ....$19,894,092 Other income..... 3,644,828 Total net income..$23,538,920 Total payments.... 19,520,792 Surplus..... $4,018,128	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 290.35 m.; Danville Div., 378.97 m.; Richmond Div., 279.15 m.; Norfolk Div., 427.18 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 381.60 m. Total, 1,757.25 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 461.64 m.; Columbia Div., 552.67 m.; Spartanburg Div., 236.84 m.; Charleston Div., 446.57 m. Total, 1,697.72 m. *Middle District;* Total, 1,372.49 m. *Southern District:* Birmingham Div., 349.20 m.; Mobile Div., 570.08 m.; Atlanta Div., 503.71 m.; Columbus Div., 200.28 m. Total, 1,623.27 m. *Western District,* 545.42 m.; Okolona-Big Creek Line, 37.82 m. Total mileage of system, 7,033.97. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D.C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Culp, Washington, D.C.; Vice-President and General Manager, E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-President and Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C.; New York Offices, 30 Church Street.
Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway. [Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings..... $4,837,140 Operating expenses 2,476,258 Net earnings..... $2,360,882 Other income..... 1,094,966 Total net income $3,455,848 Total payments.... 3,780,736 Deficit..... $324,888	Spokane, Wash., to Portland, Ore., 379.22 m.; Willbridge to Holladay, 114.80 m.; branches, 62.05 m. Total mileage, 556.07. Express Co.—North'n; Gt. North'n.	President, J. H. Young. General Offices, Portland, Ore.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway. [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$12,042,542 Operating expenses 8,433,959 Net earnings.....$3,608,583 Other income..... 897,843 Total net income..$4,506,426 Total payments.... 2,888,808 Surplus.....$1,617,618	*St. Louis Southwestern Ry.:* Main Line, 425.9 m.; Cairo-Illmo Br., 28.9 m.; Birds Point Br., 57.7 m.; New Madrid Br., 6.1 m.; Little Rock-Gillett Br., 85.8 m.; Hazen Br., 17.5 m.; England Br., 18.6 m.; Shreveport Br., 62.6 m.; Illinois Div. (joint track), 132.4 m. Total mileage, 835.5. *St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas:* Main Line, 305.4 m.; Sherman Br., 52.3 m.; Fort Worth Br., 160.8 m.; Hillsboro Br., 40.2 m.; Lufkin Br., 130.9 m.; Dallas Br., 13.7 m. Total mileage, 703.3. Grand total mileage, 1,538.8. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President and General Manager, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., and 165 Broadway, New York. General Offices, St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas Tyler, Tex.
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. [Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings*....$43,159,227 Operating expenses 29,320,400 Net earnings.....$13,838,827 Other income..... 2,333,970 Total net income.$16,172,797 Total payments... 14,837,136 Surplus*..... $1,335,661	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R., 4,741.58 m.; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., 235.22 m.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry., 243.59 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R.R., 457.25 m.; St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico R.R., 509.85 m.; Brownwood North & South Ry., 17.65 m.; Rio Grande Ry., 22.50 m. Total mileage, *6,244.58. Express Co.—United States. Wells Fargo & Co. on St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico R.R. *Exclusive of Chicago & E. Ill. R.R.	President, B. L. Winchell; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Hillard, New York; W. C. Nixon, W. B. Biddle, A. Douglas, A. S. Greig; General Manager, W. T. Tyler, Springfield, Mo.; Secretary, F. H. Hamilton; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 71, 385, 401 Broadway.
Sunset Central Lines. [Louisiana, Texas.]	Sunset Central Lines—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and Steamship Co., 404.28 m.; Iberia and Vermilion R. R., 21.44 m.; Louisiana Western R. R., 207.83 m.; Texas and New Orleans R. R., 458.03 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,338.41 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 789.01 m.; Houston, E. and W. Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; Houston and Shreveport R. R., 39.78 m. Total mileage, 3,449.72. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. B. Scott; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Van Vleck; Secretary, G. R. Cottingham. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Offices, 165 and 366 Broadway.
Texas and Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$16,973,222 Operating expenses 13,308,295 Net earnings.....$3,664,927 Other income..... 163,190 Total net income..$3,828,117 Total payments.... 4,212,886 Deficit..... $384,769	Eastern Div., 511 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m.; Louisiana Div., 356 m.; Port Allen Br., 102 m.; La Fourche Br., 28 m.; Texarkana Dist., 70 m.; Avoyelles Br., 93 m.; Natchitoches Br., 89 m.; Napoleonville Br., 16 m. Total mileage, 1,885. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-Presidents, T. J. Freeman, Frank J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, and O. B. Huntsman; Secretary, C. W. Veitch, New York. General Offices, 165 Broadway, New York, and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railway.—"New York Central Lines." [Ohio and West Virginia.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1911. Total earnings.....$4,951,594 Operating expenses. 3,428,451 Net earnings.....$1,523,143 Other income..... 189,689 Total net income.$1,712,832 Total payments..... 1,712,832	Toledo to Bremen, 172.91 m.; New Lexington to Corning, 12.33 m.; Whitmore to Thurston, 145.57 m.; Alum Creek to Truro Junction, 4.20 m.; Peoria to St. Marys, 59.90 m. Total mileage, 394.91. Express Co.—United States. This road is part of New York Central System.	President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, J. Carstensen, New York; A. H. Smith, Chicago; C. F. Daly, New York; A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Chicago and New York.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. Total earnings.....$3,777,677 Operating expenses. 2,608,013 Net earnings.....$1,169,664 Other income..... 81,321 Total net income. $1,250,985 Total payments..... 1,576,292 Deficit..... $325,307	Toledo, O., to St. Louis, Mo., 450.72 m. Express Co.—National.	President, W. L. Ross; Vice-President, B. C. Stevenson; Vice-President and Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Toledo, Ohio. New York Office, 299 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Union Pacific Railroad. [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1911. (Including Union Pacific, Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co., and Oregon Short Line.) Total earnings.....$88,993,107 Operating expenses 53,271,981 Net earnings.....$35,711,126 Other income..... 18,396,571 Total net income $54,107,697 Total payments... 39,773,250 Surplus.....$14,334,447	Nebraska Div., 799.54 m.; Kansas Div., 936.45 m.; Colorado Div., 810.29 m.; Wyoming Div., 513.81 m.; Utah Div., 350.93 m. Total mileage, 3,411.02. Express Co.—American. This road also controls the properties of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon-Washington R. R. and Nav. Co.	President, A. L. Mohler, Vice-President, J. A. Munroe; Director of Traffic, L. J. Spence, New York; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb. Chicago Office, 112 West Adams Street; New York Offices, 165 and 287 Broadway.
Vandalia Railroad Co. [Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$10,020,040 Operating expenses 7,945,447 Net earnings ... $2 074 593 Other income ..... 84,360 Total net income $2,158,953 Total payments.... 2,072,268 Surplus..... $85,685	St. Louis Div., 241 m.; Centre Point Br., 8 m.; Michigan Div., 275 m.; Vincennes Div., 118 m.; branches, 19 m.; Terre Haute and Peoria R. R., 174 m. Total mileage, 835. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Turner, E. B. Taylor and D. T. McCabe; General Manager, Benj. McKeen, St. Louis, Mo. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.
Virginian Railway. [Virginia, West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$4,837,598 Operating expenses 2,971,792 Net earnings.....$1,865,806 Other income..... 92,715 Total net income $1,958,521 Total payments.... 2,706,922 Deficit..... $748,401	Norfolk, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., 436 m.; Winding Gulf Br., 27 m. Total mileage, 463. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Urban H. Broughton, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, Raymond Dupuy; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Norfolk, Va. New York Office, 55 Wall Street.
Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$28,354,764 Operating expenses 23,150,484 Net earnings..... $5,204,279 Other income..... 749,509 Total net income $5,953,788 Total payments.... 8,818,386 Deficit..... $3,864,598	Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div. 235 m.; Peru Div., 360 m.; Decatur Div., 458.9 m.; Springfield Div., 265.4 m.; Moberly Div., 853.7 m. Total mileage, 2,514.6. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receivers, F. A. Delano, W. K. Bixby, E. B. Pryor; General Manager, Henry Miller; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 and 387 Broadway.
Western Pacific Ry. [California, Nevada, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$5,258,532 Operating expenses. 4,229,864 Net earnings.....$1,028,668 Total payments..... 826,435 Surplus..... $202,233	San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, 921 m.; Tesla Br., 13 m. Total mileage, 934. Boca & Loyalton R.R., 45.2 m. Express Co.—Globe. [This road is part of Denver & Rio Grande R. R. System.]	President, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President, Charles H. Schlacks; Vice-President and General Manager, C. M. Levey; Secretary, W. G. Bruen. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal. New York Offices, 165 and 1246 Broadway.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1912. Total earnings.....$7,498,146 Operating expenses. 5,038,335 Net earnings.....$2,459,811 Other income..... 242,420 Total net income..$2,217,391 Total payments.... 1,499,274 Surplus..... $718,117	Toledo Div., 212 m.; Cleveland Div. 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; Massillon Br. 22 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 504. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, W. M. Duncan; President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President, A. W. Krech, New York; Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.

Railway Employees in the United States.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

CLASS.	1911.*		1910.*		1909.*		1908.*		AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.		
	Number.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 Miles of line.	1911*	1910*	1909*
General officers	5,628	2	5,476	2	5,492	2	5,076	2	12.99	13.27	12.67
Other officers	10,196	4	9,392	4	8,022	3	7,751	3	6.27	6.22	6.40
General office clerks	78,513	31	76,329	32	69,959	30	63,973	28	2.49	2.40	2.31
Station agents	38,277	16	37,379	16	36,519	15	35,740	16	2.17	2.12	2.08
Other station men	153,117	62	153,104	64	136,733	58	132,013	57	1.89	1.84	1.82
Engine men	63,390	26	64,691	27	57,077	24	57,668	25	4.79	4.55	4.44
Firemen	66,376	27	68,321	28	60,349	26	61,215	27	2.94	2.74	2.67
Conductors	48,200	20	48,682	20	43,608	18	43,322	19	4.16	3.91	3.81
Other trainmen	133,221	54	136,938	57	114,760	49	114,580	50	2.88	2.69	2.59
Machinists	55,207	22	55,193	23	48,237	20	44,941	19	3.14	3.08	2.98
Carpenters	65,929	27	68,085	28	60,867	26	58,946	25	2.54	2.51	2.43
Other shopmen	226,785	92	225,196	94	195,110	83	176,680	77	2.24	2.18	2.13
Section foremen	44,466	18	44,207	18	41,859	18	41,419	18	2.07	1.99	1.96
Other trackmen	363,028	147	378,955	157	320,762	136	299,448	130	1.50	1.47	1.38
Switchtenders, watchmen	40,605	16	44,682	19	44,698	19	46,221	20	1.74	1.69	1.73
Tel. operators, despatchers	41,196	17	42,435	18	39,115	17	39,744	17	2.44	2.33	2.30
Employés—acc't floating equip't	10,436	4	10,549	4	8,758	4	8,028	3	2.34	2.22	2.31
All other employés and labor's	227,779	93	229,806	95	210,898	90	199,510	87	2.08	2.01	1.98
Total	1,669,809	678	1,699,420	706	1,502,823	638	1,436,275	623	..	..	..

* Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

Railway Accidents in the United States.

(From a Report Issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the Year Ending June 30, 1912.)

CAUSES.	1912.									
	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Employees (including Employees not on duty.)		Other Persons (Trespassers & non-trespass's.)		Total Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions	5,483	66	4,716	281	3,143	31	90	378	7,949
2. Derailments	8,215	72	4,541	257	2,440	65	166	394	7,147
3. Miscellaneous train accidents, including locomotive-boiler explosions	2,045	1	134	78	1,671	8	172	87	1,977
Total train accidents	15,743	139	9,391	616	7,254	104	428	859	17,073
4. Accidents to roadway or bridges not causing derailment, such as fires, floods, landslides, explosions, etc.	747	..	..	4	35	5	1	9	36
5. Accidents in connection with railroad operation other than those to trains or roadway, not including industrial accidents	..	179	6,995	2,615	42,790	6,523	10,281	9,317	60,066
Totals	..	318	16,386	3,235	50,079	6,632	10,710	10,185	77,175
Industrial accidents to employés:									
6. While working on tracks or bridges	..	..	..	168	20,339	..	..	168	20,339
7. At stations, freight houses, engine houses, coaling stations, water stations, etc., where no moving railroad car or engine is involved	..	..	..	94	22,406	..	..	94	22,406
8. In and around shops	..	..	..	63	42,824	..	..	68	42,824
9. On boats and wharves	..	..	..	24	1,348	..	..	24	1,348
10. At other places	..	..	..	46	5,446	..	..	46	5,446
Total casualties in industrial accidents	..	..	..	400	92,363	..	..	400	92,363
Total casualties in all accidents	..	318	16,386	3,635	142,442	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538

NOTE—Items 1 to 5, inclusive, cover all accidents to and around trains, cars and engines, including, in general, all casualties resulting from train operation. "Industrial" accidents (items 6 to 10, inclusive) are those which do not involve train operation but occur to railroad employés other than trainmen on railroad premises.

The yearly tables show for the year ending June 30, 1911, the total number of casualties 160,555 (10,396 killed and 150,159 injured). Of this number, 430 killed and 79,237 injured were railroad employés, on railroad premises, by accidents in which the movement of cars or engines is not involved; 5,284 persons were killed and 5,614 injured while trespassing on the property of the railroads, principally while walking on the tracks or stealing rides on trains.

The number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1911, was 997,409,882. The corresponding number for the year ending June 30, 1910, was 971,683,199. The passenger mileage was 33,201,694,699 and 32,338,496,329, respectively.

Railway Mileage in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1911.*			State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1911.*		
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.†		Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.†
Alabama	5,090.83	168.00	5,258.83	New Jersey	2,261.59	5.00	2,266.59
Alaska (See foot note)	....	....	....	New Mexico	3,038.21	....	3,038.21
Arizona	2,123.34	.....	2,123.34	New York	8,471.07	4.38	8,475.45
Arkansas	5,173.86	114.50	5,288.36	North Carolina	5,038.81	43.00	5,071.81
California	7,754.19	130.80	7,884.99	North Dakota	4,449.56	....	4,449.56
Colorado	5,586.67	.....	5,586.67	Ohio	9,123.72	4.62	9,128.34
Connecticut	1,001.28	.....	1,001.28	Oklahoma	6,048.04	28.02	6,076.06
Delaware	334.97	.....	334.97	Oregon	2,652.01	5.00	2,657.01
District of Columbia	35.97	....	35.97	Pennsylvania	11,227.96	112.62	11,340.58
Florida	4,540.91	15.00	4,555.91	Rhode Island	212.14	.....	212.14
Georgia	7,141.03	32.55	7,173.58	South Carolina	3,455.32	53.89	3,509.21
Hawaii (See foot note)	....	....	....	South Dakota	4,193.26	....	4,193.26
Idaho	2,447.30	10.50	2,457.80	Tennessee	3,850.73	30.50	3,881.23
Illinois	11,977.75	2.60	11,980.35	Texas	14,714.23	62.96	14,777.19
Indiana	7,447.20	....	7,447.20	Utah	1,999.33	.....	1,999.33
Iowa	9,851.28	4.53	9,855.81	Vermont	1,071.73	.....	1,071.73
Kansas	9,090.23	....	9,090.23	Virginia	4,516.24	64.60	4,580.84
Kentucky	3,606.96	....	3,606.96	Washington	5,283.51	4.00	5,287.51
Louisiana	5,552.71	103.86	5,656.57	West Virginia	3,523.49	51.05	3,574.54
Maine	2,278.20	....	2,278.20	Wisconsin	7,377.67	21.50	7,399.17
Maryland	1,416.60	17.50	1,434.10	Wyoming	1,599.23	45.00	1,644.23
Massachusetts	2,108.98	6.36	2,115.34				
Michigan	8,923.93	19.30	8,943.23	Grand total in U. S. 1911	242,885.39	1,294.25	244,179.64
Minnesota	8,931.76	....	8,931.76	Grand total in U. S. 1910	238,551.73	1,741.66	240,293.39
Mississippi	4,372.69	86.00	4,458.69	Grand total in U. S. 1909	234,764.44	2,069.63	236,834.07
Missouri	8,080.61	27.71	8,108.32	Grand total in U. S. 1908	231,333.02	2,134.82	233,467.84
Montana	4,325.85	....	4,325.85	Grand total in U. S. 1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19
Nebraska	6,066.21	.....	6,606.21	Grand total in U. S. 1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17
Nevada	2,285.75	12.90	2,298.65	Grand total in U. S. 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04
New Hampshire	1,240.48	6.00	1,246.48	Grand total in U. S. 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904 34

* Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies for 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911.
† Excludes mileage in Alaska and Hawaii, which in 1911 was 403.98 (unofficial) and 175.76, respectively.

British Railway Accidents.

From a report of the British Board of Trade for year ended Dec. 31, 1911:

	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc	14	468	Other Persons—From accidents to trains, etc	..	8
By accidents from other causes.	92	2,257	Persons passing over railways at level crossings	84	38
Servants of Companies or Contractors—From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc	5	115	Trespassers (including suicides)	462	124
By accidents from other causes.	385	5,196	Persons on business at stations, etc., and other persons not coming in above classifications	28	139
			Totals	1,070	8,345

The Railways of the World.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY CAPITALIZATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RAILWAYS, COMPILED FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL DATA.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Capital or Cost of Construction.	Per Mile.	Countries.	Miles of Line.	Capital or Cost of Construction.	Per Mile.
Europe:				Denm'k (State only) *d*	1,192	$63,625,230	$53,125
U. Kingdom *e*.	23,280	$6,401,160,346	$274,964	Belg'm (State only) *c*	2,663	480,687,923	180,860
Germany *e*	36,235	4,048,810,560	111,737	Switzerland *c*.	2,791	319,460,741	114,461
Russia *b*	35,347	*3,290,952,485	79,136	Total Europe	177,365	22,492,218,315	126,859
France *c*	†24,915	3,535,954,000	141,920	Other countries:			
Austria *c*	13,591	1,564,787,400	115,130	Canada	24,731	1,601,050,750	64,740
Hungary *c*	12,177	790,430,400	64,910	British India *c*	30,576	1,364,669,375	44,632
Italy (State roads only) *d*	8,719	1,091,665,900	125,205	Argentina *b*	13,690	820,433,796	59,930
Spain (13 roads) *c*	6,840	583,632,000	85,327	Japan *c*	4,444	190,173,728	42,800
Sweden *a*	‡8,114	257,637,240	31,751	New S. Wales *f*	3,643	238,264,750	65,403
Norway (State only) *d*	1,501	63,414,090	42,240	§United States *g*	234,717	15,008,707,570	63,944
				Brazil *f*	13,279	.....	....
				South Africa *f*.	7,045	.....	....

* Russian capitalization includes Asiatic railways and covers 41,586 miles, from which the capitalization per mile is computed. † Exclusive of roads of local interest. ‡ Twenty-three per cent. of the Swedish railways are narrow-gauge local roads. In 1908 the State roads had cost $48,500 per mile
§Figures of capital are net, having been reduced chiefly by omission of intercorporate holdings of securities. Mileage corresponds to the capital.

The "Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen" places the total capital cost of the railways of the world in 1909 at $53,584,000,000, of which $25,293,000,000 is apportioned to Europe and $28,291,000,000 to the rest of the world.

Italic letters designate the different years of reports used, viz.: *a*, 1906; *b*, 1907; *c*, 1908; *d*, 1908-09; *e*, 1909; *f*, 1910; *g*, 1911.

Railroad Pensions in the United States.

THE following table shows the estimated number of employés on the twenty-six roads now having pension systems in force. In general all the roads here shown base their pensions on a percentage of the employé's wages, multiplied by the number of years that he has been in service. For example, the rate on the Pennsylvania is 1 per cent. A man having worked 40 years received a pension equal to 40 per cent. of his average salary for the 10 years preceding retirement. Most companies include in their rules a reservation of the right to vary the rate of pensions if the total requirements of any one year shall demand more than a predetermined gross amount. All of the companies in counting time include years of service under other companies bought by or consolidated with the present one. Short breaks in the service not due to any fault of the employé, or due to a minor fault involving suspensions, are generally overlooked.

RAILROAD.	No. of Employees.	Amount Appropri'd Yearly.	Number of Pensioners.	Yrs. of Con. Ser. Requi'd.	Age Limit of New Employees.	AGE OF RETIREMENT.	
						Compul'y	Optional.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	56,522	No limit.	160	..	..	..	65
Atlantic Coast Line	17,916	$18,000	75	10	45	70	61
Baltimore & Ohio	57,098	129,247	622	..	45	None.	65
Cleveland Terminal & Valley	1,123	1,375	10	..	45	None.	65
Bessemer & Lake Erie	3,751	.....	.....	15	..	60	..
Boston & Maine	28,743	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	12,000	.....	60	..	..	70	65
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	5,990	25,000	51	20	35	65	60
Canadian Pacific	76,353	80,000	537	10	40	65	60
Chicago & Northwestern	43,063	200,000	521	..	35	70	..
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	8,895	50,000	30	..	35	70	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	38,819	No limit.	116	20	35	70	65
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	20,119	85,000	310	..	Various.	70	60
Grand Trunk	26,153	90,000	430	15	50	70	55
Illinois Central	49,639	.....	393	10	35	70	Various.
New York Central Lines	153,938	450,000	800	10	None.	70	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford	32,480	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
New York Railways	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	61,470	850,000	2,505	30	45	70	65
Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh	78,921	222,500	875	..	45	70	65
Philadelphia & Reading	27,826	.....	250	..	45	70	..
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	9,000	No limit.	40	..	..	None.	..
Southern Pacific	25,230	191,326	503	..	..	..	..
Union Pacific	43,692	70,926	226	20	35	70	61

The U. S. Steel Corporation dedicated $8,000,000 for a fund with which to pension superannuated and disabled employés. This fund has been consolidated with the $4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie after he sold out his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the U. S. Steel Corporation. The new fund, therefore, will be $12,000,000 and will be known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund."

The Western Union early in 1912 established a pension system with minimum pensions of $25 per month and maximum pensions of $100 per month. It is estimated that the pensions will cost the company from $300,000 to $500,000 per year.

Passenger Railway Rates in Europe.

PASSENGER rates differ considerably in the different countries. Most of the railroads are owned and operated by the state, but in some countries there are both State and private roads, and in England the railroads are all private corporations. The following are approximate passenger rates, reduced to cents per mile, in the various European countries:

OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.	OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III Cents.
Germany, Government	2.73	1.75	1.16	Italy, Government	3.60	2.52	1.62
Belgium, Government	2.91	1.98	1.17	England—			
France, Government	3.16	2.35	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., min.	4.02	3.02	2.01
France, private	3.48	2.34	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., max.	6.03	4.02	3.02
Holland, Government	3.29	2.47	1.65	Southeast'n & Chatham Railway	4.02	2.51	2.01
Holland, private	3.29	2.47	1.65				

In Italy the rate per mile is higher than on any other Government-owned road, though a differential tariff offers some advantages that tend to reduce the price and to make the long-distance journeys as cheap as in other countries.

National Association of Railway Commissioners.

President—Charles F. Staples, St. Paul, Minn. *First Vice-President*—O. P. Gothlin, Columbus, Ohio. *Second Vice-President*—H. Warner Hill, Atlanta, Ga. *Secretary*—William H. Connolly, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—William Kilpatrick, Springfield, Ill.

Railroad Speed.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive. Time, H. M.	Inclusive. Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888.	London, N.W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug., 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895.	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	58.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
May, 1900.	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
May, 1903.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133.4	1.54	70.2
July, 1903.	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3 11½	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
Nov., 1904.	Pennsylvania	Crestline—Fort Wayne	131	1.53	69.56
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69‡
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905.	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Washington, O.—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C.	Crestline, O.—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909.	New York Central	New York—Chicago	965	15.43	62.54‡
Feb., 1911.	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2

*Including stops. ‡Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1893.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville.	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction.	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2 00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 175 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours, 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles. Also the "Pennsylvania Special" over P. R. R. which runs from Jersey City to North Philadelphia, 84 miles, in 83 minutes; from Jersey City to Harrisburg, Pa., 194 miles in 196 minutes.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C., B. and Q., Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vancouver to Brockville, 2,802 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours, 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours, 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,415.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour. The speed over the New York division, West Philadelphia to New York, 90.5 miles, averaged 67 miles an hour.

In February, 1911, the "Gates Special," from Yuma, Ariz., to New York, 2,787 miles, made the run in 74 hours 19 minutes, or an average of 40.41 miles per hour, including stops. From Albany to New York the trip, 143 miles, was made in 143 minutes.

A remarkable record was made in the run of a silk train between Seattle and New York in October, 1911. The distance is 3,178 miles, and the time made 82¼ hours. The average speed all the way across the continent, including stops and a delay of more than two hours in switching at Chicago, was 38½ miles per hour.

SOME FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The Northern Railway runs a day express from Berlin to Paris, which covers the distance from Paris to St. Quentin (96¼ miles) in 93 minutes. The Eastern Railway Company has an afternoon express from Paris to Bale, which runs the first 104.37 miles in 107 minutes. The fastest train in Germany is the so-called "D-Zug 20" between Berlin and Hamburg, which maintains an average speed of 55.177 miles per hour. (U. S. Consul Report.)

Railroad Equipment.

WEIGHT AND HORSE POWER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES, INCLUDING THE MODERN ELECTRIC TRACTOR, AND ALSO THE WEIGHT, SIZE AND COST OF FREIGHT CARS, ORDINARY COACHES, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Ft.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (Pounds.)
*Mallet	Virginian	540,000	479,200	56	6,760	28x44x32	115,800
†Mountain	Chesap'ke & Ohio	330,000	239,000	62	4,132	29x28	58,000
‡Santa Fe	C. B. & Q.	378,700	301,800	60	5,161	30x32	71,500
§Mikado	Erie	200,700	176,400	62	3,340	22x32	42,500
§Pacific	D. L. & W.	284,000	179,500	73	3,818	25x28	40,800
Mallet	Canadian Pacific.	262,000	262,000	58	2,949	20x26	57,500
Mikado	D. L. & W.	312,000	236,500	63	4,859	28x30	57,000
Atlantic	Pennsylvania	184,167	110,001	80	2,319	20½x26	22,500
Switching	Chic. & West. Ind.	201,000	201,000	57	2,998	24x28	43,290

*This is not the heaviest locomotive, but is the most powerful locomotive in the world. The heaviest locomotive was built some years ago for the A. T. & S. F. and weighed a total of 616,000 lbs., but had a tractive effort of but 111,600 lbs. The Mallet for the Virginian, in every particular except weight, outclasses all other locomotives. These engines have ten wheels on each side and are 65 ft. 11¼ in. over all. They are used entirely in pusher service, and with two of these locomotives as helpers and one lighter locomotive at the head of the train, they take a train weighing 4,230 tons over Clarkes Gap, Va., which has a 2.07 per cent. grade on 11 miles and maximum curves of 12 deg.

†These are the largest simple locomotives in the world and the largest passenger locomotives, with the exception of some Mallet locomotives that were built for the A. T. & S. F. as an experiment.

‡These are the largest non-articulated (rigid wheel base) locomotives ever built.

§These are now considered the standard locomotives for heavy freight and passenger service under ordinary conditions. The Mikado is replacing the old consolidation locomotive in freight service. The Pacific type is for heavy fast passenger business.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Max. Guar. Speed (Miles per hour.)	Type.	Desig. for Trail. Load. (Tons.)
New Haven	182,000	45	A. C.—D. C.	800
Boston & Maine	192,000	45	A. C.	730*
New Haven	154,700	†	A. C.	†

*Includes weight of electric locomotive.

†Develops 40,000 tractive power up to 6 miles per hour. The engine is for switching service and is unique in having a centre cab control.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mallet	Freight.	500,000	$37,500
Mikado	Freight.	250,000	20,000
Pacific	Passenger.	280,000	25,300
Atlantic	Passenger.	184,000	16,560
Switching	Switching.	195,000	17,550

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length.	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height.	Cost.
*Box	36,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 10 in.	8 ft.	$1,500
Steel Coal (gondola)	46,000 lbs.	110,000 lbs.	46 ft.	8 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6½ in.	1,200
Flat	34,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 2 in.	9 ft.	.....	700
Day Coach (steel)	112,000 lbs.	80 Passeng's.	78 ft. 3 in.	10 ft.	14 ft. 5 in.	9,200
Sleeping Car (wood)	115,000 lbs.	27 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	18,000
Sleeping Car (steel)	152,300 lbs.	24 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	29,500

*Steel underframe, steel side frames and steel roof.

Railways of America "Grouped" by Capitalists.

THE great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt	25,360	$622,510,000	$757,900,000
Pennsylvania	20,320	770,400,000	572,300,000
Harriman	28,110	952,500,000	1,237,360,000
Hill	13,410	388,900,000	423,700,000
Morgan	13,563	570,900,000	542,200,000
Gould	21,411	534,912,000	816,525,000
Moore-Reid	28,340	366,400,000	484,700,000
Rockefeller's	17,210	254,910,000	312,800,000
Walters'	11,351	148,300,000	200,640,000
Erb Syndicate	12,512	341,500,700	521,360,000
Independent	24,510	452,601,000	344,709,000
Total	216,097	$5,403,883,700	$6,214,245,000

Important Tunnels of the World.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles (building).

Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; boring completed 1911.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles (building).

Mont d'Or—Passes under the Jura, 3¾ miles (building).

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles (building).

Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains, 50 miles.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.

Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River connecting Weehawken, N. J., with the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Seventh Ave., between 31st and 33d Sts., New York. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan Cross-Town Tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the Cross-Town Tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th Sts. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

Forty-second Street Subway Extension from 33d St. and 6th Ave. to Grand Central on 42d St. Work started in 1911.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron ring 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn Subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Two tunnels, both under the East River from the Battery, Manhattan, to Brooklyn, will be built. These tunnels will form part of the new subway system now under construction.

A tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island, under the Narrows, is contemplated.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

(Compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.		
Agricultural Implements	....	$35,640,005
Aluminum, and Manufactures of	....	1,444,353
Animals	....	15,447,987
Brass, and Manufactures of	....	8,894,942
Breadstuffs: Corn.....bush.	40,038,795	28,957,450
" Oats.....bush.	2,171,573	1,135,635
" Wheat.....bush.	30,160,212	28,477,584
" Wheat Flour.....bbls.	11,006,437	50,999,797
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles and Parts of	....	42,633,303
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	25,117,217
Clocks and Watches and Parts of	....	3,542,145
Coal: Anthracite.....tons	2,979,102	15,236,108
" Bituminous.....tons	14,709,847	37,412,642
Copper Ore Matte and Regulus...tons	65,625	3,123,865
" Manufactures of	....	113,950,919
Cotton, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	5,535,125,429	565,849,271
" Manufactures of	....	50,769,511
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	4,481,382
Fertilizers	....	10,873,908
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of	....	9,898,598
Fish	....	8,640,938
Fruits and Nuts	....	30,963,638
Furs and Fur Skins	....	14,975,449
Glass and Glassware	....	3,494,153
Glucose or Grape Sugar	....	3,916,897
Hay.....tons	59,730	1,039,040
Hides and Skins.....lbs.	25,346,800	3,158,495
Hops.....lbs.	12,190,663	4,648,505
India Rubber Manufactures	....	15,822,918
Instruments for Scientific Purposes	....	13,526,802
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of	....	268,154,262
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	60,756,772
Malt Liquors	....	1,161,319
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of	....	1,868,555
Domestic Merchandise.		
Musical Instruments	....	$3,606,936
Naval Stores	....	26,754,987
Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte, lbs	96,561,990	8,749,675
Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal.....lbs.	1,971,218,728	28,228,705
Oils: Animal.....galls.	2,425,584	1,263,246
" Mineral, Crude.....galls.	208,110,365	6,831,367
" Mineral, Refined or Manuf'd.	1,585,554,673	105,640,733
" Vegetable	....	26,908,931
Paints, Pigments, and Colors	....	7,072,617
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	19,458,050
Paraffine, Paraffine Wax.....lbs.	249,502,699	8,123,486
Provisions: Beef Products.....lbs.	234,653,965	22,001,297
" Hog Products.....lbs.	1,071,951,724	114,962,942
" Dairy Products	....	4,263,259
Seeds: Clover.....lbs.	1,574,632	317,772
" All other	....	2,581,030
Soap	....	4,576,698
Spirits, Distilled.....proof galls.	1,684,580	2,274,330
Starch.....lbs.	83,644,749	1,965,401
Molasses, and Syrup.....galls.	28,660,427	3,523,691
Sugar.....lbs.	79,594,034	3,681,072
Tobacco, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	379,845,320	43,251,857
" Manufactures of	....	5,053,185
Vegetables	....	6,544,118
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	26,782,186
Wool, and Manufactures of	....	3,241,385
Total Exports, Domestic	....	$2,170,319,828
Exports, Foreign Merchandise	....	34,002,581
Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	....	$2,204,322,409
Specie: Gold	....	$57,328,348
" Silver	....	64,890,665
Total Exports, Domestic & F'r'gn	....	$2,326,541,422

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals	....	$7,580,555
Art Works	....	36,092,595
Bristles.....lbs.	3,426,801	3,032,231
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic.100 lbs.	451,979	168,802
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	92,029,625
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of	....	2,990,649
Coal, Bituminous.....tons	1,300,242	3,711,479
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of.....lbs.	145,968,955	15,931,556
Coffee.....lbs.	885,201,247	117,826,543
Copper, and Manufactures of (not ore)	....	35,843,537
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of	....	5,588,734
Cotton, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	104,780,071	20,217,581
" Manufactures of	....	65,152,785
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	9,997,898
Feathers, Flowers, etc	....	8,480,029
Fertilizers	....	10,046,728
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanuf'd.tons	326,479	34,462,866
" Vegetable, Manufactures of	....	59,659,843
Fruits and Nuts	....	45,577,269
Furs, and Manufactures of	....	25,872,227
Glass and Glassware	....	6,210,625
Hair, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	17,177,299	4,994,728
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for	....	9,686,464
Hides and Skins, other than Fur..lbs.	537,768,098	102,476,328
India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Substitutes for, Unmanufactured	....	105,037,056
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of	....	26,676,056
Jewelry and Precious Stones	....	42,454,734
Lead and Manufactures of (contents).....lbs.	189,084,460	3,937,560
Merchandise.		
Leather, and Tanned Skins, and Manufactures of	....	$16,166,706
Malt Liquors.....galls.	7,175,505	3,279,926
Meats and Dairy Products	....	13,774,560
Oils	....	31,348,602
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	17,300,349
" Stock, Crude	....	5,918,358
Rice.....lbs.	73,486,678	2,466,848
Silk, Unmanufactured	....	69,541,672
" Manufactures of	....	27,204,364
Spices.....lbs.	63,116,548	5,974,170
Spirits, Distilled.....proof, galls.	3,650,736	6,463,228
Sugar.....lbs.	4,104,618,393	115,515,079
Tea.....lbs.	101,406,816	18,207,141
Tin, in Bars, Blocks, or Pigs.....lbs.	111,204,452	46,214,198
Tobacco, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	53,006,779	31,918,670
" Manufactures of	....	5,470,706
Toys	....	7,893,582
Vegetables	....	18,544,873
Wines	....	9,591,451
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	52,502,131
Wool, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	193,400,713	33,078,342
" Manufactures of	....	14,912,619
Total Merchandise	....	1,653,264,934
Specie: Gold	....	43,936,500
" Silver	....	47,050,219
Total Imports	....	1,749,231,653

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1886-1912.

Year Ending June 30.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1886	$665,964,529	$13,560,301	$679,524,830	$635,436,136	$1,314,960,966	$44,088,694	....
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	$28,002,607
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	....	2,730,277
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	....	....
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	....
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	....
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,510	202,875,686	18,735,728
1893	831,030,755	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116	....	....
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	....
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	....
1896	863,200,487	13,406,451	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612	102,882,264	....
1897	1,032,007,605	18,985,953	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	....
1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,532,984	615,432,676	....
1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791	529,874,813	....
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266	544,541,898	....
1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991	823,173,165	2,310,937,156	664,592,826	....
1902	1,355,481,867	26,237,540	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	....
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513 071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	....
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	....
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	....
1908	1,834,788,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,038	666,431,554	....
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,324	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	....
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720	1,557,819,988	3,302,804,708	187,161,732	....
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199	1,527,226,105	3,576,546,304	522,094,094	....
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1,653,264,934	3,857,587,343	551,057,475	....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$16,713,794	$22,388,930
Azores and Madeira Islands	196,555	230,787
Belgium	41,677,418	51,387,618
Bulgaria	462,436	174,706
Denmark	2,832,077	15,767,348
Finland	179,947	2,390,634
France	124,538,458	135,388,851
Germany	171,380,380	306,959,021
Gibraltar	17,289	565,443
Greece	3,823,356	966,641
Italy	48,028,529	65,261,268
Malta, Gozo, etc.	18,609	649,648
Netherlands	35,568,436	103,702,859
Norway	8,251,718	8,331,723
Portugal	6,200,190	2,765,654
Roumania	91,773	906,819
Russia in Europe	20,666,923	21,515,660
Servia and Montenegro	695,053	26,930
Spain	21,931,434	25,057,490
Sweden	9,521,755	9,451,011
Switzerland	23,038,697	855,355
Turkey in Europe	9,355,709	2,597,239
Great Britain and Ireland	272,940,700	564,372,186
Bermuda	622,867	1,466,720
British Honduras	1,260,573	1,468,666
Canada	108,813,368	329,257,194
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,281,222	4,586,422
Central American States:		
Costa Rica	3,817,851	3,647,187
Guatemala	2,644,037	2,519,052
Honduras	2,780,972	2,461,269
Nicaragua	1,506,147	2,486,878
Panama	4,425,044	23,547,869
Salvador	1,519,954	2,421,284
Mexico	65,915,313	52,847,129
West Indies:		
Barbadoes	325,435	1,518,646
Jamaica	6,325,306	4,973,295
Trinidad and Tobago	5,027,919	3,354,681
Other British	1,356,141	2,970,451
Cuba	120,154,326	62,203,051
Danish	489,639	924,700
Dutch	482,644	966,007
French	88,470	1,463,566
Hayti	800,178	1,271,999
Santo Domingo	4,385,070	2,425,452
Argentina	29,847,016	53,158,179
Bolivia	9,884	991,626
Brazil	123,881,644	34,578,081
Chile	$20,164,848	$15,491,846
Colombia	11,219,481	5,748,859
Ecuador	3,728,933	2,143,605
Guianas:		
British	1,214,840	1,788,935
Dutch	948,682	752,213
French	50,811	248,524
Paraguay	9,443	161,661
Peru	10,124,069	5,522,459
Uruguay	3,231,[illegible]	6,880,325
Venezuela	10,637,[illegible]	4,703,605
Aden	1,764,[illegible]	2,134,422
China	29,573,732	24,361,199
German China	856,285	251,162
Japanese China	21,879	672,274
Chosen (Korea)	193,228	1,123,159
East Indies:		
British India	50,[illegible]48,901	15,628,059
Straits Settlements	22,493,645	2,735,746
Other British	9,809,977	433,787
Dutch	13,825,506	3,209,067
French	4,589	140,180
Hongkong	3,114,691	10,333,543
Japan	80,607,469	53,478,046
Persia	1,228,093	193,050
Russian Asia	1,443,577	1,206,828
Siam	85,166	428,035
Turkey in Asia	9,356,217	1,200,929
Australia and Tasmania	9,606,423	39,260,503
New Zealand	2,436,361	7,791,236
French Oceania	1,055,747	696,090
German Oceania	13,870	138,423
Philippine Islands	23,257,199	23,736,133
British West Africa	130,050	2,795,141
British South Africa	2,203,329	12,771,229
British East Africa	1,200,744	731,233
Canary Islands	141,052	792,976
French Africa	687,306	2,150,822
German Africa	397,314	345,467
Liberia	864	84,386
Madagascar	42,866	36,779
Morocco	136,954	33,137
Portuguese Africa	92,426	2,480,787
Turkey in Africa—Egypt	17,364,114	1,761,203
Tripoli	188,585	39,045
Total (including smaller places not listed)	$1,653,264,934	$2,204,322,409

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1911.	Imports. 1912.	Exports. 1911.	Exports. 1912.	Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1911.	Imports. 1912.	Exports. 1911.	Exports. 1912.
Baltimore	$32,174,404	$26,438,400	$85,120,843	$92,210,877	New York	$881,592,689	$975,744,320	$772,552,449	$817,945,803
Boston and Charlestown	116,597,440	129,993,016	71,534,082	69,692,171	Norfolk and Portsm'th.	2,078,554	1,809,371	9,628,932	11,998,504
Brunswick	186,783	76,618	14,138,847	19,389,838	Pensacola	2,121,314	1,534,125	20,505,878	23,486,645
Charleston	6,216,573	5,624,674	8,950,359	12,423,035	Philadelphia	83,626,647	85,038,185	69,956,380	69,069,730
Detroit	7,776,314	1,774,662	46,233,833	55,911,967	Portl'd, Me.	1,429,592	1,686,205	5,441,609	7,114,350
Galveston	3,530,945	4,309,758	220,504,917	218,146,097	Puget Sound	36,654,675	39,011,220	39,361,303	63,745,572
Mobile	4,031,737	4,643,907	30,154,037	31,230,117	San Fran	53,885,021	59,235,471	40,624,903	49,249,734
New Orleans	66,722,295	75,089,887	172,835,293	149,160,910	Savannah	5,296,746	5,129,979	72,076,045	104,286,925
N'wp't News	1,844,947	1,964,586	5,468,480	6,348,751	Wilm'n, NC.	3,205,407	3,090,703	28,812,543	28,705,448

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceanica.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1902	$1,008,033,981	$203,971,080	$38,043,617	$ 98,202,118	$33,468,605	$1,381,719,401
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	95,827,528	38,436,853	1,420,141,679
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,230,126	1,460,827,271
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907	1,298,452,380	249,840,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,660	83,583,919	148,574,047	20,340,565	1,860,773,346
1909	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	101,463,560	17,035,434	1,663,011,104
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,489,741	23,609,607	2,049,320,199
1912	1,241,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409

1912, Domestic exports by great classes: Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, $99,899,270; foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, $318,838,493; crude materials for use in manufacturing, $728,988,839; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, $348,169,524; manufactures ready for consumption, $672,268,163; miscellaneous, $8,155,539; total, $2,170,319,828

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Exports from the United States to— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Imports into the United States from— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1897	$8,259,776	$1,988,888	$ 4,690,075	$ 94,597	$ 18,406,815	$ 2,181,024	$ 13,687,799	$ 4,383,740
1898	9,561,656	1,505,946	5,907,155	127,804	15,232,477	2,414,356	17,187,380	3,830,415
1899	18,619,377	2,685,848	9,305,470	404,193	25,408,528	3,179,897	17,831,463	4,409,774
1900	20,513,400	4,640,449	13,509,148	2,640,449	31,371,704	3,078,648	20,707,903	5,971,208
1901	25,964,801	6,861,917	No data.	4,027,064	43,423,088	5,883,892	27,903,058	4,420,912
1902	26,625,500	10,882,653	No data.	5,258,470	34,694,684	8,378,766	24,730,060	6,612,700
1903	21,761,638	12,245,845	10,943,061	4,038,909	62,942,790	11,051,195	26,242,869	11,372,584
1904	27,377,465	11,210,060	11,683,393	4 832,900	76,983,418	11,722,826	25,157,255	12,066,934
1905	38,380,601	13,974,070	11,753,180	6,200,620	86,304,259	15,633,145	36,112,055	12,657,904
1906	47,764,688	19,224,881	12,036,675	5,459,444	84,979,831	19,142,461	26,882,199	12,337,927
1907	49,305,274	25,686,285	14,435,725	8,661,424	97,441,690	22,070,133	29,071,813	11,510,438
1908	47,161,306	22,677,376	14,638,717	11,461,732	83,284,692	25,891,261	41,840,505	10,164,223
1909	43,913,356	23,272,170	17,125,765	11,182,175	96,722,193	26,391,338	40,399,040	9,433,986
1910	52,858,758	26,478,100	20,289,017	16,768,909	122,528,037	32,095,788	40,161,288	17,317,897
1911	60,709,062	34,671,958	21,925,177	19,723,113	110,309,468	34,765,409	41,207,651	17,400,398
1912	62,203,051	38,470,963	24,647,905	23,736,133	120,154,326	42,873,401	55,076,070	23,257,199

Manufactures of Greater New York.

THE Census Office in October, 1911, published the following tabular statement, giving aggregate regarding manufactures in Greater New York in 1909, compared with 1904:

	Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. 1909.	1904.	Borough of Brooklyn. 1909.	1904.	Total, Greater New York.* 1909.	1904.
Number of establishments	19,769	15,975	5,218	4,182	25,938	20,839
Capital	$822,726,000	$620,526,000	$362,337,000	$313,452,000	$1,364,353,000	$1,042,946,000
Cost of materials used	$725,456,000	$507,030,000	$235,132,000	$230,809,000	$1,092,155,000	$818,029,000
Salaries and wages	$332,438,000	$238,838,000	$89,474,000	$58,056,000	$445,772,000	$321,156,000
Miscellaneous expenses	$206,789,000	$160,648,000	$46,855,000	$38,470,000	$266,034,000	$206,825,000
Value of products	$1,431,089,000	$1,043,252,000	$417,223,000	$373,463,000	$2,029,693,000	$1,526,523,000
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$705,633,000	$536,222,000	$182,091,000	$142,654,000	$937,538,000	$708,494,000
Employés: Number of salaried officials and clerks	77,849	51,716	15,844	9,932	97,453	63,586
Average number wage earners employed during the year	399,792	339,221	123,883	104,995	554,002	464,716

* Including also the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Only establishments conducted under the factory system were included in the census. Those distinguished as neighborhood, hand, and building industries, and small establishments having an annual product of less than $500 were excluded.

Foreign Carrying Trade of the United States

IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the Statistical Abstract by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Year Ended June 30.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Per Cent. in American Vessels.		
1865	$167,402,872	$437,010,124	$604,412,996	27.7	.....	$604,412,996
1875	314,257,792	884,788,517	1,199,046,309	26.2	$20,388,235	1,219,434,544
1885	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,309	15.3	45,332,775	1,319,717,084
1890	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9	73,571,263	1,647,139,093
1891	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5	72,856,194	1,729,397,006
1892	220,173,735	1,564,559,651	1,784,733,386	12.3	72,947,224	1,857,680,610
1893	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2	87,984,041	1,714,066,116
1894	195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13.3	78,844,522	1,547,135,194
1895	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	83,104,742	1,539,508,130
1896	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12.0	96,666,204	1,662,331,612
1897	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11.0	100,894,925	1,815,723,968
1898	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	103,711,488	1,847,531,984
1899	160,612,206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9	117,295,728	1,924,171,791
1900	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	154,895,650	2,244,424,266
1901	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	159,001,745	2,310 937,156
1902	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	180,191,048	2,285,040,349
1903	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.6	205,059,496	2,445,860,916
1904	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	220,976,009	2,451,914,642
1905	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1	242,265,329	2,636,074,737
1906	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0	280,412,387	2,970,426,946
1907	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6	312,645,186	3,315,272,503
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8	261,861,952	3,055,115,138
1909	258,657,217	2,462,693,814	2,721,351,031	9.5	253,580,297	2,974,931,328
1910	260,837,147	2,721,962,475	2,982,799,622	8.7	319,132,528	3,301,932,150
1911	280,206,464	2,930,436,506	3,210,642,970	8.8	365,903,334	3,576,546,304
1912	322,451,565	3,109,018,858	3,431,470,423	9.4	426,116,920	3,857,587,343

Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

Freight Traffic Movement.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, MINES, FORESTS AND MANUFACTURES

(For the year ended June 30, 1911—United States.* From reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.	Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.
Products of agriculture:	Tons.	Products of forests:	Tons.
Grain	41,058,154	Lumber	59,900,800
Flour	8,633,781	Other products of forests	48,605,472
Other mill products	6,489,806		
Hay	6,306,745	Total	108,506,272
Tobacco	934,174		
Cotton	3,486,124	Manufactures:	
Fruits and vegetables	11,747,009	Petroleum and other oils	8,855,616
Other products of agriculture	6,910,260	Sugar	2,882,880
		Naval stores	1,037,748
Total	85,566,053	Iron, pig and bloom	11,614,507
Products of animals:		Iron and steel rails	3,831,030
Live stock	13,991,205	Other castings and machinery	10,080,717
Dressed meats	2,329,814	Bar and sheet metal	13,200,615
Other packing-house products	2,249,082	Cement, brick and lime	35,164,029
Poultry, game and fish	718,902	Agricultural implements	1,508,028
Wool	375,475	Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	1,234,400
Hides and leather	1,096,193	Wines, liquors and beers	3,769,382
Other products of animals	3,002,591	Household goods and furniture	1,887,210
		Other manufactures	40,109,374
Total	23,763,262		
Products of mines:		Total	135,175,536
Anthracite coal	72,330,769		
Bituminous coal	268,499,937	Merchandise	36,519,321
Coke	29,261,200	Miscellaneous—other commodities	38,447,567
Ores	81,460,695		
Stone, sand and other like articles	74:512,676	Grand total	†967,233,991
Other products of mines	13,190,703		
Total	539,255,980		

*Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies. †Of the total freight tonnage (1,718,014,118 tons), including tonnage received from connecting roads and other carriers, there were 63,623,836 tons unassigned.

Total all freight 1906—820,164,627 tons; 1907—893,184.972 tons; 1908—797,216,099 tons; 1909—826,492,765 tons; 1910—968,464,009 tons.

Countries Excelling in Production

OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES AND RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production. Country.	Quantity.	Countries Holding Second Place. Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1911	Bushels	United States	2,531,488,000	Austria-Hungary	159,394,000
Wheat	1911	"	" "	621,338,000	Russia *a*	509,491,000
Rye	1911	"	Russia *a*	762,109,000	Germany	427,776,000
Oats	1911	"	United States	922,298,000	Russia *a*	858,356,000
Rice	1911-12	1,000 lbs.	China	*b*	British India	*c*58,463,104
Sugar	1911-12	Tons 2,240 lbs	British India	2,390,400	Russia	2,047,452
Tea	1911	Pounds	China	*d*195,040,400	British India	268,854,216
Coffee	1911-12	Bags, 132 lbs.	Brazil	*e*13,126,000	Venezuela	*d*920,481
Cocoa	1911	Pounds	Gold Coast	*d* 88,971,000	Ecuador	*d*87,081,700
Tobacco	1910	"	United States	1,103,415,000	British India	*f*450,000,000
Cotton	1911	Bales, 500 lbs.	" "	16,250,276	" "	*c*2,514,000
Wool	1911	Pounds	Australia	*dg* 722759044	Argentina	*d*291,086,566
Silk	1910	"	China	*h*	Japan	34,291,314
Coal	1911	Tons 2,240 lbs	United States	443,025,275	United Kingdom	271,891,899
Petroleum	1911	Bbls. 42 gal.	" "	220,449,391	Russia	*i*67,226,500
Pig iron	1911	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	23,649,547	Germany	15,326,118
Steel	1911	"	" "	23,676,106	" "	*i*14,626,973
Copper(*i*)	1911	Pounds	" "	1,097,232,700	Mexico	125,000 820
Tin	1911	"	Federated Malay States.	*d*129,306,800	Bolivia	*j*50,624,000
Gold	1910	Ounces fine Dollars	Transvaal	7,527,022 155,597,202	United States	4,657,018 96,269,100
Silver	1910	Ounces fine Dollars	Mexico	71,372,194 *j* 38,540,985	" "	57,137,900 *j*30,854,500

a Includiug Asiatic Russia. *b* Actual production unknown; *c* Clean rice equivalent to 74,710 million pounds of uncleaned rice. *d* Figures of domestic exports; no data of production. *e* Total entries at Brazilian ports for the season ended June 30, 1912. During the calendar year 1911. Brazilian exports of coffee totalled 11,257,802 bags. *f* Unofficial estimate. *g* Includes 71,780,640 lbs. of scoured wool reduced to terms of greasy wool at the ratio of 1lb. of scoured wool equal to 2 lbs. of greasy wool. *h* Production unknown; exports of raw, including wild silk from China during 1911, 20,113,333 lbs. (Not including waste silk.) *i* Preliminary data. *j* Commercial value.

The Twelve Greatest Seaports.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York *a*	1912	13,673,765	13,549,138	Shanghai *d*	1911	9,170,309	9,429,996
Antwerp *b*	1911	13,330,699	13,325,781	Marseilles	1910	8,161,344	8,186,315
London	1911	11,973,249	9,004,974	Liverpool	1911	7,887,719	6,880,271
Hamburg	1911	11,830,949	11,945,239	Singapore *e*	1910	7,407,143	7,419,373
Rotterdam	1911	11,052,186	10,800,490	Colombo *f*	1911	7,087,747	7,083,035
Hongkong-Victoria *c*	1910	10,489,203	10,477,301	Cardiff	1911	5,526,426	8,328,047

a Fiscal year. *b* The figures for Antwerp are not strictly comparable with those for other ports as the Belgian methods of tonnage measurement differ from those adopted by other nations. *c* Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade, and of steamers under 60 tons. In 1911 the total of entrances and clearances was 20,360,428 tons. *d* Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs. *e* Exclusive of native craft, warships, transports, yachts, and sailing and steam vessels under 50 tons, but including vessels engaged in trade between the Settlements. *f* Excluding the tonnage of vessels that called for the purpose of coaling and for orders only.

Imports and Exports of Principal Countries.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor from the official records of the various countries.)

(Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise)

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina *a b*	1911	$353,972,000	$313,333,000	Greece *a*	1911	$33,235,000	$27,194,000
Australia, Commonwealth of *c*	1911	325,897,000	370,853,000	India, British, *a, c, h*	1912	449,583,000	719,334,000
Austria-Hungary *a*	1911	641,576,000	483,773,000	Italy *a*	1911	648,112,000	418,623,000
Belgium	1911	832,406,000	682,418,000	Japan	1911	*i* 255,445,000	220,612,000
Brazil *a*	1911	256,942,000	325,271,000	Mexico *a, c, g*	1912	90,965 000	148,411,000
British So. Africa *c*	1911	192,542,000	280,964,000	Netherlands	1910	1,299,941,000	1,053,573,000
Bulgaria *a d*	1911	38,087,000	35,634,000	Norway *a*	1911	118,488,000	74,086,000
Canada *e*	1912	521,448,000	290,224,000	Portugal	1910	75,059,000	38,572,000
Chile *f*	1911	127,381,000	123,884,000	Russia	1910	558,490,000	746,279,000
China	1911	306,812,000	245,538,000	Spain *a b*	1911	190,561,000	170,291,000
Cuba *g*	1911	108,007,000	128,228,000	Sweden *b*	1910	179,998,000	158,888,000
Denmark *a*	1911	167,052,000	142,733,000	Switzerland *j*	1911	347,855,000	242,661,000
Egypt	1911	134,584,000	141,365,000	United Kingdom	1911	*k*3,309,987,000	2,204,522,000
France *a*	1911	1,575,009,000	1,191,211,000	United States *g*	1912	*k*1,653,265,000	2,170,320,000
Germany	1911	2,310,036,000	1,929,243,000	Uruguay *a, b*	1911	51,441,000	49,968,000
				Venezuela *f, g*	1912	20,394,000	25,732,000

a Preliminary figures. *b* General trade. *c* Including gold and silver and articles for governments. *d* Including bullion and specie, except coins having legal circulation in Bulgaria. *e* Fiscal year ending March 31. *f* Including gold and silver bullion and coin. *g* Fiscal year ending June 30. *h* Seaborne trade only; exclusive of imports and exports on government account. *i* Imports of foreign merchandise *j* Includes bullion but not coins. *k* General imports.

Foreign Commerce, Principal Ports of the World.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, from Official Reports of the Respective Countries.)

PORTS.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
EUROPE—UNITED KINGDOM.				
London (a)	1911	$1,119,238,957	$672,618,684	$1,791,857,641
Liverpool (b)	1911	778,225,287	859,055,190	1,637,280,447
Hull	1911	199,926,677	147,799,722	347,726,399
Manchester (c)	1911	158,175,626	105,313,586	263,489,212
Southampton	1911	101,052,736	128,728,424	229,781,160
Glasgow	1911	76,068,987	153,318,323	229,387,310
Grimsby	1911	65,912,484	98,540,279	164,452,763
Harwich	1911	109,192,590	38,221,199	147,413,789
Tyne ports (d)	1911	47,616,717	50,083,799	97,700,516
Leith	1911	73,261,366	35,393,539	108,654,905
Cardiff	1911	29,280,621	61,648,009	90,928,630
Bristol	1911	75,710,603	19,548,419	95,259,022
Belfast	1911	39,620,551	6,250,985	45,871,536
GERMANY.				
Hamburg (e)	1911	962,925,352	711,261,824	1,674,187,176
Bremen (e)	1911	323,090,469	178,056,071	501,146,540
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp	1911	593,644,473	526,402,827	1,120,047,300
FRANCE.				
Marseilles	1910	331,603,900	283,483,400	615,087,300
Havre	1910	303,061,100	253,291,500	556,352,600
Dunkirk	1910	170,513,600	34,586,600	205,100,200
Bordeaux	1910	94,964,900	98,174,900	193,139,800
ITALY.				
Genoa	1910	174,837,600	86,249,414	261,087,014
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Trieste	1911	141,795,166	124,710,102	266,505,268
Fiume	1910	31,023,938	37,642,377	68,666,315
RUSSIA.				
St. Petersburg	1910	77,156,300	58,783,100	135,939,400
Riga	1910	46,595,100	91,715,800	138,310,900
Odessa	1910	29,132,500	41,391,000	70,523,500
Reval	1910	34,086,300	12,899,200	46,985,500
Vindau	1910	5,764,900	36,397,600	42,162,500
Rostov	1910	544,600	49,007,900	49,552,500
Libau	1910	15,943,900	24,011,900	39,955,800
Kherson	1910	9,300	22,614,500	22,623,800
Vladivostok	1910	24,706,600	896,300	25,602,900
Batoum	1910	5,828,400	17,414,000	23,242,400
SPAIN.				
Barcelona	1910	57,688,833	26,774,964	84,463,797
Bilbao	1910	15,561,498	10,901,903	26,463,401
AMERICA—UNITED STATES (f).				
New York	1912	975,744,320	817,945,803	1,793,690,123
New Orleans	1912	75,089,887	149,160,910	224,250,797
Galveston	1912	4,309,758	218,146,097	222,455,855
Boston (g)	1912	129,293,016	69,692,171	198,985,187
Philadelphia	1912	85,038,185	69,069,730	154,107,915
Baltimore	1912	26,438,400	92,210,877	118,649,277
San Francisco	1912	59,235,471	49,249,734	108,485,205
Savannah	1912	5,129,979	104,286,925	109,416,904
Puget Sound	1912	39,011,250	63,745,572	102,756,822
CANADA (h).				
Montreal	1912	138,291,851	74,944,869	213,236,720
MEXICO.				
Tampico	1912	19,037,493	46,192,692	65,230,185
Vera Cruz	1912	36,309,552	43,614,582	79,924,134
CUBA.				
Havana	1910	71,793,680	46,946,485	118,740,165
ARGENTINA.				
Buenos Ayres	1911	282,682,935	152,920,750	435,603,685
BRAZIL.				
Santos	1911	62,300,122	155,464,323	217,764,445
Rio de Janeiro	1910	87,257,063	38,068,876	125,325,939
CHILE.				
Valparaiso	1911	59,377,274	5,547,320	64,924,594
Iquique	1911	10,209,782	23,669,957	33,879,739
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo	1909	34,949,864	30,908,320	65,858,184
ASIA—CHINA.				
Shanghai (i)	1911	141,423,800	104,414,266	245,838,066
JAPAN.				
Yokohama	1911	87,565,655	113,584,735	201,150,390
Kobe	1911	127,844,899	60,049,772	187,894,671
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (j)	1910	154,949,233	131,373,163	286,322,396
Calcutta (h) (k)	1911	157,482,211	252,646,619	410,128,830
Bombay (h)	1911	153,590,789	204,509,066	358,099,855
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria	1911	117,051,940	138,477,779	255,529,719
AUSTRALIA (l).				
Sydney	1910	109,201,939	148,645,836	257,847,775
Melbourne	1910	98,845,275	83,438,946	179,284,221

(a) Including Queenborough. (b) Including Birkenhead. (c) Including Runcorn. (d) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. (e) Exclusive of trade with other countries of the German Empire. (f) Years ending June 30. (g) Including Charlestown. (h) Years ending March 31. (i) Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. (j) Inclusive of intercolonial trade and treasure. (k) Merchandise only, exclusive of Government stores. (l) Exclusive of interstate commerce.

Domestic Commerce on the Great Lakes.

SUMMARY FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

(From the Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.

COMMODITY.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Wheat.....bushels	48,634,291	62,456,753	56,322,913	54,983,602	36,707,315	41,863,591
Flour.....short tons	1,313,895	1,313,895	1,186,781	1,231,331	1,169,911	1,150,497
Corn.....bushels	35,038,398	38,172,953	19,290,736	23,615,761	32,284,915	37,994,362
Oats.....bushels	32,436,489	20,019,906	15,693,456	14,137,412	20,669,747	22,557,483
Barley.....bushels	18,496,834	13,600,307	13,538,933	17,849,217	13,838,287	10,161,740
Rye.....bushels	2,159,308	2,156,239	1,690,370	1,167,988	970,396	2,187,969
Flaxseed.....bushels	18,385,232	15,620,897	15,610,219	9,678,432	3,106,792	4,540,149
Coal, hard.....short tons	2,980,606	4,062,184	4,186,401	3,610,863	4,168,935	4,365,470
Coal, soft.....short tons	12,552,109	15,406,026	13,174,394	13,628,249	18,401,700	17,080,184
Iron ore.....long tons	36,891,900	40,689,046	24,936,616	40,715,382	41,507,626	31,118,610
Iron, pig.....long tons	387,659	205,039	90,320	136,601	165,738	95,176
Iron manufactures....short tons	610,093	489,739	319,038	674,326	573,513	391,041
Copper.....short tons	140,487	105,163	135,525	167,736	167,603	142,075
Salt.....short tons	554,811	560,268	619,622	560,392	532,351	450,870
Lumber.....1,000 feet	1,748,555	1,377,807	944,227	1,154,551	1,207,972	1,163,925
Unclassed freight.....short tons	5,773,445	6,471,004	6,078,688	7,577,213	7,528,318	8,340,178
Total freight, reduced to net tons.....	73,178,213	81,123,687	58,909,345	78,752,767	84,414,636	72,320,544

SHIPMENTS FROM LAKE PORTS.

COMMODITY.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Wheat.....bushels	47,726,778	63,349,585	57,754,183	56,114,633	37,179,364	42,292,488
Flour.....short tons	1,334,979	1,314,987	1,188,831	1,248,891	1,171,327	1,152,807
Corn.....bushels	43,531,540	44,355,990	22,546,795	28,954,760	39,521,929	47,149,095
Oats.....bushels	33,638,055	20,680,188	15,701,406	17,828,717	22,659,792	27,562,921
Barley.....bushels	18,252,250	13,564,074	13,516,156	14,137,662	13,837,037	10,161,740
Rye.....bushels	2,227,813	2,186,444	1,695,370	1,167,988	970,396	2,187,969
Flaxseed.....bushels	18,638,862	15,647,509	15,610,219	9,883,432	3,106,792	4,540,149
Coal, hard.....short tons	3,087,227	4,079,177	4,189,672	3,616,063	4,170,813	4,374,100
Coal, soft*.....short tons	14,488,240	17,445,540	14,681,911	15,652,293	18,406,469	18,774,201
Iron ore.....long tons	36,872,508	40,727,972	24,939,185	40,732,677	41,517,641	31,121,116
Iron, pig.....long tons	369,741	206,939	90,407	136,656	165,640	95,132
Iron manufactures....short tons	620,563	495,740	325,207	680,554	578,224	393,100
Copper.....short tons	130,552	106,695	135,693	167,614	167,439	142,075
Salt.....short tons	567,986	558,288	619,788	561,829	532,719	450,502
Lumber.....1,000 feet	1,807,570	1,380,284	944,742	1,155,765	1,207,792	1,164,544
Unclassed freight.....short tons	5,842,426	6,528,378	6,030,193	7,534,003	7,470,005	8,270,723
Total freight, reduced to short tons.....	75,609,649	83,498,171	60,518,024	80,974,605	86,732,316	74,311,019

* Includes coal shipped for vessels' fuel consumption: 1904, 1,321,619 net tons; 1905, 1,777,837 net tons; 1906, 2,003,453 net tons; 1907, 2,017,231 net tons, 1908, 1,477,902 net tons; 1909, 2,021,393 and 1910, 2,103,659 net tons, and 1911, 1,692,846 net tons.

The above figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from domestic lake ports.

Grain Receipts

BY SPECIFIED PORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-1911.

(From Annual Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

PORTS.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
New York:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
By canal, via river	9,558,500	7,228,000	9,676,000	11,000,700	7,895,000
Coastwise and river	254,613	957,259	1,863,504	441,588	3,913,254
By rail	112,397,811	95,532,736	82,895,110	86,635,278	107,411,728
Total New York	122,210,924	103,717,995	94,434,614	98,077,566	119,219,982
Portland, Me	25,061,918	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	37,776,856	24,637,968	25,968,955	22,451,292	28,904,930
Philadelphia	53,918,914	44,614,736	35,126,455	30,120,980	41,195,845
Baltimore	51,274,138	40,329,270	31,654,690	32,861,922	42,123,546
New Orleans	22,444,681	17,737,501	17,127,626	16,213,444	15,919,182
Total	312,687,431	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Canada	42,954,386	41,006,738	43,551,119	45,427,290	50,539,637

Grain embraces wheat flour reduced to equivalent in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and peas. Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers, and therefore duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain.

Salt Industry.

THE quantity of salt produced in this country in 1911, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, amounted to 31,183,968 barrels of 280 pounds, valued at $8,345,692. Expressed on a tonnage basis, these quantities represent an output of 4,365,756 short tons. The average net value of the product in 1911 was 26.763 cents per barrel, or $1.91 per short ton. The States producing the greatest quantity were as follows: New York, 11,234,928 barrels; Michigan, 10,320,074 barrels; Ohio, 4,302,507 barrels; Kansas, 2,159,859 barrels; California, 1,086,163 barrels. In both quantity and value of output the United States stands at the head of the salt-producing countries of the world.

Manufactures in the United States.

(From Census Bureau's Summary for 1909, issued April, 1912.)

THE statement of the general results of the Thirteenth United States Census of Manufactures includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by totals, for Continental United States, as follows:

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1909.*

	Census.		Per Cent. of Increase, 1904 to 1909.
	1909.	1904.	
Number of establishments	268,491	216,180	24.2
Persons engaged in manufactures	7,678,578	6,213,612	23.6
Proprietors and firm members	273,265	225,673	21.1
Salaried employés	790,267	519,556	52.1
Wage-earners (average number)	6,615,046	5,468,383	21.0
Primary horsepower	18,680,776	13,487,707	38.5
Capital	$18,428,270,000	$12,675,581,000	45.4
Expenses	$18,453,080,000	$13,138,260,000	40.5
Services	$4,365,613,000	$3,184,884,000	37.1
Salaries	$938,575,000	$574,439,000	63.4
Wages	$3,427,038,000	$2,610,445,000	31.3
Materials	$12,141,791,000	$8,500,208,000	42.8
Miscellaneous	$1,945,676,000	$1,453,168,000	33.9
Value of products	$20,672,052,000	$14,793,903,000	39.7
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	$8,530,261,000	$6,293,695,000	35.5

*Not including Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

The value added by manufacture in 1909, namely, the difference between the cost of materials and the total value of products, was $8,530,261,000. This figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations, because the gross value of products includes the cost of the materials used, which are either the products of non-manufacturing industries, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining, or else are themselves the product of manufacturing establishments. The value of products derived from this latter class of materials involves a duplication, inasmuch as the value of these materials has already figured in the value of products reported for the establishments manufacturing them in the first instance; in some cases, indeed, where a given product has passed through several distinct stages of manufacture in different establishments before reaching its final form, this duplication may be repeated several times. All such duplications, as well as the original value of materials, are, however, eliminated in the figures for value added by manufacture. This value covers salaries and wages—which represent over one-half of the total—overhead charges, depreciation, interest, taxes, and other expenses attendant upon the manufacturing operations, as well as the profits of the undertaking.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1890 TO 1912, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

NOTE.—These ten groups form about 75 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

YEAR	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Implements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	Leather, and Manufactures of.	Cotton Manufactures.	Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	All Other Paper and Manufactures of.
1890..	$35,542,208	$2,349,392	$3,859,184	....	$44,658,854	$5,424,279	$12,428,847	$9,999,277	$1,886,094	$1,226,686
1895..	32,000,989	14,468,703	5,413,075	$25,301,913	41,498,372	7,130,334	15,614,407	13,789,810	2,316,217	2,185,257
1896..	41,160,877	19,720,104	5,176,775	29,151,065	56,261,567	8,138,789	20,942,756	16,837,396	2,338,722	2,713,875
1897..	57,497,872	31,621,125	5,240,686	35,679,694	56,463,185	8,792,545	19,161,446	21,037,678	2,647,548	3,333,163
1898..	70,406,885	32,180,872	7,609,732	34,323,432	51,782,316	8,655,418	21,113,640	17,024,092	2,434,325	5,494,564
1899..	93,716,031	35,983,529	12,432,197	38,226,937	51,070,276	10,042,916	23,466,985	23,566,914	2,656,136	5,477,684
1900..	121,913,548	57,852,960	16,099,149	45,577,945	58,247,588	12,132,373	27,293,010	24,003,087	2,943,435	6,215,833
1901..	117,319,320	43,267,021	16,313,434	48,837,493	64,425,859	13,660,346	27,923,653	20,272,418	3,472,343	7,438,901
1902..	98,552,562	41,218,373	16,286,740	44,435,940	66,218,004	12,141,011	29,798,323	32,108,362	3,997,977	7,312,030
1903..	96,642,467	38,667,196	21,006,622	53,236,807	60,923,634	12,581,471	31,617,389	32,216,304	4,442,663	7,180,014
1904..	111,945,586	57,142,079	22,749,635	60,955,120	72,487,415	14,480,323	33,980,615	22,403,713	4,347,304	7,543,728
1905..	134,727,921	86,225,291	20,721,741	54,962,131	73,433,737	15,859,422	37,936,745	49,666,080	4,844,160	8,238,085
1906..	160,984,985	81,282,664	24,554,427	65,214,094	77,025,196	18,331,974	40,642,858	52,944,033	5,439,452	9,536,065
1907..	181,530,871	94,762,110	26,936,456	79,704,395	78,228,819	20,373,036	45,476,969	32,305,412	5,813,107	9,856,733
1908..	183,982,182	104,064,580	24,344,398	77,183,579	97,651,326	20,873,155	40,688,619	25,177,758	6,107,053	8,064,706
1909..	144,951,357	85,290,186	25,694,184	64,540,573	99,092,112	19,131,871	42,974,795	31,878,566	6,351,445	7,663,139
1910..	179,133,186	88,004,397	28,124,033	74,920,958	93,813,031	21,415,935	52,646,755	33,397,097	7,088,994	8,994,277
1911..	230,725,352	103,813,110	35,973,398	87,701,832	92,698,003	23,007,414	53,673,056	40,851,918	8,853,998	10,361,501
1912..	268,154,262	113,958,919	35,640,005	92,867,764	105,640,733	25,117,217	60,756,772	50,769,511	8,840,683	10,617,367

For 1912, automobiles and parts of automobiles exported were $25,657,294; paraffin and paraffin wax, $8,123,486; manufactures of tobacco, $5,053,185; manufactures of wool, $3,241,385.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURES BY STATES.*

STATES.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	Per Cent. Increase in Ten Years. (*a*)	(*b*)
New York	1,003,981	$3,369,490,000	$1,512,586,000	38.1	80.0
Pennsylvania	877,543	2,626,744,000	1,044,182,000	32.2	59.2
Illinois	465,764	1,919,277,000	758,350,000	39.9	71.2
Massachusetts	584,559	1,490,529,000	659,764,000	33.4	64.2
Ohio	446,934	1,437,936,000	613,734,000	45.1	92.1
New Jersey	326,223	1,145,529,000	425,496,000	52.5	107.1
Michigan	231,499	685,109,000	316,497,000	48.6	114.3
Wisconsin	182,583	590,306,000	243,949,000	32.8	80.7
Indiana	186,984	579,975,000	244,700,000	34.5	71.8
Missouri	152,993	574,111,000	219,700,000	42.0	81.5
California	115,296	529,761,000	204,523,000	49.3	105.8
Connecticut	210,792	490,272,000	233,013,000	32.0	55.6
Minnesota	84,767	409,420,000	127,798,000	31.3	83.0
Kansas	44,215	325,104,000	66,220,000	63.0	111.1
Maryland	107,921	315,669,000	116,620,000	14.6	49.6
Rhode Island	113,538	280,344,000	122,152,000	28.7	69.3
Texas	70,230	272,896,000	94,717,000	81.9	193.8
Iowa	61,635	259,238,000	88,531,000	38.8	95.1
Louisiana	76,165	223,949,000	89,084,000	86.3	101.0
Kentucky	65,400	223,754,000	111,975,000	26.4	76.9
Washington	69,120	220,746,000	102,858,000	119.3	211.7
Virginia	105,676	219,794,000	94,211,000	59.6	102.3
North Carolina	121,473	216,656,000	94,794,000	68.0	154.1
Georgia	104,588	202,863,000	85,893,000	25.5	114.6
Nebraska	24,336	199,019,000	47,938,000	30.4	52.7
Tennessee	73,840	180,217,000	76,201,000	60.7	94.3
Maine	79,955	176,029,000	78,928,000	14.4	55.8
New Hampshire	78,658	164,581,000	66,424,000	16.3	53.0
West Virginia	63,893	161,950,000	69,072,000	93.1	141.7
Alabama	72,148	145,962,000	62,519,000	36.9	102.4
Colorado	28,067	130,044,000	49,553,000	43.9	46.0
South Carolina	73,046	113,236,000	46,885,000	55.3	112.3
Oregon	28,750	93,005,000	43,453,000	98.8	154.2
Mississippi	50,384	80,555,000	43,629,000	88.0	138.9
Arkansas	44,982	74,916,000	39,981,000	42.7	87.8
Montana	11,655	73,272,000	24,092,000	18.3	38.9
Florida	57,473	72,890,000	46,762,000	62.0	113.2
Vermont	33,788	68,310,000	33,487,000	19.9	32.6
Utah	11,785	61,989,000	20,723,000	117.7	244.7
Oklahoma	13,143	53,682,000	19,529,000	452.0	560.0
Delaware	21,238	52,840,000	21,902,000	3.3	27.9
Arizona	6,441	50,257,000	16,657,000	106.0	145.9
District of Columbia	7,707	25,289,000	15,042,000	25.2	54.0
Idaho	8,220	22,400,000	12,480,000	429.6	646.4
North Dakota	2,789	19,138,000	5,464,000	105.4	205.7
South Dakota	3,602	17,870,000	6,394,000	62.0	87.5
Nevada	2,257	11,887,000	3,521,000	347.8	842.7
New Mexico	4,143	7,898,000	4,637,000	66.4	94.5
Wyoming	2,867	6,249,000	3,641,000	39.2	91.2
United States	6,615,046	20,672,052,000	8,530,261,000	40.4	81.2

* In the year 1909. (*a*) Increase in average number of wage-earners, 1899-1909. (*b*) Increase in value of products, 1899-1909.

Manufactured Ice.

THE Census Office on November 13, 1911, issued a statement regarding the manufacture of ice in the United States. It does not cover ice manufactured in breweries, in meat, provision and cold storage warehouses and in other plants that produce it for their own use. The general summary shows that there were 2,004 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and capital invested $118,642,000. The value of products was $42,953,000 in 1909 and $23,790,000 in 1904, an increase of $19,163,000, or 81 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $21,000 in 1909 and $18,000 in 1904. The cost of materials used in 1909 was $11,317,000; the salaries and wages, $13,647,000 and number of employés, 19,041.

Manufacture of Glass in the United States.

A CENSUS Bulletin of November 9, 1911, reported the number of establishments manufacturing glass in 1909 as 363; the capital employed, $129,288,000; salaries and wages, $44,293,000, and value of products, $59,976,000.

Some of the principal classes of products of the year 1909 were: Plate glass, 60,105,694 square feet; window glass, 6,921,611 fifty-foot boxes; tumblers and goblets, 11,687,036 dozen; globes and other electrical goods, 11,738,798 dozen; blown tumblers, stem ware and bar goods, 9,182,000 dozen bottles and jars, 12,306,311 gross.

The Fertilizer Industry.

THE number of establishments manufacturing fertilizers in the United States, according to a Census Office report of November, 1911, was in 1909, 550. The capital employed was $121,537,000 and the value of products for the year $103,960,000. The number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry was 21,627, and their salaries and wages for the year were $11,883,000. The increase in production in five years, 1904 to 1909, was 60 per cent.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURES BY INDUSTRIES.*

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	Per Cent. Increase in Ten Years. (*a*)	(*b*)
Slaughtering and packing	89,728	$1,370,568,000	$168,740,000	29.5	73.8
Foundries and machine shops	531,011	1,228,475,000	688,464,000	24.4	53.9
Lumber and timber	695,019	1,156,129,000	648,011,000	36.6	51.9
Iron and steel, steel works	240,076	985,723,000	328,222,000	31.0	65.1
Flour and grist mills	39,453	883,584,000	116,008,000	22.4	76.2
Printing and publishing	258,434	737,876,000	536,101,000	32.4	86.7
Cotton goods	378,880	628,392,000	257,383,000	25.1	85.3
Clothing, men's	239,696	568,077,000	270,562,000	52.1	75.4
Boots and shoes	198,297	512,798,000	180,060,000	31.1	76.8
Woollen, worsted and felt goods	168,722	435,979,000	153,101,000	29.1	75.2
Tobacco	166,810	416,695,000	239,509,000	25.9	58.0
Car shops	282,174	405,601,000	206,188,000	62.5	86.0
Bread and bakeries	100,216	396,865,000	158,831,000	66.5	126.3
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	38,429	391,429,000	70,791,000	†2.1	89.3
Clothing, women's	153,743	384,752,000	175,964,000	33.6	141.5
Copper, smelting and refining	15,628	378,806,000	45,274,000	38.0	129.4
Liquors, malt	54,579	374,730,000	278,134,000	38.3	58.2
Leather	62,202	327,874,000	79,595,000	19.4	60.7
Sugar and molasses, not includ'g beet	13,526	279,249,000	31,666,000	†4.3	16.5
Butter, cheese and milk	18,431	274,558,000	39,012,000	44.0	109.9
Paper and wood pulp	89,492	267,657,000	102,215,000	53.0	110.2
Automobiles	75,721	249,202,000	117,556,000	3278.9	5148.6
Furniture	128,452	239,887,000	131,112,000	41.8	83.6
Petroleum refining	13,929	236,998,000	37,725,000	14.2	91.2
Electrical machinery	87,256	221,309,000	112,743,000	107.7	139.4
Liquors, distilled	6,430	204,699,000	168,722,000	72.8	111.5
Hosiery and knit goods	129,275	200,144,000	89,903,000	54.5	108.8
Copper, tin and sheet iron	73,615	199,824,000	87,242,000	92.1	155.0
Silk and silk goods	99,037	196,912,000	89,145,000	51.4	83.6
Lead, smelting and refining	7,424	167,406,000	15,443,000	†10.8	4.6
Gas, illuminating and heating	37,215	166,814,000	114,386,000	65.7	120.3
Carriages and wagons	69,928	159,893,000	77,942,000	†5.3	15.6
Canning and preserving	59,968	157,101,000	55,278,000	5.2	58.2
Brass and Bronze	40,618	149,989,000	50,761,000	49.5	69.2
Oil, cottonseed	17,071	147,868,000	28,035,000	55.1	151.8
Agricultural implements	50,551	146,329,000	86,022,000	8.5	44.6
Patent medicines	22,895	141,942,000	91,566,000	20.3	59.9
Confectionery	44,638	134,796,000	53,645,000	66.2	122.3
Paint and varnish	14,240	124,889,000	45,873,000	46.8	79.5
Cars, steam railroad	43,086	123,730,000	44,977,000	28.8	36.7
Chemicals	23,714	117,689,000	53,567,000	24.7	87.6
Marble and stone work	65,603	113,093,000	75,696,000	57.4	77.6
Leather goods	34,907	104,719,000	44,692,000	19.2	73.3
All other industries	1,634,927	4,561,002,000	2,084,399,000	46.9	100.7
All industries, total	6,615,046	20,672,052,000	8,530,261,000	40.4	81.2

*In the year 1909. (*a*) Increase in average number of wage-earners, 1899-1909. (*b*) Increase in value of products, 1899-1909. † Decrease.

In the above table the industries are arranged in the order of their gross value of products. Some of the industries which hold a very high rank in gross value of products rank comparatively low in the average number of wage-earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products. Thus the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which ranks first in gross value of products, and the flour-mill and grist-mill industry, which ranks fifth in that respect, both hold a comparatively low rank with regard to number of wage-earners or to the value added by manufacture. The blast-furnace industry, the smelting and refining of copper, the manufacture and refining of sugar and molasses, the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed milk, the refining of petroleum, and the smelting and refining of lead, are other industries which rank much higher in gross value of products than in the number of wage-earners or the value added by manufacture.

Illuminating and Heating Gas.

THE number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of illuminating and heating gas in the United States in 1909, according to the Census report issued November 15, 1911 was 1909. The capital employed was $915,537,000 and the value of the year's product was $166,814,000. There were 50,730 persons engaged in the business. The number of cubic feet produced was 150,835,793,000. of which carburated water gas represented 79,418,486,000 cubic feet, mixed coal and water gas 40,775,283,000 cubic feet and straight coal gas 19,985,253,000 cubic feet. These statistics do not include gas made in coke and other establishments producing gas as a by-product.

The Phonograph Industry.

A STATEMENT regarding the production of phonographs and graphaphones in the United States in the year 1909 was issued by the Census Bureau, November 22, 1911.

The number of manufacturing establishments was 18, and the capital employed $14,363,000. The year's value of products was $11,726,000.

The number of instruments produced was 344,681, valued at $5,407,000, and the number of records and blanks produced was 17,183,959, valued at $5,007,000.

Lumber and Timber Products.

THE Census Office in June, 1912, published statistics of lumber and timber products in the United States in 1909, according to the Thirteenth Census.

The industry considered was, in value of products, the third in rank in the census year. It embraces logging operations, ordinary sawmills, planing mills, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes. It does not include statistics of mills engaged exclusively in custom sawing for local consumption.

In 1909 there were in the United States 40,671 establishments; 784,989 persons engaged in the industry, of which number, 48,825 were proprietors and firm members, 19,340 were salaried officers, superintendents and managers; 18,088 were male, and 3,717 female clerks. The average number of wage-earners was 695,019; the number in the maximum month, November, was 739,160, and in the minimum month, January, 649,239. The total number of wage-earners on December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day, was 838,160, of which number, 826,978 were males, and 4,027 females, all being 16 years of age and over; while 6,886 males, and 269 females, were under 16. The capital invested was $1,176,675,407. The total expenses were $995,622,839, of which, the officials received $29,448,332, clerks $17,979,364, wage-earners $318,739,207, fuel and rent of power $5,082,287, other materials $503,035,292, rent of factory or works $2,623,146, taxes, including internal revenue $9,863,384, contract work $32,491,242, and other miscellaneous $76,360,585. The primary horsepower was 2,840,082. The value of products $1,156,128,747. The value added by manufacture, which is the difference between cost of materials and value of products, was $648,011,168.

In average number of wage-earners, the first of the ten leading States was: Louisiana, with 46,072; then Washington, 43,749; Michigan, 35,627; Wisconsin, 34,093; North Carolina, 34,001; Mississippi, 33,397; Arkansas, 32,932; Virginia, 33,287; New York, 27,471, and Pennsylvania, 26,873.

In value of products, the ranking order was: First, Washington, $89,154,825; New York, $72,529,813; Louisiana, $62,837,912; Michigan, $61,513,560; Wisconsin, $57,969,170; Pennsylvania, $57,453,583; California, $45,000,276; Minnesota, $42,352,507; Illinois, $44,951,804, and Mississippi, $42,792,844.

In value added by manufacture, the first was: Washington, $52,275,954; then Louisiana, $39,681,716; Michigan, $32,471,918; Wisconsin, $32,381,700; New York, $30,824,722; Pennsylvania, $30,139,347; Mississippi, $28,586,246; California, $26,631,376; Arkansas, $26,340,660, and Virginia, $21,962,911.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.

THE products of factories engaged in the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products in Continental United States, according to the United States Census of 1910, were summarized in a Census Office bulletin issued in June, 1912.

The industry considered was, in value of products, the second in rank in the census year. It includes all allied industries excepting those which manufacture a distinctive product indicated by some other classification, such as cash registers, calculating machines, sewing machines and electrical machinery. The establishments engaged in the manufacture of belts, gas machines, meters, hardware, plumbers' supplies, saddlery hardware, steam fittings, structural ironwork and cast iron and cast steel pipe, some of which were reported under separate classifications at previous censuses, are all included under this general heading.

In 1909 there were 13,253 establishments, employing 615,485 persons, of which number 9,851 were proprietors and firm members; 21,754 were salaried officers, superintendents and managers; 42,242 were male, and 10,627 female, clerks; the average number of wage-earners was 531,011; the number of wage-earners in the maximum month, December, being 597,234; and in the minimum month, January, 482,080. The total number of wage-earners on December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day, was 604,167, of which 587,636 were males and 11,895 were females, all 16 years of age and over; while 4,093 were males and 543 females, under 16 years of age. The capital invested was $1,514,332,273. The total expenses were $1,077,736,456, of which $47,817,236 were paid officials, $45,977,781 clerks, $321,520,917 wage-earners, $23,750,838 fuel and rent of power, $516,260,301 other materials, $5,970,800 rent of factory or works, $6,269,172 taxes, including internal revenue, $6,653,816 contract work, and $103,515,297 other miscellaneous expenses. The value of products was $1,228,475,148. The value added by manufacture, which is the difference between value of products and cost of materials, was $688,464,009. The primary horsepower was 869,305.

Pennsylvania, with an average of 86,821 wage-earners, $210,746,257 value of products, and $109,735,517 value added by manufacture, was considerably in lead. The other leading States, with the exception of New York, held the same relative rank with respect to all three of the items mentioned. New York held second place with $154,570,346 value of products, and $92,749,146 value added by manufacture, but, with regard to its average of 64,066 wage-earners, was third in order. Ohio was in the third place with $145,836,648 value of products and $81,276,753 value added by manufacture, but, with an average of 64,817 wage-earners, was ahead of New York. Fourth in rank was Illinois with 52,266 wage-earners, $138,578,993 value of products and $74,768,805 value added by manufacture.

Manufactures of Cutlery and Tools.

ACCORDING to the Thirteenth United States Census there were 959 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and tools in this country in 1909 and 838 in 1904, an increase of 14 per cent. This includes knives, scissors, shears, gimlets, planes, axes, hatches and implements of a similar character; also all kinds of cutting tools, hammers, screwdrivers and wrenches. It does not include cutlery and tools made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, such as general hardware, brass ware, and foundry and machine shop products. The capital invested as reported in 1909 was $67,380,000, a gain of $23,651,000, or 54 per cent., over $43,729,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately $70,000 in 1909 and $52,000 in 1904. The value of products was $53,266,000 in 1909 and $39,022,000 in 1904, an increase of $14,244,000, or 37 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $56,000 in 1909 and $47,000 in 1904. The cost of materials used was $18,279,000 in 1909, as against $13,278,000 in 1904, an increase of $5,001,000, or 38 per cent. The value added by manufacture was $34,987,000 in 1909 and $25,744,000 in 1904, an increase of $9,243,000, or 36 per cent. The average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 32,996 in 1909 and 26,188 in 1904, an increase of 26 per cent.; their wages increased from $13,125,000 in 1904 to $17,581,000 in 1909, or 34 per cent.

Manufacture of Woollen Goods.

THE Census Bureau in June, 1912, published statistics of manufacture of woollen, worsted and felt goods and wool hats in the United States in 1909. In that year there were 989 establishments, with 175,176 persons engaged in the industry. The capital invested was $430,578,574; the total expenses were $387,998,515 and the value of products $435,978,558. The following were the returns of wage-earners and value of products by States:

STATE.	Wage-Earners.	Value of Products.	STATE.	Wage-Earners.	Value of Products.
California	272	$585,410	North Carolina	424	$675,265
Connecticut	7,789	19,363,228	Ohio	2,566	7,690,149
Georgia	660	870,520	Oregon	469	928,654
Illinois	499	1,314,100	Pennsylvania	27,409	77,446,996
Indiana	776	1,569,965	Rhode Island	24,924	74,600,240
Iowa	134	349,569	Tennessee	1,654	1,802,311
Kentucky	818	1,277,917	Vermont	2,294	4,496,903
Maine	8,754	18,490,120	Virginia	542	999,441
Massachusetts	53,873	141,966,882	West Virginia	599	1,224,247
Michigan	554	1,571,364	Wisconsin	1,046	2,229,708
Minnesota	277	698,576	All other States	791	1,418,283
New Hampshire	9,486	16,730,652			
New Jersey	12,652	33,938,637			
New York	9,460	23,739,421	Total	$168,722	$435,978,558

Meat Packing.

IN June, 1912, the United States Census Bureau published the following statistics of slaughtering and meat packing in 1909:

In 1909 there were in the United States 1,641 establishments; 108,716 persons engaged in the industry. The capital invested amounted to $383,249,170. The expenses were $1,316,366,878. The value of products $1,370,568,101. The value added by manufacture, which is the difference between cost of materials and value of products, was $168,740,317.

Illinois, with an average number of 26,705 wage-earners, with $45,618,899 in value added by manufacture, and $389,594,956 in value of products, or about 30, 27 and 28 per cent., respectively, of the general total for each item, was far ahead of the next State in rank. This latter was Kansas, with an average number of 10,951 wage-earners, $17,714,526 in value added by manufacture and $165,360,516 in value of products. New York ranked third with 6,110 wage-earners, $16,961,817 added by manufacture and $127,130,051 value of products.

The Mining Industries.

(Census Report.)

A PRELIMINARY statement of the results of the Thirteenth Census relative to the persons engaged in mining industries was issued October 24, 1912, by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census.

The number of persons engaged in these industries which include the operation of mines, quarries and wells, as returned for December 15, 1909, or nearest representative day was 1,139,332; of whom 1,065,283, or 93.5 per cent., were wage-earners; 49,374, or 4.3 per cent., were proprietors or officials; and 24,675, or 2.2 per cent., were clerks. The proportion of proprietors and officials ranged from 0.7 per cent. in the anthracite branch of the coal mining industry to 31.1 per cent. in the copper mining industry, being high in the petroleum and natural gas industries and in the industries mining precious metals, lead and zinc. Of the 3,804 females connected with the mining industries, 1,443 were proprietors and officials, and 2,361 were clerks, the wage-earners being exclusively males.

In the mining industries, 8,151, or 0.8 per cent., of the wage-earners were boys under sixteen, of whom 6,968, or 85.4 per cent., were employed in coal, 489 in iron and 694 in other mining industries. The boys employed in the coal industries were about equally divided between the bituminous and anthracite mines, which employed respectively 3,721 and 3,247 boys; but the proportion under sixteen among anthracite wage-earners—about 2 per cent.—although not in itself high, was nevertheless higher than in any other industry. Practically all of the boys employed in the anthracite mines, however, worked above ground, only 13 being at work below, while of the 3,721 boys employed in mining bituminous coal 2,904, or more than three-fourths (78 per cent.), worked under ground. Of the 200 boys working under ground in other mining industries 169 were in the iron mines.

Manufacture of Jewelry.

A CENSUS Office Bulletin of December 28, 1911, gave a summary of the manufacture of jewelry in the United States in 1909, which covered rings, pins, bracelets, chains and other articles made from precious metals, including trimmings for umbrellas and canes, rolled plate and filled wire, and also diamond setting and mounting. There were 1,537 establishments engaged in this industry in 1909 and 1,023 in 1904, an increase of 50 per cent. The capital invested as reported in 1909 was $63,811,000. The average capital per establishment was approximately $42,000. The value of products was $80,350,000 in 1909 and $53,226,000 in 1904, an increase of $27,124,000, or 51 per cent. The value added by manufacture was $43,675,000 in 1909 and $29,049,000 in 1904, an increase of $14,626,000, or 50 per cent. The average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 30,347 in 1909 and 22,080 in 1904, an increase of 37 per cent.; their wages increased from $12,593,000 in 1904 to $18,358,000 in 1909, or 46 per cent.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements.

A CENSUS Bulletin issued November 3, 1911, reported the number of establishments in the United States in 1909 manufacturing agricultural implements as 640; the capital employed was $256,281,000, and the value of products in that year $146,329,000. The number of employés was 59,764. The following is a classified statement of the number of agricultural implements manufactured in 1909:

Seeders, 61,970; corn planters, 219,245; cotton planters, 79,271; potato planters, 23,092; drills, 142,547; seed sowers, 7,847; cultivators, 905,957; cotton scrapers, 20,180; disk harrows, 193,000; spring-tooth harrows, 112,832; spike-tooth harrows, 394,988; listers, 44,840; disk plows, 22,132; shovel plows, 254,737; walking plows, 1,110,006; gang, steam, sulky, or wheel plows, 228,977; grain cradles, 22,635; harvesters, 152,351; hay rakes (horse), 266,260; mowers, 359,264; reapers, 58,294; other harvesting implements 200,678; corn shellers, 83,272; fanning mills, 33,805; threshers, 24,408. Grand total, 5,024,637.

The Cotton Supply.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVENTY-NINE YEARS.

THE following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle:"

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1834	1,205,324	1853	3,262,882	1875	3,832,991	1894	7,527,211
1835	1,254,328	1854	2,930,027	1876	4,669,288	1895	9,892,766
1836	1,360,752	1855	2,847,339	1877	4,485,423	1896	7,162,473
1837	1,422,930	1856	3,527,845	1878	4,811,265	1897	8,714,011
1838	1,801,497	1857	2,939,519	1879	5,073,531	1898	11,180,960
1839	1,360,532	1858	3,113,962	1880	5,757,397	1899	11,235,383
1840	2,177,835	1859	3,851,481	1881	6,589,329	1900	9,439,559
1841	1,634,945	1860	4,669,770	1882	5,435,845	1901	10,425,141
1842	1,683,574	1861	3,656,006	1883	6,992,234	1902	10,701,453
1843	2,378,875	1862-1865	No record	1884	5,714,052	1903	10,758,326
1844	2,030,409	1866	2,193,987	1885	5,669,021	1904	10,123,686
1845	2,394,503	1867	2,019,774	1886	6,550,215	1905	13,556,841
1846	2,100,537	1868	2,593,993	1887	6,513,624	1906	11,319,860
1847	1,778,651	1869	2,439,039	1888	7,017,707	1907	13,550,760
1848	2,347,634	1870	3,154,946	1889	6,935,082	1908	11,581,829
1849	2,728,596	1871	4,352,317	1890	7,313,726	1909	13,828,846
1850	2,096,706	1872	2,974,351	1891	8,655,518	1910	10,650,961
1851	2,355,257	1873	3,930,508	1892	9,038,707	1911	12,132,332
1852	3,015,029	1874	4,170,388	1893	6,717,142	1912	16,043,316

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight, per bale, for 1912 is 490.80 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Export to Europe	9,934,132	7,459,397	6,093,400	8,198,922	7,276,973	8,144,301	6,448,430	8,333,556
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc.	6,145,323	4,955,030	4,969,257	5,454,781	4,677,988	5,578,677	5,120,273	4,963,348
Total	16,079,455	12,414,427	11,062,657	13,653,703	11,953,961	13,722,978	11,568,703	13,296,904

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION, BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1894-1895	3,250,050	4,030,000	2,743,000	1,074,000	446,000	11,543,000
1895-1896	3,276,050	4,160,000	2,572,000	1,105,000	492,000	11,605,000
1896-1897	3,224,000	4,368,000	2,738,000	1,004,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-1898	3,432,000	4,628,000	2,962,000	1,141,000	725,000	12,888,000
1898-1899	3,519,000	4,784,000	3,553,000	1,314,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	3,856,000	1,139,000	868,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	3,727,000	1,060,000	784,000	13,416,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,836,000	4,037,000	1,384,000	905,000	14,415,000
1902-1903	3,185,000	5,148,000	4,015,000	1,364,000	766,000	14,478,000
1903-1904	3,017,000	5,148,000	3,908,000	1,368,000	869,000	14,310,000
1904-1905	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	1,060,000	15,612,000
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,097,000	16,435,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,145,000	16,999,000
1907-1908	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,083,000	16,281,000
1908-1909	3,720,000	5,720,000	4,912,000	1,653,000	1,159,000	17,164,000
1909-1910	3,175,000	5,460,000	4,533,000	1,517,000	1,304,000	15,989,000
1910-1911	3,776,000	5,460,000	4,485,000	1,494,000	1,400,000	16,615,000
1911-1912	4,160,000	5,720,000	5,211,000	1,600,000	1,788,000	18,479,000

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY, 1911-1912.

The following shows the actual requirements in 1911-1912 and the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1912-1913:

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.
	Total Est. Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.
America	14,397,000	14,411,000	11,950,000	11,507,000	12,860,000
East Indies	1,000,000	701,000	1,306,000	1,408,000	945,000
Other countries	1,200,000	1,108,000	1,170,000	1,063,000	1,164,000
Total	16,597,000	16,220,000	14,426,000	13,978,000	14,969,000
Average weight	488.2	487.7	485.7	478.7	491.9
Bales of 500 lbs	16,200,000	15,821,000	14,015,000	13,383,000	14,725,000

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Great Britain	56,750,000	56,500,000	56,000,000	55,600,000	54,600,000	52,000,000
Continent	42,500,000	42,000,000	40,000,000	39,000,000	37,000,000	35,800,000
United States	29,677,000	29,003,000	28,636,000	27,780,000	26,752,000	25,924,000
East Indies	6,500,000	6,250,000	6,196,000	6,053,000	3,756,000	5,400,000
Total	135,427,000	133,753,000	130,832,000	128,433,000	124,108,000	119,124,000

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.

States.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina	711,000	644,000	675,000	725,000	660,000	777,000	1,165,000
South Carolina	1,140,000	941,000	1,205,000	1,290,000	1,188,000	1,244,000	1,725,000
Georgia	1,900,000	1,728,000	1,920,000	2,015,000	1,932,000	1,881,000	2,820,000
Florida	82,000	66,000	62,000	75,000	64,000	68,000	95,000
Alabama	1,374,000	1,332,000	1,202,000	1,385,000	1,088,000	1,230,000	1,730,000
Mississippi	1,275,000	1,548,000	1,495,000	1,745,000	1,137,000	1,271,000	1,225,000
Louisiana	595,000	980,000	700,000	528,000	286,000	274,000	400,000
Texas	2,525,000	4,073,000	2,309,000	3,908,000	2,653,000	3,135,000	4,268,000
Arkansas	640,000	915,000	775,000	1,020,000	728,000	838,000	945,000
Tennessee	300,000	317,000	290,000	350,000	253,000	340,000	455,000
All others	778,000	1,007,000	949,000	788,000	662,000	1,074,000	1,215,000
Total crop	11,320,000	13,551,000	11,582,000	13,829,000	10,651,000	12,132,000	16,043,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1861	38	11½	1874	18⅞	14¾	1887	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900	11	7 9-16
1862	69¼	20	1875	17⅛	13 1-16	1888	11⅜	9⅝	1901	12	7 13-16
1863	93	51	1876	13⅜	10⅞	1889	11½	9¾	1902	9⅞	8 3-16
1864	190	72	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890	12¾	9 3-16	1903	14.10	8.85
1865	120	35	1878	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891	9½	7¾	1904	17.25	6.85
1866	52	32	1879	13¾	9¼	1892	10	6 11-16	1905	12.60	7.00
1867	36	15½	1880	13¼	10 15-16	1893	9 15-16	7¼	1906	12.25	9.60
1868	33	16	1881	13	10 7-16	1894	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907	13.55	10.70
1869	35	25	1882	13 1-16	10¼	1895	9⅜	5 9-16	1908	12.25	9.00
1870	25¾	15	1883	11⅛	10	1896	8⅞	7 1-16	1909	16.50	9.25
1871	21¼	14¾	1884	11 15-16	9¾	1897	8¼	5 13 16	1910	19.75	13.60
1872	27⅜	18⅜	1885	11½	9 3-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16	1911	16.15	9.20
1873	21⅜	13⅝	1886	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899	7 13-16	5⅞	1912*	13.40	9.35

* To November 1.

Cotton Goods Made in the United States.

A Census Bureau report issued June 17, 1911, showed that the number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States in 1909 was 1,206, an increase of 24 per cent. since 1899, and that the value of the products was $616,297,000, an increase of 85 per cent. since 1899. The following is a tabular statement of the kinds of products of cotton goods by kind, quantity and value in 1909:

Plain cloths for printing or converting:		Upholstery goods: Tapestries (piece goods and curtains)—	
Square yards	2,437,967,000	Square yards	11,753,000
Value	$121,341,000	Value	$5,015,000
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings:		Lace and lace curtains—	
Square yards	1,307,958,000	Square yards	85,350,000
Value	$80,318,000	Value	$9,725,000
Twills and sateens:		Other, including covers—	
Square yards	388,315,000	Square yards	3,222,000
Value	$34,274,000	Value	$1,256,000
Fancy woven fabrics:		Bags and bagging:	
Square yards	427,769,000	Square yards	52,694,000
Value	$47,666,000	Value	$4,332,000
Ginghams:		Cotton towels and toweling:	
Square yards	536,443,000	Square yards	52,808,000
Value	$37,801,000	Value	$6,066,000
Duck:		Cotton yarn manufactured for sale:	
Square yards	163,487,000	Pounds	470,221,000
Value	$27,846,000	Value	$109,219,000
Drills:		Thread:	
Square yards	215,580,000	Pounds	23,701,000
Value	$16,265,000	Value	$20,516,000
Ticks, denims, and stripes:		Twine:	
Square yards	264,175,000	Pounds	13,600,000
Value	$27,288,000	Value	$2,397,000
Napped fabrics:		Batting and wadding:	
Square yards	305,656,000	Pounds	10,626,000
Value	$25,695,000	Value	$1,472,000
Corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush:		Cotton waste, sold as such:	
Square yards	19,706,000	Pounds	309,298,000
Value	$6,966,000	Value	$10,834,000
Mosquito and other netting:		All other products, value	$14,557,000
Square yards	59,101,000		
Value	$2,104,000		

The number of wage-earners engaged in cotton manufacture in 1909 was 371,120.

Statistics of Wool in the United States.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports.		United States Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool.	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III.			Retained for Consumption.	Per Cent. of Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1898-99	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,674	329,361,558	268,387,135	1.25
1899-1900	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14.20
1900-01	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02	166,576,966	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,382	465,851,407	371,694,390	18.65
1902-03	177,137,796	3,511,914	54,747,533	119,397,268	316,341,032	489,966,914	370,569,646	14.63
1903-04	173,742,834	3,182,803	55,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	458,010,031	345,129,795	16.22
1904-05	249,135,746	2,561,648	134,407,321	112,292,726	291,783,032	538,357,130	426,066,402	31.54
1905-06	201,688,668	5,642,859	98,336,137	97,902,153	295,488,438	491,534,247	393,632,094	24.99
1906-07	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50
1907-08	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	346,141,192	16.71
1908-09	266,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,857	34.60
1909-10	263,939,584	3,926,992	139,986,526	120,073,586	328,110,749	588,123 341	468,049,755	29.90
1910-11	137,647,641	8,205,699	45,414,054	84,027,888	321,362,750	450,804,692	366,766,804	12.38
1911-12	193,400,713	1,719,870	85,531,845	106,148,998	318,547,900	510,228,743	404,078,845	21.16

Wools of Classes I and II are used for the manufacture of cloths, dress goods, and similar fabrics. Domestic wools are of these two classes. Class III wools are used principally in the carpet manufacture, and are practically not grown in the United States. The domestic wool shown in the above table is the quantity in its greasy state as shorn from the sheep. Fleece wool is wool shorn from living sheep. Pulled wool is wool removed from the skin of slaughtered animals.

Reduced to the scoured condition fit for use in manufacture, the annual production and total value based on the price in Boston in October of each year for the years 1901-1911, inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound.		Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound.	
			Fleece.	Pulled.				Fleece.	Pulled.
	Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.		Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.
1901	126,814,690	$51,164,709	41.1	36.7	1907	150,359,118	$73,263,165	62.3	50.2
1902	137,912,085	60,679,127	45.2	39.7	1908	135,360,648	61,707,516	46.6	41.6
1903	124,366,405	58,775,373	48.8	43.4	1909	142,223,785	88,829,746	63.6	58
1904	123,935,147	64,948,959	54.1	46.7	1910	141,805,813	72,489,838	51	51.75
1905	126,527,121	80,415,514	65.4	57.4	1911	139,896,195	86,591,017	47.7	47.5
1906	129,410,942	79,721,383	63.8	54.3					

The wool statistics in above tables were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Number of sheep in the world according to the most recent available statistics and estimates: North America, 58,623,834; South America, 99,592,967; Europe, 183,901,261; Asia, 92,848,787; Africa, 50,293,014; Oceania, 116,050,409; total world, 601,691,272.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE number of establishments in the United States in 1909 engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods and worsted goods (exclusive of carpets, felt goods, wool hats, hosiery and knit goods), according to the census report issued in April, 1911, was 913, employing capital of $415,465,000 and producing goods valued at $419,826,000. The value of products increased in five years 76 per cent.

The quantities and values of the different products manufactured in 1909 are as follows:

Items.	Square Yds.	Value.
All-Wool Woven Goods—		
Woollen cassimeres, suitings, overcoatings, etc	55,441,000	$40,528,000
Woollen dress goods, opera flannels, etc	29,100,000	16,385,000
Worsted coatings, suitings, overcoatings, etc	120,309,000	102,725,000
Worsted dress goods, cashmeres, serges, etc	105,799,000	54,030,000
Flannels for underwear	3,805,000	1,244,000
Blankets	5,130,000	3,226,000
All other all-wool goods	3,179,000	1,705,000
Union or Cotton-Mixed Woven Goods—		
Suitings and overcoatings	23,498,000	10,509,000
Dress goods, opera and similar flannels	4,320,000	1,777,000
Flannels for underwear	7,064,000	1,308,000
Blankets	5,495,000	1,429,000
All other union goods	1,243,000	448,000
Cotton-Warp Woven Goods—		
Wool-filling, cassimeres, suitings, overcoatings, etc	46,722,000	12,363,000
Wool-filling dress goods	13,116,000	2,642,000
Worsted-filling suitings, overcoatings, etc	29,830,000	15,333,000
Worsted-filling dress goods	65,113,000	14,799,000
Satinets and linseys	5,102,000	912,000
Linings, Italian cloths, etc	29,608,000	9,089,000
Cotton-warp blankets	5,970,000	1,902,000
All other cotton-warp goods	11,555,000	3,975,000
Upholstery Goods and Sundries	.....	1,805,000

Grain Statistics.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census report of the production of the principal cereals in the census year 1909, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for other years.

YEARS.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1892.....	1,628,464,000	515,949,000	661,035,000	80,096,762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893.....	1,619,496,131	396,131,725	638,854,850	69,869,495	26,555,446	12,132,311
1894.....	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,086,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895.....	2,151,139,000	467,103,000	824,444,000	87,373,000	27,210,000	15,341,000
1896.....	2,283,875,000	427,684,000	707,346,000	69,695,000	24,369,000	14,090,000
1897.....	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,737,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898.....	1,924,185,000	675,149,000	730,905,000	55,792,000	25,657,000	11,722,000
1899.....	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,094,471
1900.....	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901.....	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939
1902.....	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770
1903.....	2,244,176,925	637,821,835	784,094,199	131,861,391	29,363,416	14,243,644
1904.....	2,467,480,934	552,399,517	894,595,552	130,748,958	27,241,515	15,008,336
1905.....	2,707,993,540	692,979,489	953,216,197	136,651,020	28,485,952	14,585,082
1906.....	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937
1907.....	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
1908.....	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000
1909.....	2,552,189,630	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	29,520,457	14,849,339
1910.....	2,886,260,000	635,121,000	1,186,341,000	173,832,000	34,897,000	17,598,000
1911.....	2,531,488,000	621,338,000	922,298,000	160,240,000	33,119,000	17,549,000

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, IN BUSHELS, 1911.*

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
United States	621,338,000	Spain	148,495,000	Australasia	106,644,000
Canada	215,851,000	France	315,444,000	Mexico	12,000,000
Argentina	145,981,000	Germany	149,411,000	Turkey in Asia.....	35,000,000
Chile	18,000,000	Belgium	14,616,000	Croatia-Slavonia...	15,210,000
Austria	58,880,000	Great Britain	66,289,000	Servia	15,312,000
Hungary proper...	175,030,000	Portugal	11,850,000	Japan.....	24,820,000
Roumania.	93,724,000	Russia in Europe...	447,016,000	Other countries	125,764,000
Turkey in Europe.	20,000,000	British India.....	371,646,000		
Bulgaria.....	48,000,000	Egypt	37,932,000	The world.....	3,522,522,000
Italy	192,395,000	Algeria	35,874,000		

* Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The rye crop of principal countries in 1911 was (in bushels): United States, 33,119,000; Germany, 427,776,000; Austria-Hungary, 157,181,000; Russia in Europe, 742,376,000; France, 47,354,000; Spain, 28,897,000; the world, 1,580,679,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1911 (in bushels) was 1,378,727,000; oat crop, 3,831,522,000.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET), 1864-1912.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1864...	March.....	1.07 @2.26	June.	1889...	June	75½@1.08¾	February.
1866...	February	77 @2.03	November.	1890...	February	74¼@1.08¼	August.
1867...	August	1.55 @2.85	May.	1891...	July	85 @1.16	April.
1868...	November...	1.04½@2 20	July.	1892...	October ..	69⅛@ 91¾	February.
1869...	December....	76⅛@1.46	August.	1893...	July	54⅜@ 88	April.
1870...	April	73¼@1.31½	July. [Sept.	1894...	Septe'ber	50 @ 65¼	April.
1871...	August	99⅛@1.32	Feb., April, and	1895...	January..	48¾@ 85⅜	May.
1872...	November...	1.01 @1.61	August.	1896...	June	53⅝@ 94⅜	November.
1873...	September...	89 @1.46	July.	1897...	April	64½@1.09	December.
1874...	October	81⅛@1.28	April.	1898...	October...	62 @1.85	May. ‡
1875...	February	83¼@1.30½	August.	1899...	December	64 @ 79½	May.
1876...	July	83 @1.26¾	December.	1900...	January..	61½@ 87½	June.
1877...	August	1.01⅛@1.76½	May.	1901...	July	63½@ 79½	December.
1878...	October	77 @1.14	April.	1902...	October...	67½@ 95	September.
1879...	January.....	81⅝@1.33½	December.	1903...	March....	70¼@ 93	September.
1880...	August.....	86½@1.32	January.	1904...	January..	81¼@1.22	October.
1881...	January.....	95¾@1.43¼	October.	1905...	August...	77⅞@1.24	February.
1882...	December....	91½@1.40	April and May.	1906...	Aug.-Sep.	69½@ 94¾	April.
1883...	October	90 @1.13½	June.	1907...	January..	71 @1.05¼	October.
1884...	December....	69½@ 96	February.	1908...	July	84½@1.11	May.
1885...	March.....	73⅜@ 91¾	April.	1909...	August...	99¼@1.60	June.
1886...	October	69⅜@ 84⅜	January.	1910...	Novemb'r	89½@1.27⅛	February.
1887...	August.....	66⅝@ 94¾	June.	1911...	April	83¼@1.01	January.
1888...	April	71½@2.00	September. †	1912...	January..	93⅜@1.20	May.

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Hutchinson "corner" figure; $1.04½@1.05¼ the following day. ‡ The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current.*

Principal Cereal Crops in the United States.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1911.

(Compiled from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

States.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	States.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.
Maine	5,198,000	792,000	63,000	Kansas	30,000,000	126,150,000	51,387,000
New H'mpshire	406 000	1,035,000	.....	Kentucky	3,128,000	93,600,000	9,906,000
Vermont	2,660,000	1,886,000	28,000	Tennessee	6,142,000	91,120,000	8,280,000
Massachusetts	280,000	2,068,000	.....	Alabama	5,434,000	54,000,000	345,000
Rhode Island	58,000	495,000	.....	Mississippi	2 392,000	54,150,000	108 000
Connecticut	386,000	2,862,000	.....	Louisiana	840,000	33,300,000	.....
New York	38,645,000	20,405,000	6,728,000	Texas	18,499,000	69,350.000	6 580,000
New Jersey	2,024,000	9,936,000	1,462,000	Oklahoma	8,181,000	36,888,000	8,976,000
Pennsylvania	31,724,000	63,858,000	17,402,000	Arkansas	4,100,000	49,712,000	1,008,000
Delaware	120,000	6,630,000	1,887,000	Montana	21,165.000	530,000	12,299,000
Maryland	1,242,000	24,455,000	9,378,000	Wyoming	6,555,000	195,000	1,794,000
Virginia	3,880,000	47,520,000	9,000,000	Colorado	10,150,000	5,322,000	8,274,000
West Virginia	2,420,000	18,170,000	2.737,000	New Mexico	1,862,000	2,322,000	1,262,000
North Carolina	3,614,000	49,680,000	6,636,000	Arizona	252,000	495.000	800,000
South Carolina	7,038,000	32,578,000	946,000	Utah	3,889,000	280.000	5,025,000
Georgia	8,686,000	59,072,000	1,740,000	Nevada	360,000	30,000	1,018,000
Florida	580,000	9,286,000	.....	Idaho	14,564,000	330,000	15,860,000
Ohio	54,570,000	150.540,000	36.240,000	Washington	14 528,000	855,000	50,661.000
Indiana	47,068,000	174,600,000	34,354,000	Oregon	12,457,000	570,000	16,726,000
Illinois	121,536,000	334,950,000	42,000,000	California	7,140,000	1,836,000	8,640,000
Michigan	42,900,000	55,770,000	18,450,000				
Wisconsin	67,050,000	58,080,000	3,097,000	Total bushels	922,298,000	2,531,488,000	621,338,000
Minnesota	67,214,000	74,140,000	43,935,000	Total acres	37,763,000	105,825,000	49,543,000
Iowa	126,225,000	305,350,000	10,622,000	Total farm			
Missouri	17,760,000	192.400,000	36,110,000	value, Dec. 1.	$414,663,000	$1,565,258,000	$543,063,000
North Dakota	51,230,000	7,250,000	73,200,000	Yield per acre.	24.4	23.9	12.5
South Dakota	11,396,000	50,820,000	14,800,000	Farm price per			
Nebraska	34,750,000	155,925,000	41,574,000	bushel, Dec. 1.	$ .45	$ .618	$ 8.74

Farm Productions in the United States.

Crop.	Year. *	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.	Crop.	Year. *	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	1912	Number	206,643,069	$5,296,121,619	Molasses	1899	Gallons	(a)6,312,809	$788,990
Apples	Census.	Bush...	147,522,000	85,231,000	Nurseryprod'ts.	1899	....	.....	10,123,873
Apricots	Census.	Bush...	4,150,263	2,884,119	Nuts (e)	Census.	....	.....	4,447,674
Beans, Castor	1899	Bush...	143,388	134,084	Onions	1899	Bush...	11,790,974	6,637,413
Beans, Dry	Census.	Bush...	11,247,392	21,769,566	Orchard prod'ts.	Census.	Bush...	216,083,695	140,887,347
Bees	Census.	Swarms	3,445,006	10,373,615	Peaches & Nect.	Census.	Bush...	35,470,000	28,781,000
Broom Corn	Census.	Pounds.	78,957,957	5,134,248	Peanuts	Census.	Bush...	19,415,816	18,271,929
Butter	1905	Pounds.	531,478,141	113,189,452	Pears	Census.	Bush...	8,841,000	7,911,000
Cereals (a)	1911	Bush...	4,280,205,000	2,694,994,000	Peas, dry	Census.	Bush...	7,541,100	11,101,500
Cheese	1905	Pounds.	317,144,872	28,611,760	Plums & Prunes	Census.	Bush...	15,480,170	10,299,495
Chicory	1899	Pounds.	21,495,870	73,627	Potatoes, Irish	1911	Bush...	292,737,000	233,778,000
Cider	1899	Barrels.	1,754,927	(b)	Potatoes, Sweet	Census.	Bush...	59,211,247	35,390,596
Cotton	1911	Pounds.	8,125,140,000	732,420,000	Rice [rough]	1911	Bush...	22,934,000	18,274,000
Cotton Seed	1911	Tons...	6,937,000	127,420,000	Seeds, Clover	Census.	Bush...	1,025,728	6,924,410
Flaxseed	1911	Bush...	19,370,000	35,272,000	Seeds, Grass	1899	Bush...	3,515,869	2,868,839
Flowers, Plants	1899	....	.....	1,763,864	Sugar, Beet	1911	Pounds.	1,238,280,000	(f) 23,895,731
Forest products	1899	....	.....	109,864,774	Sugar, Cane (g)	1910-11	Tons...	1,108,900	(f) 28,804,608
Fruits, small	Census.	....	.....	29,974,431	Sugar, Maple	1899	Pounds.	11,928,770	1,074,260
" sub-trop'l	Census.	....	.....	24,706,753	Syrup, Cane	1899	Gallons	12,293,032	4,293,475
Grapes	Census.	Pounds.	2,571,065,205	22,027,961	Syrup, Maple	1899	Gallons	2,056,611	1,562,451
Hay	1911	Tons...	54,916,000	784,926,000	Syrup, Sorghum	1899	Gallons	16,372,783	5,288,083
Hemp	1899	Pounds.	11,750,630	546,338	Tobacco	1911	Pounds.	905,109,000	85,210,387
Honey (c)	1899	Pounds.	62,862,885	6,656,611	Vegetables, Mis.	1899	....	.....	113,644,398
Hops	Census.	Pounds.	40,716,733	7,844,489	Wool	1911	Pounds.	318,547,900	66,391,017
Milk (d)	1899	Gallons	7,265,804,304	.....					

* The word "Census" in this table refers in all cases to Census of 1910.

(a) Not including rice. (b) Included in orchard products. (c) Including wax. (d) $472,276,783, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1900. (e) Not including peanuts. (f) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined. (g) Includes Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The Census of 1910 gives the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 6,340,357; total acres in farms, 873,729,000; improved acres in farms, 477,448,000; value of land in farms, $28,386,770,000; value of buildings on farms, $6,294,737,000; value of implements and machinery on farms, $1,202,022,000; value per acre of land and buildings, $39.69; value per acre of land alone, $32.49. Value of wealth produced on farms in 1910, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture, $8,926,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY CENSUS OF 1900, 1910.

Domestic Animals.	Total. (Census of 1900).		Not on Farms or Ranges (Census of 1900).		On Farms and Ranges. (Census of 1910).	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Est. Value.	Number.	Value.
All domestic animals	....	$3,193,856,459	....	$214,658,873	....	$4,731,182,929
Neat cattle, cows, bulls, &c	69,335,832	$1,516,307,270	1,616,422	$41,102,637	61,225,791	$1,484,889,647
Horses and colts	21,203,201	1,050,526,967	2,936,881	154,013,750	19,731,060	2,076,297,828
Mules	3,438,523	207,274,557	173,908	11,052,504	4,183,572	522,402,080
Asses and burros	110,012	6,776,583	15,847	965,399	101,392	13,092,867
Sheep and lambs	61,735,014	170,881,743	231,301	678,624	51,809,068	230,532,817
Swine	64,686,155	238,686,872	1,818,114	6,708,841	58,000,632	398,002,878
Goats	1,948,952	3,402,467	78,353	137,118	2,798,160	5,964,812

Hay Crop of the United States.

ACREAGE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY, 1911.

(Compiled from Report of Department of Agriculture.)

State, or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.	State, or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*		*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	1,219,000	1,341,000	19,310,000	Texas	379,000	379,000	4,510,000
N. Hampshire	496,000	521,000	8,961,000	Oklahoma	334,000	267,000	2,136,000
Vermont	1,010,000	1,313,000	18,382,000	Arkansas	298,000	343,000	4,459,000
Massachusetts	472,000	510,000	11,730,000	Montana	605,000	1,210,000	12,100,000
Rhode Island	57,000	57,000	1,374,000	Wyoming	410,000	840,000	8,652,000
Connecticut	375,000	412,000	9,682,000	Colorado	785,000	1,570,000	14,601,000
New York	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000	New Mexico	178,000	463,000	6,019,000
New Jersey	351,000	369,000	8,118,000	Arizona	104,000	401,000	4,812,000
Pennsylvania	3,022,000	3,022,000	60,440,000	Utah	350,000	875,000	7,875,000
Delaware	69,000	61,000	1,372,000	Nevada	200,000	680,000	6,460,000
Maryland	356,000	256,000	5,734,000	Idaho	672,000	2,083,000	15,831,000
Virginia	699,000	447,000	9,164,000	Washington	739,000	1,774,000	21,288,000
W. Virginia	675,000	446,000	8,920,000	Oregon	760,000	1,596,000	15,322,000
N. Carolina	290,000	304,000	5,168,000	California	2,500,000	4,375,000	47,688,000
S. Carolina	194,000	210,000	3,570,000				
Georgia	213,000	288,000	4,896,000	United States	48,240,000	54,916,000	784,926,000
Florida	39,000	51,000	944,000				
Ohio	2,850,000	2,793,000	52,788,000	1910	51,015,000	69,378,000	842,252,000
Indiana	1,725,000	1,622,000	27,250,000	1909 (revised)	51,041,000	68,833,000	722,401,000
Illinois	2,590,000	2,124,000	36,108,000	1908	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
Michigan	2,395,000	2,778,000	47,226,000	1907	44,028,224	63,677,000	743,507,000
Wisconsin	2,250,000	2,700,000	42,120,000	1906	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,539,671
Minnesota	1,582,000	1,582,000	18,826,000	1905	39,361,960	60,531,611	515,960,000
Iowa	3,573,000	2,858,000	35,725,000	1904	39,998,602	60,696,028	529,107,625
Missouri	2,924,000	1,754,000	23,328,000	1903	39,933,759	61,305,940	556,376,880
N. Dakota	357,000	393,000	2,751,000	Division: 1911			
S. Dakota	398,000	219,000	1,862,000	N. Atlantic	11,722,000	12,359,000	224,168,000
Nebraska	1,162,000	988,000	9,584,000	S. Atlantic	2,535,000	2,063,000	39,768,000
Kansas	1,550,000	1,318,000	13,048,000	N. Central E of Miss. R.	11,810,000	12,017,000	205,492,000
Kentucky	840,000	798,000	13,805,000	N. Central W. of Miss. R.	11,546,000	9,112,000	105,124,000
Tennessee	925,000	925,000	15,448,000	S. Central	3,334,000	3,498,000	49,726,000
Alabama	209,000	293,000	3,750,000	Far Western	7,293,000	15,867,000	160,648,000
Mississippi	199,000	298,000	3,278,000				
Louisiana	150,000	195,000	2,340,000				

The average farm price per ton of 2,000 pounds December 1, 1904, was $8.72; 1905, $8.52; 1906, $10.37; 1907, $11.68; 1908, $8.98; 1909, $10.50; 1910, $12.14 and 1911, $14.29.

The Production of Flour in the United States.

THE Census Office on November 8, 1911, reported the following statistics of flour mill and grist mill products in the United States.

Establishments, Maintenance, and Cost of Production.	Census. 1909.	Census. 1904.	Per Cent. of Increase, 1904-1909.
Number of establishments	11,691	10,051	16
Capital	$349,152,000	$265,117,000	32
Cost of materials used	$767,576,000	$619,971,000	24
Salaries and wages	$33,981,000	$27,174,000	25
Salaries	$12,517,000	$7,352,000	70
Wages	$21,464,000	$19,822,000	8
Miscellaneous expenses	$25,965,000	$19,757,000	31
Value of products	$883,584,000	$713,033,000	24
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$116,008,000	$93,062,000	25
Employés: Number of salaried officials and clerks	12,031	7,415	62
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year	39,453	39,110	1
Primary horse-power	853,584	775,318	10

FLOUR MILL AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS, BY KIND AND QUANTITY: 1909 AND 1904.

Products.	Census. 1909.	Census. 1904.	Per Cent. of Increase, 1904-1909.
Flour: Wheat* bbls.	105,756,645	104,013,278	2
White bbls.	105,321,969	103,608,350	2
Graham bbls.	434,676	404,928	7
Rye* bbls.	1,532,139	1,503,100	2
Buckwheat lbs.	176,081,891	175,354,062	(†)
Barley meal lbs.	25,550,952	68,508,655	‡58
Corn meal and corn flour* bbls.	21,552,737	23,624,693	‡9
Hominy and grits lbs.	827,487,702	756,861,398	9
Feed* tons.	5,132,169	3,456,787	48
Offal* tons.	4,104,042	4,468,626	‡8

* In 1909 in addition 105,477 barrels of wheat flour; 2,620 barrels of rye flour; 32,804 barrels of corn meal; 33,765 tons of feed, and 627 tons of offal were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. † Less than 1 per cent. ‡ Decrease.

The American Hog.

(From a Statement by the Cincinnati Price Current's Statistical Annual.)
HOGS PACKED AND MARKETED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1912.

Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.
Chicago	6,294,251	Cedar Rapids	481,103	Other Places East	1,138,000
Kansas City	3,650,595	Cleveland	866,164	Receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore	2,772,000
Omaha	2,418,964	Louisville	194,396		
St. Louis	2,691,388	Sioux City	1,139,884		
St. Joseph	1,977,643	St. Paul	789,003		
Indianapolis	1,591,942	Nebraska City	114,783	Total 1912	36,083,498
Milwaukee	1,201,135	Other Places West	5,251,997	" 1911	26,511,000
Cincinnati	668,629	Boston	1,298,000	" 1910	29,923,000
Ottumwa	586,621	Buffalo	957,000	" 1909	35,197,000

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1912.*
(From a Statement of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dept. of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	Lard.		Hams and Shoulders.		Bacon.		Pork (Pickled.)	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
United Kingdom	186,125,234	17,974,221	169,675,214	20,575,529	147,448,565	17,864,399	13,500,861	1,433,023
Belgium	21,743,806	2,143,636	15,017,836	1,654,616	4,503,110	556,100	347,645	34,807
France	24,474,920	2,445,882	258,481	27,211	9,418,140	978,451	374,650	36,839
Germany	159,373,899	15,651,572	70,497	8,779	1,313,160	156,531	935,588	88,589
Netherlands	38,675,175	3,800,502	253,634	30,358	1,271,025	856,363	52,550	4,959
Other Europe	14,590,042	1,411,815	1,224,592	146,824	27,000,769	2,964,562	381,923	34,659
Canada	7,968,353	804,715	6,281,607	906,701	3,342,270	481,163	11,156,806	1,007,026
Total †	532,255,865	$52,090,441	204,044,491	$24,983,376	205,574,208	$24,907,197	56,321,469	$5,348,594

* Fiscal year ending June 30. † Total, including all other countries.

Live Stock on Farms of the United States.

The following table (Census Bulletin) summarizes the statistics of domestic animals for the United States recorded as of April 15, 1910:

Age and Sex Group.	Farms Reporting.		Animals.		
	Number.	P. C. of All Farms.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.
Total	6,017,142	94.9	.....	$4,731,182,929	.....
Cattle	5,265,772	83.0	61,225,791	$1,484,889,647	.....
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	5,127,635	80.9	20,580,845	704,612,120	$34.24
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	1,440,383	22.7	11,788,473	263,123,294	22.32
Heifers born in 1909	2,372,305	37.4	7,253,450	102,533,205	14.14
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	2,647,484	41.8	7,757,935	51,599,629	6.65
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	1,344,727	21.2	5,409,711	90,844,523	16.79
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	857,564	13.5	7,447,562	251,490,377	33.77
Class not specified	5,442	0.1	987,815	20,686,499	20.94
Horses and colts	4,671,441	73.7	19,731,060	$2,076,297,828	.....
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	4,647,632	73.3	17,344,916	1,951,808,485	$112.53
Colts born in 1909	1,024,008	16.1	1,721,964	101,501,987	58.95
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	439,254	6.9	607,957	20,535,259	33.78
Class not specified	1,762	(*)	56,223	2,452,097	43.61
Mules and mule colts	1,861,474	29.4	4,183,572	$522,402,080	.....
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909	1,756,338	27.7	3,764,342	495,158,268	$131.54
Mule colts born in 1909	167,612	2.6	310,869	22,738,798	73.15
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	86,671	1.4	108,361	4,505,014	41.57
Asses and burros (all ages)	43,233	0.7	101,392	$13,092,867	$129.13
Swine	4,340,592	68.5	58,000,632	$398,002,878	.....
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910	4,082,606	64.4	35,015,408	350,981,488	$10.02
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	1,863,651	29.4	22,985,224	47,021,390	2.05
Sheep and lambs	609,323	9.6	51,809,068	$230,532,817	.....
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910	589,415	9.3	31,582,097	163,421,183	$5.17
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910	296,113	4.7	7,604,672	38,198,173	5.02
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910	469,031	7.4	12,622,299	28,913,461	2.29
Goats and kids (all ages)	83,445	1.3	2,798,160	$5,964,812	$2.13

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

World's Crops.

In November, 1911, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, announced its estimates of world-crop production as follows:

Wheat, 100.2 per cent. of last year's production, or 3,055,733,000 bushels.
Rye, 93.0 per cent. of last year's production, or 1,324,000,000 bushels.
Barley, 99.4 per cent. of last year's production, or 1,208,667,000 bushels.
Oats, 90.8 per cent. of last year's production, or 3,384,500,000 bushels.
Corn—The estimated production in Hungary is 69,032,000 hundred weight, or 138,064,000 bushels of 56 pounds. Rice—Area probably harvested in British India is 52,792,000 acres. Cotton—Estimated area planted in British India is 17,331,000 acres.

Sugar Production.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1850 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850...	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000	1900...	3,056,294	5,590,992	8,647,286	1906...	6,731,165	7,216,060	13,947,225
1860...	1,830,000	400,000	2,230,000	1901...	3,646,059	6,066,939	9,712,998	1907...	7,329,317	7,143,818	14,473,135
1870...	1,850,009	900,000	2,750,000	1902...	4,079,742	6,913,504	10,993,346	1908...	6,917,663	7,002,474	13,920,137
1880...	1,860,000	1,810,000	3,670,000	1903...	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909...	7,625,639	6,927,875	14,553,514
1890...	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1904...	4,234,203	6,089,468	10,323,631	1910...	8,337,069	6,597,506	14,914,575
1898...	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1905...	4,594,782	4,918,480	9,513,262	1911...	8,441,183	8,560,346	17,001,529

The production of sugar in 1910-1911 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana	306,000	Java	1,229,100	United States	455,220
Porto Rico	295,000	Hawaii	506,096	Germany	2,606,122
Cuba	1,483,451	Queensland	210,756	Austria	1,538,034
British West Indies	113,333	Mauritius	226,099	France	724,897
Haytiand S. Domingo.	89,979	Demerara	108,297	Russia	2,140,000
Peru	140,000	Argentina	148,855	Belgium	284,714
Brazil	287,000	Philippines	207,219	Holland	221,359

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1910-11, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Michigan, 116,315; Wisconsin, 16,786; Colorado, 92,180; Utah, 34,389; Idaho, 12,740; California, 129,950; all others, 52,860. Total, 455,220 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1910-11 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 47.91; Austria, 28.53; France, 42.84; Spain, 13.69; England, 91.68; Switzerland, 76.34; United States (W. & G.), 79.20; Russia, 22.49; Netherlands, 45.67; Denmark, 84.23; Italy, 10.10; Belgium, 38.37; Turkey, 13.60.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1911, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 482,231 tons Hawaiian, 280,622 Porto Rican, and 168,408 Philippine sugar)	2,340,520	Domestic Maple	8,000
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses	8,910	Domestic Beet	506,825
Domestic Cane	288,074	Domestic Total	811,809
		Total product consumed in the U. S. or 79.20 pounds per capita.	3,351,391

Production of Poultry and Eggs.

THE Census of 1910 gave the production of poultry in the United States, in 1909, as 488,468,354. The enumeration covered chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and peafowls. The total value of fowls raised during 1909 was reported at the Census of 1910 to be $202,506,272, or an increase of 47.9 per cent. over the total value reported ten years earlier.

According to the Census of 1910, Illinois was the leading State in the number of fowls raised during 1909, the number being 32,352,888. Missouri ranked second in this respect, reporting the number of fowls raised in 1909 as 31,913,210. Iowa ranked third and reported the production of 29,990,147 fowls in 1909.

The production of eggs during the calendar year 1909 for the United States as a whole was 1,591,311,371 dozen. The production for the leading States was as follows: Missouri, 111,816,693; Iowa, 109,760,487; Ohio, 100,889,599; Illinois, 100,119,418; Kansas, 81,659,304; Indiana, 80,755,437; Texas, 77,845,047; Pennsylvania, 74,729,705; New York, 72,349,034; Michigan, 59,915,851.

The report of the Census of 1910 shows the production in 1909 of 5.32 fowls per capita, and 17.3 dozen of eggs per capita per annum for the United States.

Dairy Products.

THE Thirteenth Census presented the following condensed analysis of the dairy industry of the United States for the census year 1909:

Cows kept for milk on farms	number..	20,625,432
Cows kept for milk not on farms	"	1,170,338
Total number of cows kept for milk		21,795,770
Milk produced on farms	gallons.	5,813,699,474
Butter made on farms	pounds..	994,650,610
Butter made in factories	"	624,765,000
Total pounds of butter made		1,619,415,610
Cheese made on farms	pounds..	9,405,864
Cheese made in factories	"	311,126,317
Total pounds of cheese made		320,532,181
Condensed milk produced	pounds..	494,796,544

The quantity of milk reported was produced on farms reporting 16,069,298 dairy cows and does not include estimates for 4,556,134 cows reported as dairy cows by farmers but for which no statement was given of quantity of milk prdouced. In many cases the reason for not giving the quantity of milk produced was that the farmers were unable to make even a rough estimate Generally speaking, however, these cows were on farms in the western and southern parts of the United States where the production is likely to be less than the average for other parts of the country. Also, many cows reported as dairy cows are as a matter of fact milked only a very small part of the year. No estimate is included for the "cows kept for milk" *not* on farms.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Coffee.—Sources of supply in 1910. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds.

Brazil	1,286,217,000	Porto Rico	33,937,000
Central America	201,276,000	Jamaica	9,782,000
Venezuela	96,655,000	British India	30,492,000
Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia	78,343,000	Dutch East Indies	34,901,000
Hayti and Santo Domingo	84,216,000	Other countries	29,121,000
Mexico	41,587,000	Total	1,926,527,000

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds.

United States (continental, 1912)	880,551,000	Sweden (1911)	71,840,000
Germany (1911)	404,035,000	Italy (1911)	58,301,000
France (1911)	244,830,000	Norway (1911)	29,376,000
Austria-Hungary (1911)	127,196,000	United Kingdom (1911)	28,029,000
Netherlands (1911)	93,424,000	Russia (1910)	25,797,000
Belgium (1911)	93,177,000	British South Africa (1911)	24,708,000

Imports of coffee in the United States, year ending June 30, 1912, were: From Brazil, 632,527,267 pounds, value $83,869,713 Colombia and Venezuela, 110,021,773 pounds, value $13,789,769. Central America, 39,264,532 pounds, value $4,444,906. The remainder in smaller quantities from other countries.

Tea.—Sources of supply: Exports from principal tea-growing countries in pounds.

British India (1911)	268,854,000	Java (1911)	50,524,000
China (1911)	195,040,000	Japan (1910)	42,917,000
Ceylon (1910-11)	183,905,000	Formosa (1910)	22,778,000

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds:

United Kingdom (1911)	293,502,000	Netherlands (1911)	11,466,000
Russia (1910)	154,704,000	Germany (1911)	8,405,000
United States (1912)	100,395,000	New Zealand (1910)	7,477,000
Canada (1912)	38,072,000	Austria-Hungary (1911)	3,551,000
Australia (1910)	34,622,000	France (1911)	2,962,000

The number of pounds of tea consumed per capita was: United Kingdom, 6.48; United States, 1.05; Russia, 0.96; Australia, 7.92; Canada, 5.28; France, 0.07; Germany, 0.13.

The imports of tea into the United States in the fiscal year 1910-11 were 101,406,816 pounds, valued at $18,207,141. Of this 53,747,386 pounds were imported from Japan and 17,605,670 pounds from China.

Cocoa.—World's production of cocoa, 1911, in pounds: Gold Coast, 88,971,000; Ecuador, 87,081,700; St. Thomas (Portuguese), 77,161,000; Brazil, 77,147,800; Trinidad, 46,781,000; Santo Domingo, 43,712,800; Venezuela, 38,318,100; Grenada, 13,113,000; all others, 66,836,900; Total production, 529,123,900.

World's consumption of cocoa, 1911, in pounds: United States, 129,994,200; Germany, 112,114,900; France, 60,273,800; England, 55,988,000; Holland, 51,887,500; Switzerland, 21,719,700; Spain, 14,063,200; Austria-Hungary, 13,038,000; Belgium, 12,116,500; all others, 35,835,700; Total consumption, 507,031,500. (Data from the "Gordian.")

Imports of raw cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1910-11 were 145,968,945 pounds. There has been an immense increase in the importation of cocoa in the past ten years.

Reports of the Principal Express Companies for 1911.

Statement compiled from the annual reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the companies named:

Year Ended June 30, 1911.	Adams.	American.	United States.	Wells Fargo & Co.
Gross receipts from operation	$32,855,185.24	$41,683,196.15	$20,364,074.34	$25,167,427.79
Express privileges—Dr.	17,083,831.62	19,372,526.37	9,717,522.89	11,796,021.01
Operating revenues	15,771,353.62	22,310,669.78	10,646,551.45	13,371,406.78
Operating expenses	14,271,041.55	18,996,797.86	10,142,497.57	10,995,791.68
Net operating revenue	$1,500,312.07	$3,313,871.92	$504,053.88	$2,375,615.10
Net revenue from outside operations	* 14,283.70	.....	.....	27,065.21
Total net revenue	$1,486,028.37	$3,313,871.92	$504,053.88	$2,402,680.31
Taxes accrued	245,479.68	353,357.60	123,399.63	248,909.50
Operating income	1,240,548.69	2,960,514.32	380,654.25	2,153,770.81
Total other income	$2,596,900.47	$1,505,561.64	$394,352.62	$1,349,293.00
Gross corporate income	$3,837,449.16	$4,466,075.96	$775,006.87	$3,503,063.81
Total deductions from gross corporate income	$1,011,960.00	$50,067.83	$24,185.48	$13,171.31
Net corporate income	$2,825,489.16	$4,416,008.13	$750,821.39	$3,489,892.50

* Deficit.

The amount of capital actually employed in the express business as distinguished from the investment business of the express companies is figured out in the report, and this compilation made of the percentage earned by the several companies on the amount of capital employed by them in the express business.

Express Companies.	Net Capital, Incl. Value of Real Estate.	Net Earnings from Operation (1909). Amount.	P. C.	Express Companies.	Net Capital, Incl. Value of Real Estate.	Net Earnings from Operation (1909). Amount.	P. C.
Adams	$7,580,813.43	$1,704,379.25	22 2-10	United States	$3,948,399.52	$570,710.94	14 4-10
American	9,058,377.62	2,176,872.99	24	Wells Fargo&Co	6,227,987.02	3,262,478.88	52 3-10

Production of Tobacco.

RETURNS FOR 1911 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value December 1.	States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value December 1.
	Pounds.	Acres.			Pounds.	Acres.	
New Hampshire..	170,000	100	$27,200	Indiana	20,020,000	22,000	$1,561,560
Vermont	170,000	100	27,200	Illinois	750,000	1,000	58,500
Massachusetts	9,340,000	5,600	1,848,000	Wisconsin	51,250,000	41,000	5,125,000
Connecticut	27,625,000	17,000	5,663,125	Missouri	4,800,000	6,000	576,000
New York	5,054,000	3,800	525,616	Kentucky	303,600,000	345,000	23,377,200
Pennsylvania	65,320,000	46,000	6,205,400	Tennessee	62,370,000	77,000	5,301,450
Maryland	19,110,000	26,000	1,433,250	Alabama	140,000	200	35,000
Virginia	128,000,000	160,000	12,288,000	Mississippi	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	11,250,000	15,000	900,000	Louisiana	225,000	500	69,750
North Carolina	99,400,000	140,000	11,530,000	Texas	195,000	300	39,000
South Carolina	11,016,000	13,600	1,388,016	Arkansas	480,000	800	57,600
Georgia	1,080,000	1,200	302,400				
Florida	2,444,000	2,600	684,320	Total U. S.	905,109,000	1,012,800	$85,209,987
Ohio	81,400,000	88,000	6,186,400				

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.
United States	1904	660,461,000	440,000,000	65,832,102	5.40	0.80	15.0
Germany	1903-4	72,911,000	201,783,000	16,567,000	3.44	.28	8.2
Russia	1902	232,767,000	150,244,000	24,254,000	1.10	.18	16.1
France	1902	54,610,000	84,393,000	81,063,000	2.16	2.08	96.1
United Kingdom	1904	.. ..	83,378,000	63,806,000	1.95	1.49	76.5
Austria	1902	15,895,000	78,755,000	{ 27,443,000 { 44,633,000	} 3.02	{ 1.64 { 1.69	34.9 56.7
Hungary	1903	134,567,000	47,905,000	{ 14,264,000 { 22,484,000	} 2.42	{ .72 { 1.14	29.8 47.0

Production of 1910 in pounds: United States, 1,103,415,000; Cuba, 46,081,000; Mexico (1906), 34,711,000; Santo Domingo (1908), 32,500,000; Argentina, 31,000,000; Brazil (exports), 75,285,000; Hungary, 159,764,000; France, 36,446,000; Germany, 63,611,000; Russia (including Asiatic), 200,773,000; Turkey (European, 1907), 49,177,000; Java (exports, 1909), 84,000,000; Sumatra, East Coast of, 44,699,000; Japan, 91,850,000. Grand total, 2,053,282,000.

Production of Coal.

AREA OF THE COAL-FIELDS IN SQUARE MILES.

United States, 310,296. Not including 160,705 square miles of which little is known, but which may contain workable coal, and 31,805 square miles where coal lies under heavy cover and is not at present available. Estimated available supply at close of 1911 (short tons), 3,062,022,020,000.

In regard to the coal supplies of the countries outside of the United States, the Geological Survey does not know of any official estimates, with the exception of those of Great Britain, which have been placed by the Royal Commission of Coal Supplies at approximately 180,000,000,000 short tons. A recent statement by Mr. Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association, places the German supply at 164,344,000,000 short tons. Canada's known supplies at 100,000,000,000 short tons. Japan at 50,000,000,000 short tons. Mr. Fleming estimates in short tons the other countries of Europe as follows: France, 25,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 30,000,000,000; Belgium, 20,000,000,000; Spain, 4,000,000,000.

Mr. Fleming places the contents of the Chinese fields at 1,500,000,000,000 short tons. His estimates of the areas in square miles of the countries outside of the United States are as follows: China, 232,500; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,000; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain, 5,500; Japan, 5,500; France, 2,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,800; Germany, 1,700; Belgium, 500; Siberia, Central Asia, and Africa, 180,000.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1911 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

States.	Tons.	Value at Mine.		States.	Tons.	Value at Mine.	
		Total.	Per Ton.			Total.	Per Ton.
Bituminous.				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	15,021,421	$19,079,949	$1.27	Ohio	30,759,986	$31,810,123	$1.03
Arkansas	2,106,789	3,396,549	1.61	Oklahoma	3,074,242	6,291,494	2.05
California & Alaska	11,647	23,297	2.00	Oregon	46,661	108,033	2.32
Colorado	10,157,383	14,747,764	1.45	Penn., bituminous	144,754,163	146,347,858	1.01
Georgia & N. Carol'a	165,330	246,448	1.49	Tennessee	6,433,156	7,209,734	1.12
Idaho & Nevada	1,821	4,872	2.68	Texas	1,974,593	3,273,288	1.66
Illinois	53,679,118	59,519,478	1.11	Utah	2,515,175	4,248,266	1.69
Indiana	14,201,355	15,326,808	1.08	Virginia	6,864,667	6,254,804	.91
Iowa	7,331,648	12,663,507	1.73	Washington	3,572,815	8,174,170	2.29
Kansas	6,254,228	9,645,572	1.54	West Virginia	59,831,580	53,670,515	.90
Kentucky	13,706,839	13,617,217	.99	Wyoming	6,744,864	10,508,863	1.56
Maryland	4,685,795	5,197,066	1.11				
Michigan	1,476,074	2,791,461	1.89	Total bituminous	405,757,101	$451,177,484	$1.11
Missouri	3,760,607	6,431,066	1.71	Penn., anthracite	90,464,067	175,189,392	1.94
Montana	2,976,358	5,342,168	1.79				
New Mexico	3,148,158	4,525,925	1.44	Grand total	496,221,168	$626,366,876	$1.26
North Dakota	502,628	720,489	1.43				

Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. Average number of employés in 1911, 722,335. Imports of coal (bituminous and shale) into the United States in 1911 were 1,234,998 long tons, also 2,463 tons of anthracite.

Production of Crude Petroleum in the United States.

Year Ending June 30	Production.* Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Production.* Gallons.	Exportation Mineral Refined, or Manufactured.† Mineral, Crude. Gallons.	Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline. Gallons.	Illuminating. Gallons.	Lubricating (Heavy Paraffin, etc.) Gallons.	Total (Including Residuum.‡) Gallons.	Total (Including Residuum.‡) Value.
1899....	55,364,233	2,325,297,786	113,088,060	16,252,785	722,979,480	67,424,393	999,713,706	$56,273,168
1900....	57,070,850	2,396,975,700	133,023,656	21,888,093	721,027,837	74,583,769	967,252,341	75,611,750
1901....	63,363,923	2,661,284,923	138,445,430	17,834,254	781,207,105	71,457,605	1,034,643,890	71,112,788
1902....	69,389,194	2,914,346,148	133,536,800	23,498,479	842,829,070	76,035,611	1,106,208,470	72,302,822
1903....	88,290,725	3,708,210,472	134,892,170	13,139,228	699,810,892	93,314,566	941,699,749	67,253,533
1904....	100,461,337	4,219,376,154	114,573,946	16,910,071	741,567,086	88,809,242	984,424,767	79,060,469
1905....	117,090,772	4,917,812,456	123,059,010	30,816,655	823,021,953	97,487,196	1,123,334,584	79,793 222
1906....	134,717,572	5,658,138,360	139,688,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,257,949,045	84,041,327
1907....	126,493,336	5,312,745,312	128,175,737	26,357,054	894,529,432	136,140,226	1,250,430,458	84,855,715
1908....	166,095,335	6,976,004,070	135,223,575	36,242,370	1,041,725,901	159,763,900	1,443,557,568	104,116,440
1909....	178,527,355	7,486,808,910	169,855,309	63,831,267	1,080,542,456	144,254,271	1,561,671,336	105,999,637
1910....	183,170,874	7,693,176,708	168,903,985	77,650,923	1,005,027,536	170,430,277	1,546,067,984	99,090,212
1911....	209,557,248	8,801,404,416	185,190,761	111,998,260	1,022,311,042	173,642,495	1,616,540,746	92,115,516
1912....	220,449,391	9,258,874,422	208,110,365	171,040,150	1,044,049,843	202,125,197	1,793,665,038	112,472,100

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. †Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Residuum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1898 this amounted to 19,973,604 gallons. in 1899 to 30,668,988 gallons, in 1900 to 16,629,186 gallons, in 1901 to 26,146,596 gallons, in 1902 to 30,309,510 gallons, in 1903 to 22,801,506 gallons, in 1904 to 22,560,510 gallons, in 1905 to 48,949,362 gallons, in 1906 to 75,031,824 gallons, in 1907 to 65,228,009 gallons, in 1908 to 70,581,822 gallons,in 1909 to 103,188,033 gallons,in 1910 to 124,055,263 gallons, in 1911 to 123,398,188 gallons, and in 1912 to 168,339,478 gallons.

The above is compiled from the Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Over 297,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons) of petroleum, according to the office of the Geological Survey, were produced in the world in 1909. Of this amount 182,134,274 barrels were produced in the United States, 65,970,350 in Russia, and the remainder was distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 14,932,799; Sumatra, Java and Borneo, 11,041,852; Roumania, 9,321,138; India, 6,676,517; Mexico, 2,488,742; Japan (including Formosa), 2,012,409; Peru, 1,316,118; Germany, 1,018,837.

Production of Copper, Tin, and Zinc.

The production of copper in the world in 1911, stated in metric tons of 2,204.6 lbs., was as follows: United States, 491,634; Spain and Portugal, 52,880; Chile, 33,088; Japan, 52,303; Germany, 22,363; Mexico, 61,884; Australasia, 42,512; Africa, 17,252; Canada, 25,570; Newfoundland, 1,174; Norway, 9,576; Peru, 28,500; Russia, 25,980; Italy, 2,642; Sweden, 2,032; Argentina, 1,036; Austria-Hungary, 2,566; United Kingdom, 508; Bolivia, 1,829; Cuba, 3,753; Turkey, 1,016. Total of the world, 880,098.

The copper production of the United States in 1911 was distributed as follows (figures are in pounds) Alaska, 19,412,000; Arizona, 300,578,816; California, 36,806,762; Colorado, 8,474,848; Idaho, 3,745,210; Michigan, 216,412,867; Montana, 271,963,769; Nevada, 65,385,728; New Mexico, 1,518,288; Utah, 138,336,905; Wyoming, (*f*) 130,499; Southern States, 19,656,971; other States, 1,433,708. Total production, 1,033. 856,371.

The production of tin in the world in 1911, in long tons, was: England, 4,500; Straits Settlements, 53,670; China, 2,600; Banka and Billiton, 15,231; Australasia, 3,825; Bolivia, 22,064; South Africa, 2,200; United States, none. Total of the world. 104,090.

The production of zinc in the world in 1911, in metric tons, was as follows: Austria, 13,925; Belgium, 195,102; France, 55,170; Germany, 235,776; Holland, 22,734; Italy, (*d*); Russia, 9,652; Spain, 9,053; United Kingdom, (*e*) 67,907; United States, 268,378. Total of the world, 877,697.

(*d*) Included in Austria. (*e*) Includes 508 tons from Australia. (*f*) Included in "Other States."

The statistics of Production of Copper, Tin and Zinc, and those of Pig Iron and Steel, which follow, were furnished by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Production of Pig Iron and Steel
IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN METRIC TONS.

Year.	Austria-Hungary. Pig Iron.	Austria-Hungary. Steel.	Belgium. Pig Iron.	Belgium. Steel.	Canada. Pig Iron.	France. Pig Iron.	France. Steel.	Germany. Pig Iron.	Germany. Steel.
1906.....	1,403,500	1,195,000	1,431,160	1,185,660	550,618	3,319,032	2,371,377	12,478,067	11,135,085
1907.....	1,650,000	1,195,500	1,427,940	1,183,500	590,444	3,588,949	2,677,805	13,045,760	12,063,632
1908.....	1,390,000	2,025,182	1,206,440	1,065,500	572,123	3,391,150	2,727,717	11,813,511	10,480,349
1909.....	1,958,786	1,969,538	1,632,350	1,370,000	687,923	3,632,105	3,034,571	12,917,653	12,049,834
1910.....	2,010,000	2,154,832	1,803,500	1,449,500	752,053	4,032,459	3,506,497	14,793,325	13,698,638
1911.....	2,095,000	2,475,437	2,103,120	1,537,000	837,575	4,410,856	3,688,678	15,280,527	15,019,333

Year.	Italy. Pig Iron.	Italy. Steel.	Russia. Pig Iron.	Russia. Steel.	Spain. Pig Iron.	Spain. Steel.	Sweden. Pig Iron.	Sweden. Steel.
1906.....	30,450	109,000	2,350,000	1,763,000	387,500	251,600	552,250	351,900
1907.....	32,000	537,000	2,768,200	2,076,000	395,000	247,100	603,100	443,000
1908.....	112,924	110,000	2,743,000	2,341,000	403,500	239,500	563,300	427,100
1909.....	207,800	661,600	2,871,332	2,471,000	380,000	227,000	443,000	310,600
1910.....	215,000	635,000	2,740,000	2,350,000	367,000	219,500	604,300	468,600
1911.....	235,000	646,500	2,865,000	2,519,000	353,500	228,200	633,800	458,200

Year.	United Kingdom. Pig Iron.	United Kingdom. Steel.	United States. Pig Iron.	United States. Steel.	All Other Countries. Pig Iron.*	All Other Countries. Steel.*†	Totals. Pig Iron.	Totals. Steel.
1906.....	10,311,778	6,565,670	25,706,852	23,772,506	650,000	420,000	59,074,861	49,635,998
1907.....	10,092,838	6,627,112	26,193,863	23,733,391	556,900	405,000	60,680,014	51,273,340
1908.....	9,438,477	5,380,372	16,190,944	14,247,619	550,000	300,000	48,640,479	44,359,522
1909.....	9,818,916	5,975,734	26,108,199	24,338,302	550,000	325,000	61,217,064	53,499,974
1910.....	10,380,212	6,106,856	27,636,687	26,512,437	525,000	315,000	65,860,260	58,252,347
1911.....	9,874,620	6,565,231	24,027,733	24,054,309	535,000	325,000	63,251,731	58,377,286

* Estimated. †Not including Canada, which in 1905 produced 403,449 tons; in 1906, 515,200 tons; in 1907, 516,300 tons; in 1908, 598,183 tons; in 1909, 766,795 tons, and in 1910, 835,487 tons.

American Wood-Preservers' Association.

President—E. A. Sterling, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-President*—A. M. Smith, Argenta, Kan. *Secretary-Treasurer*—F. J. Angier, Mt. Royal Station, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.

The objects and purposes of the association shall be to advance the wood-preserving industry in all its branches; to afford its members opportunities for the interchange of ideas with respect to improvements in the wood-preserving industry, and for the discussion of all matters bearing upon the industry of wood preserving; to maintain a high business and professional standard in all respects, and to standardize specifications for wood preservatives and their introduction into the materials to be preserved.

The means to be employed for this purpose shall be meetings for the presentation and discussion of appropriate papers, and for social and professional intercourse; the publication of such papers and discussions as may be deemed expedient; co-operation with other societies, associations and organizations in the work of standardizing specifications affecting the wood-preserving industry, and all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association or any of them, and as the members may from time to time consider advisable.

Election of officers will take place on January 21-23, 1913.

Mineral Products of the United States.

ORES AND MINERALS.

Products.	Measures.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Value.	1911. Quantity.	1911. Value.
Antimony ore	Sh. T.	75	$3,700	50	$2,000
Asbestos	Sh. T.	3,630	64,350	7,604	119,935
Asphaltum	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(u) 360,004	3,820,751
Barytes	Sh. T.	41,720	145,187	41,057	152,732
Bauxite	L. T.	149,679	778,203	155,618	757,860
Borax	Sh. T.	(e) 37,000	1,950,000	(u) 53,330	1,569,151
Chrome ore	L. T.	450	6,075	120	1,629
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	80,389,306	160,843,081	90,490,356	174,822,183
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	406,510,447	467,259,147	411,830,509	485,586,177
Emery	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	770	8,810
Feldspar	Sh. T.	80,822	501,451	89,552	560,851
Flint	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	.....	.....
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	(e) 46,858	270,840	4,700	270,000
Fuller's earth	Sh. T.	30,857	277,293	34,668	33,535
Garnet	Sh. T.	5,297	151,700	4,285	121,759
Graphite, amorphous	Sh. T.	35,945	81,443	1,223	32,415
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	5,625,132	340,676	4,790,000	265,050
Gypsum	Sh. T.	(e) 2,703,337	5,947,341	2,323,970	6,462,035
Iron ore	L. T.	53,267,397	95,881,515	43,846,476	76,731,333
Limestone flux	L. T.	14,542,000	6,907,450	(w)	(w)
Magnesite	Sh. T.	(e) 8,000	59,780	(e) 6,000	48,000
Manganese ore (d)	L. T.	(e) 1,000	12,700	(u) 2,457	24,586
Mica, sheet	Lb.	1,809,582	283,832	1,847,201	310,254
Mica, scrap	Sh. T.	4,065	53,265	3,512	45,550
Monazite	Lb.	99,301	12,006	3,561	427
Petroleum, crude	Bbl. (i)	218,107,795	130,864,677	213,381,884	117,360,000
Phosphate rock	L. T.	2,681,938	11,961,956	3,123,584	12,237,111
Pumice	Sh. T.	16,250	37,561	(u) 21,689	88,399
Pyrites	L. T.	(e) 200,000	720,000	261,087	1,062,914
Salt	Bbl. (k)	(e) 31,311,950	8,767,346	31,183,968	8,345,692
Sand, glass	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(w)	(w)
Sulphur	L. T.	(e) 300,000	6,600,000	206,200	4,540,000
Talc, ordinary, ground and soapstone	Sh. T.	(e) 75,000	787,500	81,521	.....
Talc, fibrous	Sh. T.	(e) 55,000	467,500	(e) 62,500	562,500
Tin ore	Sh. T.	20	7,500	.....	.....
Tungsten ore	Sh. T.	2,020	844,526	(u) 125	450,000
Zinc ore	Sh. T.	569,572	.....	669,305	.....
Total enumerated	.....	.....	$903,889,401	.....	$896,393,639

SECONDARY MINERALS AND CHEMICALS.

Alundum	Lb.	13,410,000	$804,600	11,116,000	$666,960
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	116,000	6,449,960	127,000	7,216,360
Arsenic	Lb.	2,652,000	66,300	6,162,000	154,050
Bromine	Lb.	850,300	110,539	1,199,000	235,500
Carborundum	Lb.	10,707,110	642,427	10,376,620	622,597
Cement, nat. hyd	Bbl. (g)	1,500,000	600,000	926,091	378,533
Cement, Portland	Bbl. (h)	75,700,000	67,507,000	78,528,637	66,248,817
Cement, puzzolan	Bbl. (l)	160,000	96,000	93,230	77,786
Coke	Sh. T.	36,228,773	82,714,095	33,849,754	79,340,624
Copper sulphate (c)	Lb.	26,356,788	1,043,342	33,454,000	1,472,000
Copperas	Sh. T.	38,896	427,856	35,501	390,500
Crushed steel	Lb.	825,000	57,750	800,000	56,000
Graphite, artificial	Lb.	13,149,000	945,000	10,144,000	664,000
Lead, white	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(w)	.....
Lead, red	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(w)	.....
Lead, orange mineral	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(w)	.....
Litharge	Sh. T.	(w)	.....	(w)	.....
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	8,408	84,012	7,514	65,500
Total	.....	.....	$161,548,881	.....	$157,589,227

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

METALS. (*x*)

Products.	Measures.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Value.	1911. Quantity.	1911. Value.
Aluminum	Lb.	12,000,000	$2,700,000	(*e*) 28,600,000	$5,720,000
Antimony	Lb.	6,775,340	432,367	3,566,000	296,500
Copper	Lb.	1,086,249,983	138,366,522	1,083,856,371	134,398,190
Ferromanganese (*q*)	L. T.	224,431	9,533,829	184,717	8,496,982
Gold (fine)	Troy oz.	4,647,083	96,055,000	4,655,710	96,233,528
Iron (pig)	L. T.	27,074,114	442,311,427	23,649,344	345,280,422
Lead	Sh. T.	392,704	35,919,340	400,958	35,445,000
Nickel	Sh. T.	(*w*)	.....	300,000	150,000
Platinum	Troy oz.	1,025	33,518	929	40,058
Quicksilver	Flasks.(*o*)	22,418	1,054,991	(*y*) 21,500	1,466,000
Silver (fine)	Troy oz.	56,438,695	30,186,801	57,796,117	30,805,338
Sodium	Sh. T.	(*e*) 2,000	1,000,000	(*e*) 2,000	1,000,000
Tin	Sh. T.	(*e*) 5,500	3,751,000	(*e*) 5,500	3,751,000
Zinc (*s*)	Sh. T.	277,065	30,587,976	295,836	34,021,000
Total metals	.....	.....	$791,932,771	.....	$697,104,018
Total ores and minerals	.....	.....	903,889,401	.....	.....
Secondary products	.....	.....	161,548,881	.....	.....
Grand total enumerated	.....	.....	$1,857,371,053	.....	$1,751,086,884

*Not including the value of zinc ore.

(*c*) Does not include sulphate made from metallic copper. (*d*) Does not include manganiferous iron ore. (*e*) Estimated. (*f*) One "square" covers 100 square feet. (*g*) Barrels of 265 lbs. (*h*) Barrels of 380 lbs. (*i*) Barrels of 42 gallons. (*k*) Includes salt used in manufacture of alkali; the barrel of salt weighs 280 lbs. (*m*) Includes a small quantity made from spelter. (*o*) Flasks of 75 lbs. (*q*) Includes spiegeleisen, although the value is given as for ferromanganese. (*s*) Including zinc from foreign ore. (*t*) Barrels of 330 lbs. (*u*) Figures reported by the United States Geological Survey. (*v*) Recovered from scrap metal. (*w*) Statistics not collected. (*x*) Includes only metal produced from domestic ores except in case of zinc. (*y*) Flasks of 75 lbs.

The foregoing statistics of "Mineral Products of the United States" were furnished by *The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Building and Loan Associations.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1911-12:

States.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	States.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,570	443,180	$197,240,000	North Carolina	113	25,174	$8,375,305
Ohio	643	384,257	187,434,123	Wisconsin	57	20,945	7,347,683
New Jersey	563	198,057	96,448,627	Minnesota	62	12,110	5,364,224
Illinois	568	155,320	68,975,451	Iowa	*49	16,500	4,863,729
Massachusetts	160	158,365	67,573,380	West Virginia	43	12,200	5,457,997
New York	241	128,533	49,584,570	Maine	37	10,611	4,645,137
Indiana	351	133,381	44,060,128	Tennessee	14	4,602	2,831,038
California	96	34,685	23,340,012	Connecticut	12	3,344	2,655,758
Nebraska	69	58,191	24,885,285	New Hampshire	17	7,800	2,191,623
Michigan	65	44,162	20,119,823	North Dakota	*9	3,802	2,149,852
Dist. of Columbia	20	31,143	16,401,243	Montana	*10	1,552	886,994
Louisiana	66	38,200	18,117,329	Other States	968	294,049	127,217,512
Missouri	134	26,950	12,633,297				
Kansas	58	41,216	13,070,170	Total	6,099	2,332,829	$1,030,687,031
Kentucky	104	44,500	16,816,741				

* Reports issue biennially—figures for 1910 used.

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1911:

Receipts: Weekly dues, $233,718,046; paid-up stock, $23,544,378; deposits, $65,516,912; loans repaid, $192,526,056; interest, $59,796,988; premium, $4,091,758; fines, $865,916; pass books and initiation, $597,604; borrowed money, $72,316,182; real estate sold, $4,256,404; miscellaneous receipts, $22,646,702; cash on hand, $28,308,186; total, $708,185,132.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $15,245,000; mortgage loans, $283,252,100; stock withdrawals, $196,562,932; paid-up stock withdrawals, $19,385,542; deposit withdrawals, $57,516,336; expenses, $7,122,464; borrowed money repaid, $69,913,570; interest, $1,622,068; real estate purchased, $3,902,720; miscellaneous, $20,708,808; cash on hand, January 1, 1912, $32,953,592; total, $708,185,132.

The officers of the League, elected at the annual meeting of 1912-1913, are as follows: President, Chas. O'C. Hennessy, New York City; First Vice-President, W. J. Bayersdorfer, Shreveport, La.; Second Vice-President, Chas. Eugene Clark, Covington, Ky.; Third Vice-President, Peter Hinkel, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Herbert W. Pinkham, Quincy, Mass.

In 1893 there were 240 national building and loan associations in the United States, with total assets of $37,020,366. Since that date this class of associations has greatly decreased in numbers and assets.

CENSUS REPORT OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 1909.

MINES AND QUARRIES; GENERAL SUMMARY, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Operators.	Number of Mines, Quarries and Wells.	Expenses of Operation and Development.	Value of Products.	Number of Persons Engaged in Industry.
All industries (Con'ental U.S.)	19,933	....	$1,042,642,693	$1,238,410,322	1,139,332
Fuels:					
Coal, anthracite	192	423	$139,324,467	$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bituminous	3,503	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petroleum and natural gas	7,793	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals:					
Iron	176	433	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	160	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,258
Precious metals:					
Deep mines	1,604	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines	678	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	977	1,142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver	12	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese	3	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone	3,988	4,603	63,641,585	75,992,908	a101,129
Limestone	1,665	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	707	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone	595	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	77	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	185	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	196	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone	563	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous:					
Asbestos	5	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asphaltum and bituminous rock	12	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	23	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	10	316,221	670,829	726
Buhrstones and millstones	14	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	261	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	4	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	22	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar	13	15	319,426	288,509	376
Fuller's earth	16	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	3	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	19	20	328,690	344,130	436
Grindstones	13	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	78	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	14	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite	6	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	73	78	182,828	206,794	608
Mineral pigments	23	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and zicron	4	4	50,909	64,472	34
Oilstones, scythestones and whetstones	21	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	70	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Precious stones	23	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	3	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	11	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	39	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	4	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten	22	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries (b)	10	27	740,874	778,938	560

(a) Includes 326 persons, who could not be distributed among the several industries.

(b) Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; and tin, 1.

In the distribution of the value of products by States, Pennsylvania, with a product valued at $349,059,786, or 28.2 per cent. of the product of all States, ranked first. Of Pennsylvania's products, bituminous and anthracite coal contributed $296,424,311, or 84.9 per cent. of the total for the State.

Other States with a product of over $23,000,000, with the value of their products, were as follows: Illinois, $76,658,974; West Virginia, $76,287,889; Michigan, $67,714,479; Ohio, $63,767,112; California, $63,382,454; Minnesota, $58,664,852; Montana, $54,991,961; Colorado, $45,680,135; Arizona, $34,217,651; Missouri, $31,667,525; Oklahoma, $25,637,892; Alabama, $24,350,667; Nevada, $23,271,597.

There are several States in which the the mineral production is quite insignificant. In the District of Columbia and Mississippi no mineral production was reported. Rhode Island, North Dakota, Nebraska and Delaware each contributed less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the whole value of mineral products, while the contribution of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Oregon was less than one-half of 1 per cent. in each case.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on December 31, 1909, as reported, was $3,662,527,064, of which $3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and $282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

United States Brewers' Association.

President—Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New York. *First Vice-President*—William Hamm, St. Paul, Minn. *Second Vice-President*—Edward A. Schmidt, Philadelphia, Pa. *Third Vice-President*—Gustave Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis. *Treasurer*—Anton C. G. Hupfel, New York. *Secretary*—Hugh F. Fox, New York.

Production of Liquors and Wines in the United States.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ending June 30.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit. (a)						Fermented Liquors.	Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.
1900.....	19,411,829	14,296,563	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	24,173,671	39,471,593	3,760,487	109,845,187
1901.....	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	40,614,258	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902.....	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	44,550,127	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	46,720,179	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904.....	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	48,265,168	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905.....	26,742,163	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	49,522,059	5,448,584	153,259,378
1906.....	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	54,724,553	4,444,072	150,110,197
1907.....	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	58,629,002	6,138,305	174,719,218
1908.....	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	58,814,033	6,899,823	133,889,563
	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Commercial Alcohol.	Total.			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			
1909.....	76,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	133,450,755	56,364,360	6,440,858	139,891,613
1910.....	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434	163,893,960
1911.....	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	§44,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132	183,355,527

a In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of Attorney-General as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the President, dated Dec. 27, 1909.
*Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. †Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. §Neutral and cologne spirits.
Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons.
The production of wines in the United States in 1900 was 24,306,905 gallons, of which California produced 14,690,000, New York 2,528,250, and Ohio 1,934,838 gallons.

Importation of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

Year Ending June 30.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Malt Liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,801,043	1,727,541	1,954,092	1,651,564
" not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	5,105,062	5,560,491	5,339,800	5,523,941
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, Brandy, proof gallons.....	764,244	716,259	409,242	509,286
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	3,889,066	3,546,162	3,265,108	5,058,547
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	134,015	119,646	148,975	124,624
Wines, Still Wines in casks, gallons.....	5,747,056	7,100,661	4,812,787	3,864,070
" Still Wines in bottles, dozen.....	650,861	822,243	596,521	577,244
" Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	436,628	391,003	218,495	281,134
VALUES.				
Malt Liquors.....	$3,215,407	$3,263,953	$3,396,366	$3,279,926
Spirits, Distilled and Compounds. (a).....	7,528,049	6,988,725	6,076,929	6,463,228
Wines.....	12,276,613	13,007,293	8,531,613	9,591,451

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

Consumption of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30.	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed.		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liquors.	Imported Malt Liquors	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1901.....	1,509,271	100,066,821	1,941,629	24,002,439	4,388,140	1,254,653,009	3,596,382	1,390,127,379
1902.....	1,403,204	104,110,194	2,245,239	44,737,244	5,020,066	1,378,168,215	3,707,222	1,539,081,991
1903.....	1,515,072	113,598,545	2,439,535	32,631,154	5,601,425	1,445,675,414	4,204,538	1,605,851,455
1904.....	1,637,303	116,808,978	2,655,716	37,538,709	5,517,568	1,489,354,250	4,837,075	1,658,609,958
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,832	2,730,425	29,369,408	6,002,309	1,532,949,602	5,201,168	1,694,392,765
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,011,289	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,021,375	5,964,267	1,874,225,409
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,814,695,785	7,171,842	2,019,690,911
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909.....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745 523,769	7,110,657	1 935,544,001
1910.....	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,038,627	7,301,629	2,045,427,018
1911.....	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,286	7,240,458	2,169,356,695

Consumption of Beer, Wine, and Alcohol

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS. (a)

Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.
United States (b).....	1,966,911,744	63,859,232	†138,585,989	Denmark.....	61,710,000	.....	7,988,500
United Kingdom.....	1,397 314,800	‡15,206,400	‡40,078,000	Sweden.....	§72,250,000	.....	8,638,000
Russia.....	§231,445,000	*25,000,000	b238,347,000	Portugal.....	.....	146,271,000	.....
Germany.....	1,703,553,000	74,602,000	94,203,000	Norway.....	11,808,000	.....	2,034,000
France.....	375,729,000	1,541,406,000	70,903,000	Bulgaria.....	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000
Spain.....	*20,000,000	345,931,000	.....	Netherlands.....	.....	2,298,000	10,805,000
Belgium.....	411,735,000	9,114,000	10,672,000	Roumania.....	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Italy.....	17,382,000	1,011,982,000	26,100,000	Hungary.....	§55,740.000	98,562,000	§43,667.000
Austria.....	§492,941,000	178.579,000	54,657,000	Switzerland.....	64,616,000	52,168,000	3,579,500

*Estimated, 1903. †Distilled spirits. §Figures for 1908. ‡Figures for 1910. (a) Returns are for 1909, except as noted. (b) Figures for 1911.

Liquor Traffic.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND FEES.

Alaska—Local option under acts of Congress. License, $1,000.

Arizona—Local option, quarterly fee, United States license $25 annually. County and State $300 annually.

Arkansas—Local option, fee $800.

California—Local option, fee by authorities.

Colorado—Local option, fee $500 up.

Connecticut—Local option, fee $150—$450.

Delaware—New Castle County and city of Wilmington, licensed. Kent and Sussex Counties, local option, fee $200—$300.

District of Columbia—License by excise board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, and of the residents on the front of the square on which the saloon is to be located, and of the owners of real estate and of the residents of the confronting side of the opposite square, fee $800.

Florida—Local option, fee $1,000.

Hawaii—License by Commissions appointed by the Governor.

Idaho—Local option by counties, fee $750.

Illinois—Local option license by city council or village or county board, fee not less than $500.

Indiana—City and township. Whenever 20 per cent. of the voters of the county petition the county commissioners the latter shall be a "yes" or "no" vote as to prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by saloons within the county.

Iowa—License by petition of voters, fee $600 up.

Kentucky—County local option, except cities of the first, second and third classes may vote separately; fee $150.

Louisiana—Local option, fee $200 up.

Maryland—Local option, fee $18—$450.

Massachusetts—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.

Michigan—Local option, fee $500—$800.

Minnesota—License fee, $500—$1,000.

Missouri—The counties (and cities of 2,500 population, or more) may, by majority vote, pass the local option law, and if this is not done the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than $200, nor more than $400 per year, for State and not less than $500, nor more than $800 for county purposes.

Montana—Semi-annual fee $150—$300.

Nebraska—Local option, fee $500—$1,000.

Nevada—State license $50 per annum; wholesale $100 per annum; retail drug store $12 per annum; county $30 per quarter.

New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200.

New Jersey—Local option, fee $100—$300.

New Mexico—License by local authorities, in incorporated cities and towns, by county commissioners in unincorporated towns. License fee $100—$1,500, varying in different municipalities.

New York—Local option in towns, fee $1,500—$1,200, according to population.

Ohio—Local option, fee $1,000.

Oregon—Local option, fee $400.

Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $100—$1,100.

Rhode Island—Local option, fee $300—$1,500.

South Carolina—Local option, county control or prohibition.

South Dakota—License by local authorities, fee $400—$600.

Texas—License for State and county issued by the County Clerk; fees, State $875, county $187.50, city $187.50; city license issued by city tax coll'r.

Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400—$2,000.

Vermont—License local option act was adopted February 13, 1903, and took effect March 3, 1903.

Virginia—Control of local courts, malt liquor bar license $250, retail ardent spirits $550, wholesale ardent spirits $1,250, wholesale malt liquors $500, retail and shippers $1,000, local option provided for.

Washington—Local option, fee $300—$1,000.

Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100—$200, with power in voters to increase from $200—$500.

Wyoming—Wholesale dealer, $300; retail, $1,000.

LIQUOR MOVEMENT IN STATES.

Alabama—Since the repeal of the Prohibition law a number of counties have held local option elections, the majority of them deciding for a licensed liquor traffic. Since the passage of the Smith-Parks Local Option and Regulation bills there have been sixteen elections held in different counties in the State, eight counties voting "wet" and eight counties voting "dry." The Supreme Court of Alabama has recently held the Parks-Smith Local Option bills to be constitutional, an attack having been made thereon by the Anti-Saloon League.

Arkansas—In October, 1912, a State-wide Prohibition amendment was voted upon at a referendum election and rejected by a majority of 17,000.

California—During the past year, under the Wyllie Local Option and Initiative laws, there have been 156 elections. Of the 57 incorporated cities that voted on the question of "license or no license," 37 remained "wet" and 20 went "dry," while of the 95 supervisorial districts 40 favored license and 55 did not. The total "wet" vote was 150,396 and the "dry" vote 96,170. The "wet" majorities amounted to 68,843, while the victories achieved by the "dry" forces gave them an advantage of only 14,617, leaving a balance of 54,226 in favor of licensing the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Colorado voted on State-wide Prohibition in November, 1912.

Connecticut—54 towns recently voted on the question of license, 40 of them deciding to retain the saloon. There are now 81 license towns in the State and 87 no-license, as compared with 75 license and 93 no-license last year.

Georgia—The Tippins bill, designed to close the "near-beer" saloons, passed both houses and was vetoed by the Governor, the Legislature failing to repass it over his veto. The Prohibition law is practically a dead letter in the cities and poorly enforced in the country districts. There is a strong movement in favor of resubmission in this State.

Idaho—Seventeen of the twenty-seven counties of Idaho are "dry," Canyon and Bannock counties having recently voted to remain so by large majorities. In the local option election on June 19, Boisé voted "wet" by a majority of 2,300. Bonner, Lemhi, Kootenai and Idaho counties, after being "dry" two years, returned to the "wet" column at the late election.

Illinois—Summing up the "wet" and "dry" situation in this State, according to the census of 1900, the population of the places now "wet" is 3,198,781; and the population of the places now "dry" 704,809.

Indiana—Figures have been made public showing that 247 units have held local option elections under the new Proctor law. Of these 46 were cities and 201 townships. Of the cities 30 voted "wet" and 16 "dry;" of the townships, 39 voted "wet" and 161 "dry," and one township had a tie vote.

Kansas—Prohibition.

Maine—The proposed amendment to the Maine Constitution to allow local option on the question of permitting the manufacture and sale of liquor in all the cities and in such towns as accept the provisions of the resolution, was defeated in the Legislature, March 23, 1912. Maine is a prohibition State.

Maryland—The Anti-Saloon League's bill extending local option to counties not already "dry" was passed by the House of Delegates and sent to the Senate, where it was defeated on

April 1. The measure had been amended so as to provide that Baltimore City, several of the counties and two towns be permitted to vote as units on the question instead of by wards and districts.

Massachusetts—In the elections the only important change was the return to license of Gloucester.

Michigan—In Michigan, after four years of constant agitation the score of "wet" and "dry" counties now stands 48 "wet" and 35 "dry," as compared with 44 "wet" and 39 "dry" in 1911 and 43 "wet" and 40 "dry" in 1910. The sentiment of the people with reference to county prohibition is clearly demonstrated by the fact that only 763,501 persons are living in so-called "dry" territory, while 1,987,702 are living in "wet" territory. Elections April 1 were a net loss to the Anti-Saloon League for four counties.

Minnesota—The license question has been an issue in many towns and villages, but in a large majority of instances the status remains unchanged.

Mississippi—Prohibition.

New Jersey—The Legislature rejected a local option bill that was strongly urged by the Anti-Saloon League.

New York—Recent local option elections have not materially changed the status quo.

North Carolina—Prohibition.

North Dakota—Prohibitionists of North Dakota are opposed to the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the Constitution under which constitutional amendments could be submitted by the initiative plan, declaring that the enactment of such a measure would open the way to the liquor interests to wage a fight in the State that would be parallel to that under way in Maine. North Dakota is a prohibition State.

Oklahoma—Express companies are prohibited from carrying shipments of liquor in the part of Oklahoma known as Indian Territory prior to Statehood and over which prohibition for twenty-one years was established by the Federal Government, according to a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ohio—In September, 1912, a constitutional amendment licensing the liquor traffic was voted upon by the people and adopted by a heavy majority. Briefly stated, the license amendment provides that the State shall grant license, but that license shall not affect territory now "dry," or which may hereafter be voted "dry," nor abrogate any present or future local option law, etc. The license amendment is to apply only to such territory as is or may be voted "wet."

Oregon—There has been considerable agitation and Governor West of that State has set himself determinedly to enforcing the liquor laws.

South Carolina—In South Carolina the Lide bill, providing for an election on the question of re-establishing the dispensary system in certain "dry" counties, passed the House in an amended form. The time of the election fixed by the House amendment is the "Tuesday after the first Monday, 1913." The bill was further amended to apply only to those counties which held an election on the dispensary question in August, 1909.

South Dakota—In mid-April two-thirds of the cities and towns in South Dakota voted on the license question. In many places the contests were close, but the majority of the towns voting adhered to license. Not a single town in the Black Hills went "dry." Sioux Falls declared for license by a large majority.

Tennessee—Prohibition.

Texas renominated the pro-license Governor Colquitt by an increased majority.

Utah has joined the local option States by a law making the units the cities and towns and the territory of counties exclusive of its cities and towns. Utah has largely added to its "dry" counties.

Virginia—The Senate of the Virginia General Assembly, by a vote of 24 to 16, turned down the Jordan enabling bill, which provided for referendum of the State-wide prohibition question to a vote of the people.

West Virginia—Prohibition. Ohio County voted "wet."

Wisconsin is investigating the liquor business through a public commission.

NOTE—Indiana, Illinois and Ohio are now practically "dry" train States. The Erie, Lackawanna, Reading and Jersey City railroads have followed the decision of the Pennsylvania to submit to adverse State laws, and abolish the sale of liquors in their trains within the State of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that beer is a commodity, and railroads must carry it when offered for transportation from one State into "dry" counties of another State, regardless of the laws of the latter State.

The seeming failure to execute the Prohibition law in Tennessee and in the Carolinas has led to unusual activity on the part of moonshiners and the selling of illicit whiskey, about 2,500 stills having been destroyed by Federal officers during the year.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share net revenue, boroughs' share net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the city of New York, for the year ending September 30, 1912 (new law).

Boroughs.	Number of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Number of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1912 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1912 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1911 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1912 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax: Year Ending Sept. 30, 1912 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ending Sept. 30, 1912 (New Law).
Manhattan and Bronx..	8,903	5,444	$1,056,013.10	$6,995,730.00	$3,527,535.99	$3,497,865.00	$4,864,713.51	$8,362,578.51
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,073	599,115.89	3,842,422.50	1,983,451.70	1,921,211.25	1,428,741.37	3,349,952.62
Queens.....	1,206	1,484	43,424.61	536,358.23	266,614.92	268,179.12	377,962.55	646,141.67
Richmond....	543	488	38,364.83	175,550.01	89,235.97	87,775.00	68,524.99	156,299.99
Total.....	15,357	10,489	$1,736,918.43	$11,550,060.74	$5,866,838.58	$5,775,030.37	$6,739,942.42	$12,514,972.79

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1912, by boroughs, in the city of New York.

Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.	Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.
Manhattan and Bronx	768	4,676	Richmond	204	284
Brooklyn	435	2,638			
Queens	470	1,014	Total New York City	1,877	8,612

Liquor Dealers in the United States.

(From a Report in the American Prohibition Year Book.)

States.	Distillers.	Brewers.	Wholesale Liquor Dealers.	Retail Malt Liquors.	Retail Liquor Dealers.	Wholesale Malt Liquors.	Total Dealers.	Total Makers.
Alabama	..	2	45	132	1,185	29	1,391	2
Alaska	..	3	5	9	343	11	368	3
Arizona	1	2	25	31	877	35	968	3
Arkansas	3	1	67	172	878	75	1,192	4
California	164	89	757	571	15,768	404	17,500	253
Colorado	12	13	147	426	3,055	161	3,789	25
Connecticut	39	23	77	132	3,474	308	3,991	62
Delaware	6	7	7	30	391	18	446	13
District of Columbia	19	5	23	44	935	22	1,024	24
Florida	30	1	109	228	957	63	1,357	31
Georgia	1	4	53	496	1,513	59	2,121	5
Hawaii	5	2	58	2	319	5	384	7
Idaho	2	7	7	113	776	23	919	9
Illinois	210	116	555	1,339	21,296	1,093	24,283	326
Indiana	33	37	119	721	7,487	455	8,782	70
Iowa	16	19	72	325	3,395	546	4,338	35
Kansas	..	..	5	86	733	22	846	..
Kentucky	73	22	210	816	3,065	107	4,198	95
Louisiana	22	10	190	457	3,652	110	4,409	32
Maine	..	3	6	501	732	65	1,304	3
Maryland	68	25	120	201	3,098	160	3,579	93
Massachusetts	169	40	244	132	4,669	482	5,527	209
Michigan	27	75	97	706	7,173	510	8,486	102
Minnesota	49	71	121	1,444	5,794	636	7,995	120
Mississippi	..	..	13	47	647	13	720	..
Missouri	93	48	240	430	7,910	381	8,961	141
Montana	4	20	58	190	2,563	175	2,986	24
Nebraska	8	14	47	316	2,272	616	3,251	22
Nevada	..	5	26	13	1,203	49	1,291	5
New Hampshire	7	4	18	79	782	69	948	11
New Jersey	71	40	195	255	10,894	527	11,871	111
New Mexico	2	2	21	22	981	48	1,072	4
New York	466	194	1,518	562	33,806	1,029	36,915	660
North Carolina	..	..	11	733	604	24	1,372	..
North Dakota	..	..	1	272	742	14	1,029	..
Ohio	154	113	367	247	12,264	405	13,283	267
Oklahoma	..	..	30	123	1,658	53	1,864	..
Oregon	17	20	62	230	2,497	110	2,899	37
Pennsylvania	347	247	678	887	19,990	1,294	22,849	594
Rhode Island	21	8	41	18	1,513	44	1,616	29
South Carolina	..	1	24	301	962	13	1,300	1
South Dakota	1	5	26	143	1,314	194	1,677	6
Tennessee	30	4	101	1,305	2,465	80	3,951	34
Texas	23	14	71	1,938	2,858	310	5,177	37
Utah	6	5	27	123	957	72	1,179	11
Vermont	1	..	3	35	242	39	319	1
Virginia	49	6	90	140	1,369	99	1,627	55
Washington	13	29	112	251	3,213	188	3,764	42
West Virginia	9	14	27	313	1,266	173	1,779	23
Wisconsin	72	151	131	740	11,169	670	12,710	223
Wyoming	..	3	13	54	687	89	843	3
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911	2,343	1,524	7,070	18,881	218,393	12,177	256,521	3,867
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1910	2,413	1,568	6,652	19,655	217,813	11,645	255,765	3,981

Wine Production of the World.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1911.

Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.
Italy	1,117,439,100	Bolivia	1,849,190	Australia	5,283,400
France	1,185,741,574	Mexico	660,425	Tunis	3,962,500
Spain	442,598,105	United States	34,342,100	Corsica	4,132,939
Algeria	233,359,245	Austria	76,609,300	Uruguay	5,283,400
Argentina	95,101,300	Bulgaria	34,342,100	Cape of Good Hope	3,170,040
Hungary	100,384,600	Turkey and Cyprus	31,700,400	Peru	5,151,315
Greece and Islands	60,759,100	Germany	68,684,200	Azores, Canaries and Madeira	924,595
Chile	76,609,300	Roumania	50,192,300	Persia	132,085
Portugal	73,967,600	Servia	13,208,500		
Russia	113,593,100	Switzerland	25,096,150		
Luxemburg	2,377,530	Brazil	9,245,950	Total	3 875,791,393

When to Serve Beverages.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.)

Appetizer—Dry Pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, Vermouth plain or a Cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, Chablis or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Chablis, Rhine Wine, Moselle or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Game—Champagne (cold), Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port.*
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*

* Temperature of room.

Suicides.

THE suicide rate of the registration area of the United States in 1910 was 16.0 per 100,000 population. The estimated number of suicides in the entire United States, but excluding insular possessions, in 1912 was 125,000. The most common means of self-destruction in 1910, according to the mortality reports of the Census, were: Fire-arms, 2,561; poisoning, 2,456; asphyxiation, chiefly illuminating gas, 941; cutting or piercing instruments, 544; drowning, 517; jumping from high places, 137, and by crushing, 88.

The suicide rate of large American cities for 1911, according to Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America, was 19.6 per 100,000 of population. The number of suicides in 100 American cities in the ten years ending with 1911 was 39,536. The average suicide rates for 20 leading cities for the decade ending with 1910 were as follows: San Francisco, 51.2; San Diego, 38.3; Sacramento, 35.5; Hoboken, 35.2; Los Angeles, 30.9; Oakland, Cal., 30.5; St. Louis, 30.2; Denver, 28.2; Springfield, Ill., 28.1; Seattle, Wash., 27.7; Davenport, Ia., 25.8; Pueblo, Col., 25.3; Newark, N. J., 25.0; McKeesport, Pa., 23.7; Milwaukee, 23.3; Spokane, Wash., 22.7; Haverhill, Mass., 22.5; Cincinnati, 22.4; Chicago, 22.3; Indianapolis, 22.3. The rate for Manhattan and the Bronx was 20.8.

The number of suicides during the decade ending with 1911 was 7,135 for Greater New York, 4,434 for Chicago, 2,308 for Philadelphia, 1,951 for San Francisco, and 2,011 for St. Louis.

The average suicide rates for large foreign cities for recent years was 31.4 for Berlin, 24.8 for Paris, 16.0 for Buenos Ayres, 11.6 for London, and 10.6 for Sydney, New South Wales.

The average annual suicide rates for the more important countries have been as follows: Ireland, 3.4; Scotland, 5.7; Netherlands, 6.7; Norway, 6.4; England and Wales, 10.2; Australia, 11.6; Belgium, 12.4; Sweden, 12.4; U. S. Registration Area, 16.0; Austria, 17.3; Japan, 18.9; Hungary, 19.2; Denmark, 19.4; Germany, 21.3; Switzerland, 22.7, and France, 22.8.

Mortality Statistics.

THE Census Office published in 1912 the completed reports of Mortality Statistics of States and cities of the United States which have laws or ordinances requiring the registration of deaths. There were in 1909, when the enumeration was taken, eighteen of such registration States (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia, with fifty-four cities in non-registered States, included in the registration area. They represented a population of 50,870,518 or 56.1 of the population of Continental United States. The total number of deaths reported was 732,538 for the year (1909), the rate per 1,000 of the population being 15.0.

The Census enumeration of 1900 covered the whole United States and is the latest enumeration of that character. It was not deemed advisable by the Census Office to make the Thirteenth Census apply to other than the registration States and cities, because the attempt to enumerate the deaths that occurred in the non-registration States has been unsuccessful, and the data obtained misleading. The registration area now includes a large proportion of the total population and it seems preferable by the Census Office to present only data based on fairly complete registration. The number of registration States and cities is increasing and by the time of the next enumeration many more will be included. The first table presented below is that of the reported number of deaths in the Census year 1900.

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN CENSUS YEAR 1900.

(Compiled from the Report of the Census Office.)

States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.	States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.
United States...	1,039,094	551,611	487,483				
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	Montana	2,188	1,387	801
Arizona	1,223	750	473	Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,705	Nevada	438	290	148
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	New Jersey	32,735	17,462	15,273
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	New Mexico	2,674	1,455	1,219
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,431	New York	130,268	68,648	61,620
Dist. of Columbia	6,364	3,274	3,090	North Carolina	21,068	10,427	10,641
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	North Dakota	2,287	1,159	1,128
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	Ohio	53,362	28,648	24,714
Idaho	1,242	762	480	Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440
Illinois	61,229	33,641	27,588	Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	Pennsylvania	90,199	49 150	41,049
Indian Territory	5,286	2,795	2,491	Rhode Island	8,176	4,132	4,044
Iowa	19,573	10,612	8,961	South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,705
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	South Dakota	3,088	1,654	1,434
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258
Maryland	20,442	10,526	9,896	Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	Virginia	25,252	13,112	12,140
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	Washington	4,910	3,148	1,762
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	West Virginia	9,588	5,046	4,542
Mississippi	20,251	10,299	9,952	Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604	Wyoming	767	452	315

The Census year ended May 31, 1900.

The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, 1909.

Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female. Total.	Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female Total.
All causes	398,597	333,941	Pneumonia (all forms)	38,321	31,712
			Pleurisy	1,215	867
			Asthma	772	647
Typhoid fever	6,333	4,389	Other diseases of respiratory system	2,875	2,332
Tuberculosis of lungs	39,456	30,584	Cirrhosis of liver	4,758	2,287
Cancer	14,918	22,644	Other diseases of liver	1,790	2,525
Rheumatism	1,748	1,885	Peritonitis	1,122	1,489
Diabetes	3,342	3,682	Appendicitis	3,409	2,359
Alcoholism	2,270	308	Hernia	1,052	966
Lead poisoning	82	4	Other diseases of digestive system	37,273	32,940
Other occupational and chronic poisonings	140	127	Bright's disease	24,524	18,888
Apoplexy and paralysis	22,399	21,733	Childbirth	.....	7,791
Other diseases of nervous system	17,791	12,733	Suicide	6,494	1,908
Heart disease	34,931	31,040	Poisonous gases, other accidental poisonings	2,268	1,348
Other diseases of circulatory system	13,643	10,842	Other accidents and injuries	33,672	9,847
Bronchitis	5,750	6,377	All other and unknown causes	76,249	69,687

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY REGISTRATION AREA, 1909.

Color, Nativity and Parent Nativity.	Number of Deaths.	Per Cent.	Color, Nativity and Parent Nativity.	Number of Deaths.	Per Cent.
Aggregate	732,538	100.0	Foreign	178,788	24.4
			Unknown	9,905	1.4
White	686,230	93.7			
			Colored	46,308	6.3
Native	497,537	67.9			
Both parents native	252,268	34.4	Negro	43,240	5.9
One or both parents foreign	180,626	24.7	Indian	1,435	0.2
Parentage unknown	61,058	8.3	Chinese	997	0.1
Parentage not stated	3,585	0.5	Japanese	636	0.1

The largest number of deaths returned for any month in 1909 was 70,093 for March. With the great majority of the registration States and cities it is the month having the largest number of deaths, while June is the month of lowest mortality.

The following was the death rate per thousand in various countries in 1900: Austria, 25.4; Belgium, 19.3; Denmark, 16.9; England and Wales, 18.2; France, 21.9; German Empire, 22.1; Hungary, 26.9; Ireland, 19.6; Italy, 23.8; Netherlands, 17.8; Norway, 15.9; Scotland, 18.5; Spain, 28.9; Sweden, 16.8; Switzerland, 19.3; United States (registration area), 17.6. (In 1909, United States, 15.0.)

It is a fact of much interest, as showing the general prevalence in 1909 of extremely favorable conditions for human life, that the death rate of England and Wales for that year was 14.5 per thousand, which was also the lowest on record for that country, while the rate of 14 for the city of London was even lower and demonstrates the fallacy of the belief that high death rates are necessarily found in large cities.

DEATH RATE OF LARGE CITIES.

The report on Mortality Statistics of 1909 (registration area) contained the following table of percentages of deaths per 1,000 of population in cities of the United States with over 100,000 population:

Cities.	Annual Average: 1900 to 1909.	1909.	Cities.	Annual Average: 1900 to 1909.	1909.	Cities.	Annual Average: 1900 to 1909.	1909.
Los Angeles, Cal.	15.8	13.7	St. Paul, Minn.	10.4	11.4	Rochester, N. Y.	14.6	14.4
San Francisco, Cal.	18.6	15.0	Kansas City, Mo.	15.2	14.4	Syracuse, N. Y.	14.9	14.5
Denver, Col.	17.6	17.0	St. Louis, Mo.	16.9	15.8	Cincinnati, Ohio.	18.7	16.5
New Haven, Ct.	17.5	16.9	Omaha, Neb.	12.3	14.7	Cleveland, Ohio.	14.7	12.9
Washington, D.C.	20.3	19.0	Jersey City, N. J.	18.9	16.8	Columbus, Ohio.	15.3	14.0
Chicago, Ill.	14.7	14.6	Newark, N. J.	18.3	16.5	Toledo, Ohio.	14.7	14.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.3	14.3	Paterson, N. J.	16.6	15.3	Philadelphia, Pa.	18.2	16.4
Louisville, Ky.	18.4	15.5	Buffalo, N. Y.	15.6	15.2	Pittsburgh, Pa.*	19.1	15.8
New Orleans, La.	22.5	20.2	New York, N. Y.	18.3	16.0	Scranton, Pa.	16.6	16.3
Baltimore, Md.	19.9	18.7	Bronx Borough	19.2	15.9	Providence, R. I.	18.4	16.1
Boston, Mass.	18.6	16.8	Brooklyn Bor.	17.6	15.4	Memphis, Tenn.	20.1	20.1
Fall River, Mass.	20.3	19.1	Manhattan Bor.	18.9	16.6	Milwaukee, Wis.	13.5	13.7
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	15.5	Queens Bor.	15.8	14.2			
Detroit, Mich.	14.9	14.0	Richmond Bor.	19.2	18.1			
Minneapolis, Min.	10.5	10.7						

* City as now constituted, including Allegheny.

Foreign Cities—Percentage of deaths per 1,000 of population in 1909: London, 14.0; Edinburgh, 15.3; Glasgow, 17.5; Dublin, 22.4; Paris, 17.4; Berlin, 15.1; St. Petersburg, 24.6; Moscow, 29.6; Stockholm, 14.3; Copenhagen, 14.5; Amsterdam, 13.1; Hamburg, 14.6; Munich, 17.6; Vienna, 16.8; Trieste, 24.6; Rome, 19.3; Milan, 20.3; Venice, 22.1; Bucharest, 26.4; Dresden, 14.0; The Hague, 17.7; Melbourne, 12.5; Sydney, 10.3; Toronto, 22.3.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN 1909.

The following table shows the average age at death from all causes of persons dying in the registration area in 1909. The average age at death is the result obtained by multiplying the number of persons dying at each age by that age and dividing the sum of the products by the total number of persons who died:

All causes*	38.8
I.—General diseases	36.8
Typhoid fever	29.0
Malarial fever	36.0
Small-pox	28.1
Measles	3.8
Scarlet fever	6.7
Whooping cough	1.6
Diphtheria	6.2
Croup	3.8
Influenza	55.5
Cholera nostras	43.3
Dysentery	43.4
Erysipelas	37.3
Other epidemic diseases	10.2
Septicemia	36.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	34.2
Tuberculosis of lungs	36.1
Tuberculosis of larynx	39.7
Tuberculous meningitis	9.0
Abdominal tuberculosis	31.3
Pott's disease	30.4
Tuberculous abscess	28.3
White swelling	29.3
Tuberculosis of other organs	35.5
General Tuberculosis	29.2
Scrofula	10.2
Venereal diseases	17.5
Cancer (all forms)	59.0
Cancer of mouth	62.8
Cancer of stomach and liver	60.9
Cancer of intestines	59.0
Cancer of female genital organs	53.6
Cancer of breast	58.5
Cancer of skin	68.1
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	56.6
Tumor	53.4
Rheumatism	44.9
Diabetes	54.5
Anæmia, leukemia	44.2
Alcoholism	46.0
Chronic poisonings	50.6
Other general diseases	38.3
II.—Diseases of nervous system	50.3
Encephalitis	24.3
Meningitis	11.7
Locomotor Ataxia	56.7
Other diseases of spinal cord	45.7
Apoplexy	65.2
Softening of brain	69.3
Paralysis	67.9
General paralysis of insane	50.9
Other forms of mental disease	56.0
Other diseases of brain	38.2
Epilepsy	36.1
"Convulsions"	1.5
Tetanus	17.7
Other diseases of nervous system	35.2
III.—Diseases of circulatory system	60.3
Pericarditis	50.5
Endocarditis	53.2
Heart disease	59.9
Angina pectoris	63.1
Diseases of arteries	72.2
Embolism and thrombosis	56.2
Diseases of veins	54.3
Diseases of lymphatics	14.5
Other diseases of circulatory system	21.6
IV.—Diseases of respiratory system	33.5
Laryngitis	17.1
Other diseases of larynx	11.5
Diseases of thyroid body	44.3
Acute Bronchitis	15.1
Chronic bronchitis	66.3
Bronchopneumonia	18.2
Pneumonia (lobar and unqualified)	37.4
Pleurisy	40.7
Congestion of lungs	43.4
Gangrene of lungs	45.1
Asthma and emphysema	60.7
Hemorrhage of lungs	45.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	42.1
V.—Diseases of digestive system	22.0
Diseases of mouth	12.7
Tonsilitis	17.1
Other diseases of pharynx	37.2
Ulcer of stomach	50.6
Gastritis	42.7
Other diseases of stomach	32.4
Dentition	0.9
Diarrhœa and enteritis	6.9
Hernia	54.0
Obstruction of intestines	39.3
Other diseases of intestines	38.5
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	43.8
Hydatid tumors of liver	40.8
Cirrhosis of liver	55.7
Biliary calculi	57.5
Other diseases of liver	50.8
Diseases of spleen	39.5
Peritonitis	33.3
Appendicitis	28.7
Other diseases of digestive system	43.7
VI.—Diseases of genito-urinary sytem	56.2
Acute nephritis	39.3
Bright's disease	58.5
Other diseases of kidneys	49.8
Calculi of urinary tract	54.7
Diseases of bladder	70.1
Uterine tumor	47.4
Other diseases of uterus	38.1
Ovarian tumor	49.1
Diseases of tubes	31.9
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	67.6
VII.—Childbirth	29.9
Puerperal septicemia	29.0
Puerperal convulsions	29.1
Other causes incident to childbirth	31.7
VIII.—Diseases of Skin	54.0
Gangrene	70.2
Carbuncle	45.0
Abscess	30.4
Other diseases of skin	29.0
IX.—Diseases of locomotor system	23.4
Diseases of bones	21.1
Diseases of joints	44.3
Other diseases of the locomotor system	49.3
X.—Malformations	0.7
Hydrocephalus	1.7
Congenital malformation of heart (cyanosis)	0.6
Other congenital malformations	0.5
XI.—Diseases of early infancy	0.1
Premature birth	0.1
Congenital debility	0.1
XII.—Old age	82.7
XIII.—Violence	35.3
Suicide	43.6
Fractures and dislocations	58.0
Burns and scalds	22.6
Heat and sunstroke	41.1
Cold and freezing	49.1
Lightning	34.1
Drowning	28.5
Inhalation of poisonous gases (including conflagration)	40.8
Other accidental poisonings	24.6
Accidental gun shot wounds	25.5
Injuries by machinery	34.3
Injuries in mines and quarries	34.0
Railroad accidents and injuries	37.5
Street-car accidents	37.9
Injuries by vehicles and horses	37.3
Automobile accidents	35.3
Suffocation	11.9
Other accidental injuries	48.3
Injuries at birth	0.1
Homicide	32.3
XIV.—Ill defined causes	23.9
"Dropsy"	61.8
"Heart failure"	51.8
Other ill-defined causes	15.7
Unknown causes	20.1

* Exclusive of stillbirths.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RESULTS FROM THE CENSUS INQUIRY OF 1909.

(From Census Office Bulletins, 1910.)

Consumption—While the total number, 81,720, of deaths from tuberculosis in 1909 was greater than for any preceding year and exceeded by 3,431 the number, 78,289, compiled for 1908, the death rate in the Census Bureau's death registration States and cities, showed a decline from 173.9 in 1908 to 167.5 per 100,000 estimated population in 1909. The 1909 rate is the lowest on record for the census registration area, although it should be remembered that the rates for this area, to which large additions were made in 1906, 1908 and 1909, may not be strictly comparable throughout the period covered with respect to constitution of population. The addition of the new registration State of Ohio for 1909, for example, by bringing in a considerable rural population with a normally low death rate from tuberculosis, would tend to depress the death rate from this cause for the registration area as a whole. Excluding Ohio, which is shown only for 1909, 11 of the 17 registration States for which data are given presented numerical decreases in deaths from tuberculosis for 1909 as compared with 1908, the largest being for New York (415) and Rhode Island (107). Deaths from tuberculosis increased in Washington (91) and California (78) among the 6 States showing more deaths from this cause. Among the larger cities the chief fluctuations were increases of 85 for St. Louis, Mo., 61 for Minneapolis, Minn., 58 for Toledo, Ohio, and 56 for New Haven, Ct.; significant from their small amount; while decreases of 222 occurred for New York City, 194 for Philadelphia, Pa., and 149 for New Orleans, La.

Cancer—Cancer showed a much greater proportional increase in the number of deaths than tuberculosis, rising from 33,465 for 1908 to 37,562 for 1909. The death rate increased from 74.3 to 77, the latter being the highest crude death rate from cancer thus far recorded for the registration area of the United States. The uniform tendency to increase in the number of deaths reported from cancer is shown in the totals reported for the registration States and cities for 1908 and 1909. All the 17 States for which data are given for the two years showed more deaths from this cause in the latter year, except Maryland and South Dakota, for which slightly diminished numbers were returned. Of the 36 large cities only 5 showed more deaths from cancer in 1908 than in 1909, and the amounts of decrease were very small in each case. The numerical increase in the deaths registered from cancer was not large for any particular State or city, but the most impressive feature is the widespread increase shared by all States and cities with but few exceptions.

Typhoid Fever—The total number of deaths caused by typhoid fever in the registration area for the year 1909 was 10,722, a reduction of 653 from the number, 11,375, recorded for the somewhat smaller registration area of 1908. The death rate fell from 25.3 to 22 per 100,000 estimated population, these rates being based on the populations as estimated upon the average annual increase between the last two censuses. The typhoid fever death rate for 1908 was the lowest recorded since the series of census annual reports was instituted, and the rate for 1909 shows a marked reduction from that of the previous year. It is nearly one-third less than the rate shown for the five-year period 1901-1905 (32.2), although still more than twice as large as that of England and Wales. The success already obtained in its reduction should encourage further progress in this direction until residence and travel in this country shall be as safe in this respect as in the best regulated countries of Europe, where the disease is becoming practically negligible as a menace to public health.

Homicides—The total number of deaths from homicide, as reported for 1909, was 2,854, a decrease of 149 from the number compiled for 1908. Not all deaths from homicide are specified, so that the total number that actually occurred would be in excess of that compiled. The increase in the death rate, 5.9, from this cause for 1909 over the annual average rate, 2.9, for the five-year period 1901-1905 is probably due largely to greater precision in the returns in this respect.

Accidental Deaths—Among the causes of accidental deaths, in the order of numerical importance for the year 1909, were the following: Railroad accidents and injuries, 6,659; drowning, 4,558; burns and scalds, 3,992; injuries at birth, hereafter to be classified under diseases of early infancy, 3,508; injuries by horses and vehicles, 2,152, not including injuries by street cars, 1,723, and automobile accidents and injuries, 632; injuries in mines and quarries, 1,997; inhalation of poisonous gases, including conflagration, 1,837; other accidental poisoning, 1,779; accidental gunshot wounds, 944; heat and sunstroke, 816; cold and freezing, 251; lightning, 150.

Infantile Paralysis—It is reported that, of the 569 deaths from infantile paralysis, 552 were of white and only 17 of colored persons. There was a somewhat greater incidence of disease among males and an increased mortality in August, September and October. The bulletin states that no statistical segregation of infantile paralysis as a cause of death has been made heretofore, but the increasing importance of the disease and its wide prevalence throughout the country in the form of local epidemics render a statement of the mortality important. Numerous outbreaks have occurred in this country, the most important of which were those in Vermont in 1894, and in New York and Connecticut in 1907. The 569 deaths compiled for the registration area for 1909 were widely distributed, and indicate endemic or epidemic prevalence in many parts of the country.

Pneumonia—Pneumonia, in the aggregate, caused more deaths than other diseases, except tuberculosis. The number increased from 61,259, or 136 per 100,000 population in 1908, to 70,033, or 143.6 per 100,000 population in 1909, the latter number being only 7 less than the number, 70,040, from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rates for both years were lower than for any previous year of the decade.

Infant Mortality.

THE greatest infantile mortality appears to occur during the third quarter of the year. Taking the average of the decennium 1896-1905, the deaths of children in England and Wales under one year of age numbered—139 per 1,000 births in the first quarter of the year; 118 per 1,000 births in the second quarter; 187 per 1,000 births in the third quarter; and 144 per 1,000 births in the fourth quarter. The mortality for the whole year was, on the average, 147 per 1,000 births.

There appears to be a close relationship existing between weather conditions on the one hand, and infantile mortality on the other. The deaths of children under one year was 118 per 1,000 in 1907 and was the lowest on record. The mortality in the third quarter of the year, was exceptionally low. The Summer of that year was unusually cool and showery in Great Britain.—*Webb-Mulhall.*

In France, according to the *Journal Officiel*, there were in 1910 309,289 marriages, 13,949 divorces, 774,358 living children born, and a total of 703,777 deaths, not including those of stillborn children, which numbered 35,944. The net excess of births over deaths was therefore 70,581. In 1909 the excess of births over deaths was only 13,424, but the decided improvement shown in the figures for 1910 was largely due to a decrease of 52,768 in the deaths of that year. The excess of births over deaths in Paris and the Department of the Seine was 2,670, or 804 less than the excess in the Department of Seine Inferieure, which contains the cities of Rouen and Havre.

For the five-year period from 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the number of births per 1,000 of population in six leading countries of Europe was as follows: In Holland 155, in Germany 149, in Great Britain 121, in Austria 113, in Italy 106, and in France 18.

Statistics of Cremation.

MODERN cremation originated in 1866. To-day, after forty-five years of agitation, there are eighty crematories in Europe. Of these, twenty-two are in Germany, seven in Switzerland and thirty in Italy. About 13,000 bodies were cremated in Europe during 1909. In the United States, from 1876 to 1900, there were 13,012 cremations recorded. In Boston, the substitution of crematories for potter's fields has long been agitated. In New York, the bodies of immigrants dying of infectious diseases at the quarantine station are cremated, unless the surviving relatives have religious scruples against this method.—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Some 1912 Records.

A SEVENTH son of a seventh son of a seventh son was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 25, to Mr. and Mrs. David Geiger. Mr. Geiger is a mail carrier.

Mrs. F. H. Seeley, at Dorchester (Mass.) Hospital, on August 5, gave birth to quadruplets, all girls, who have survived and are thriving. The mother was also in good health.

On September 14 the fourteenth child was born at Frankfort, Kan., to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hayes, prosperous farmers, the mother being but 39 years old.

At the age of 29 years Mrs. Patrick Lyng, of Victor, Col., became a grandmother on April 13. Her daughter, Mrs. Alta Garrighty, aged 15, wife of a young Portland miner, gave birth to a nine and one-half pound boy. She was married when 13 years old. Mrs. Lyng's great-grandfather is still living at Kingfisher, Col.

Representative Francis, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives at Washington on April 6, introduced a bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Sarah Brandon, of Jacobsburg, Ohio, who has had thirty-three children, sixteen of whom, sons, served in the Union Army during the civil war.

The first baby known to have been born in an automobile came into the world at San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 14, the mother being Mrs. George Ingert. The child has been named by the parents after the machine in which it was born.

Mrs. Martha Erickson and Mrs. Bertha Foglestadt, twin sisters, celebrated their ninety-first birthday at Chicago, May 15. Several great-grandchildren were present. The twins were born in Norway.

Prof. R. C. Brenner, of the University of Pittsburgh, Pa., found a quart of soot in the lung of a Pittsburgh man, aged fifty, on May 15. He exhibited the soot at a Board of Trade meeting.

An eight-legged fish was caught in a net by Steven Ghio near San Diego, Cal., May 21. The unclassified creature had teeth like a dog and gills and dorsal fins, as well as scales like a fish. It was two feet in length and slender. The feet were without nails and covered with soft fur. It would not eat meat, but eagerly devoured raw potatoes and seemed fond of seaweed. It ate out of Ghio's hand, but could not remain out of water long.

The Defective Classes.

The Insane.—From a report for 1908 issued by the Commissioner of Immigration, the number of inmates of institutions for the insane in the United States were: Aliens, 25,610; naturalized citizens, 25,130; native-born persons, 121,450; total, 172,190. These figures include 100 insane persons in institutions in Alaska, 210 in Hawaii, and 340 in Porto Rico.

The total number of insane in the United States on June 1, 1890 (latest complete Census Report) was 106,485, of whom 74,028 were in hospitals. In the collection of statistics of the insane in 1903 (Census Special Report issued August, 1906), only the insane in hospitals were considered. These had increased to 150,151 on December 31, 1903 and to 187,798 on January 1, 1910. (The last figure is an advance statement of the Census Bureau based on the enumeration of 1910). The number of hospitals for the insane increased from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1903 and to 373 in 1910.

In 1903 the number of insane males in hospitals was 78,523, and insane females 71,628. In proportion to population there were more white than negro insane. The investigation includes only those patients who were twelve years of age and over. The maximum concentration was on the ages thirty-five and forty-five years. Female insane live longer than male insane, and white insane than negro insane.

More than one-fourth, 27.8 per cent. of the hospital insane had been inmates less than one year, less than one-sixteenth per cent. had been in hospitals at least twenty years, 41.6 per cent. had been employed as laborers and servants before becoming inmates, 22.5 per cent. had been occupied in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, and 16 per cent. in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Of the 328 hospitals for the insane, 226 were public and 102 private in character. The annual cost of maintenance of insane in public hospitals approximated $21,000,000.

The Feeble-Minded.—The number of feeble-minded in institutions on January 1, 1910, was 20,755, on January 1, 1905, the number was 15,318. The total number of feeble-minded in the United States has been estimated at not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 58 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 85 per cent. were under thirty years of age. About one-fifth of the inmates were epileptics.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf mutes in the United States in 1900 was 89,287, of this number 51,871 were deaf from childhood. It is probable that a certain number of persons who were not deaf were included in this total by the enumerators. The deaf in 1910 were 84,361—whites, 37,447; negroes, 4,926; males, 46,915; females, 42,372; native-born whites, 69,926; foreign-born whites, 13,786; nativity unknown, 710.

Of the total number of deaf in 1900, 55,501 were able to speak well, 9,417 imperfectly, and 24,369 not at all.

The Blind.—The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,763, of whom 35,645 were totally blind and 29,118 were partially blind—whites, 56,535; negroes, 8,228; males, 37,054; females, 27,709; native-born whites, 45,479; foreign-born whites, 10,694, and in 362 cases the nativity was unknown.

The number of insane persons in England and Wales in 1908, according to Webb-Mulhall, was 126,084, or 356.7 per 100,000 population—Germany (in 1901), 120,870; France (in 1906), 94,400; Belgium (in 1905), 16,940; Holland (in 1906), 9,670.

Mother's Day.

OBJECT — To Honor and uplift Motherhood, and to give Happiness to "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived."—YOUR MOTHER.

OBSERVANCE—Loving remembrance of your Mother (or her memory) through some distinct act of kindness, visit, tribute or letter. Live this day as your Mother would have you live it.

BADGE—A WHITE CARNATION.

TIME—Second Sunday in May Annually—Schools Friday.

FOUNDER—Anna Jarvis, 2031 North 12th St., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

The Governors of forty-nine States, territories and dependencies have recognized and recommended Mother's Day.

The Non-Smokers' Protective League.

THE Non-Smokers' Protective League was organized in New York, May 9, 1910, *President*, Dr. Chas. G. Pease. *Secretary*, John S. Nichols. *Directors:* Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse. President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell; Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Prof. Thomas B. Stowell, University of Southern California; Prof. Winfield S. Hall, Northwestern University; Prof. W. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. J. W. Seaver; Dr. Stephen F. Peckham, Brooklyn, and William H. Douglas, William B. Chapman, Asa F. Smith, Horace Greeley Knapp, Charles H. Valentine, George A. Rutherford, T. O. Abbott, Alphonse Major, New York; G. L. Fabri, New York; F. W. Roman, University of S. Dakota, and Dr. Charles G. Pease of New York City.

Membership is open to anyone in sympathy with the purposes of the League.

The Procreation Commission.

THIS Commission, created by an act of the Legislature of New York State, is to examine into the mental and physical condition and the record and family history of the feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and other defective inmates confined in the State hospitals, reformatories, charitable and penal institutions: and if in the judgment of the majority of the board procreation by any such person would produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility, and there is no probability of an improvement in their condition, then the board shall appoint one of their number to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation that shall be decided to be most effective. All orders made under this law are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The board, as appointed by Governor Dix, consists of Dr. Charles H. Andrews, Buffalo, N. Y., surgeon; Dr. Leomon Thompson, Glens Falls, N. Y., neurologist; Dr. Charles C. Duryea, Schenectady, N. Y., practitioner.

The Income Tax Amendment

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED BY THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS TO THE STATES.

THE following joint resolution was proposed at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress and was passed by the Senate July 5, 1909, by a unanimous vote, and by the House of Representatives July 12 by a vote of 317 to 14, and received the approval of the President.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution:

"Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

The adoption of the amendment by three-fourths of the States is necessary for its ratification in accordance with the Constitution. The affirmative vote of thirty-six States is therefore necessary.

Thirty-four States, as follows, have ratified the amendment: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin.

On November 1, 1912, four States had notified the Secretary of State of their rejection of the amendment: Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah.

On the same date ten States had not yet notified the Secretary of State of ratification or rejection, these being Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. Of these States, Vermont had rejected the amendment by the vote of both Houses. In Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia, one House had favored and the other opposed ratification so far; in Pennsylvania one House had voted "yes" and the other House had not voted, while Delaware New Mexico and Wyoming had taken no action.

Prices Paid for Rare American Coins

BY DEALERS IN NEW YORK.

VALUE of rare coins varies according to their conditions. A worn coin is not worth as much as one showing features sharply and distinctly. The date of a coin may not give it as much value as variation from the ordinary type of that year. Owners of rare coins living at a distance from New York can take impressions of them with lead pencil rubbings on white paper, which can be sent by mail to dealers with minute and careful descriptions.

Gold Double Eagles.	
1849	$100.00
Gold Eagles.	
1795 Small Eagle	$11.00–$13.00
1796	12.00– 15.00
1797	20.00– 25.00
1797 Large Eagle	10.00– 12.00
1798	16.00– 25.00
1799, 1800, 1801, 1803	11.00– 13.00
1804	12.00– 13.00
1838	11.00– 13.00
Gold Half Eagles.	
1795 Small Eagle	$6.00– $7.50
1795 Large Eagle	15.00– 20.00
1796	7.00– 10.50
1797 Small Eagle	12.00– 15.00
1797 Large Eagle	15.00– 30.00
1798 Small Eagle	25.00– 40.00
1798, 1799 Large Eagle	5.00– 6.00
1800, 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811	5.50– 6.00
1804, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1814	5.25– 5.50
1807, 1808, 1812, 1813, 1818	5.50– 6.00
1815	50.00–100.00
1819, 1824	15.00– 30.00
1820, 1823, 1825	7.50– 9.50
1821, 1826, 1827	7.50– 25.00
1822	50.00–100.00
1828	20.00– 25.00
1829	15.00– 25.00
1830, 1831, 1832, 1833	6.50– 12.50
1834 E Pluribus Unum	7.00– 9.50
Gold Three Dollar Pieces.	
1854 to 1862	$3.50
1863, 1866 to 1871, 1879, 1880 to 1883	$3.50– 4.00
1864, 1872, 1880	3.50– 4.50
1865	3.75– 5.00
1873	8.00– 12.00
1874	3.50
1875	15.00– 25.00
1876	15.00– 25.00
1877	4.00– 5.50
1882 to 1884, 1886 to 1889	3.25– 3.50
Gold Quarter Eagles (2 1-2 Dollars).	
1796 No stars on obverse	$6.00–$10.00
1796 With stars	10.00– 18.00
1797	10.00– 15.00
1798	5.00– 8.00
1802, 1804, 1805, 1808	3.00– 4.00
1806	3.50– 5.50
1807, 1808	3.00– 4.00
1821	5.00– 8.00
1824	4.00– 6.00
1825, 1827, 1829, 1833	3.00– 6.00
1826	12.00– 15.00
1830, 1831, 1832	3.00– 4.00
1834 E Pluribus Unum on reverse	4.00– 6.00
Gold Dollars.	
1849 to 1862, inclus.	$1.75
1863, 1864, 1865	$3.00– 5.00
1866 to 1872, inclus.	2.00– 2.50
1875	8.00– 12.00
1878 to 1889, inclus.	1.75
California Gold Coins.	
1851, 1852 Octagonal dollars	$65.00–$90.00
1852, 1855 Round dollars	70.00–100.00
Silver Dollars.	
1794 Head, flowing hair	$25.00–$60.00
1795	1.25– 2.00
1795 Bust, hair tied	1.25– 2.00
1796	1.50– 2.50
1797	1.50– 2.50
1798 Rev. Small Eagle 13 stars	2.00– 3.00
1798 Rev. Small Eagle 15 stars	2.00– 3.00
1798 Rev. Eagle with shield	1.25– 1.50
1799 Five stars facing bust	2.00– 2.50
1799 Six stars facing bust	1.25– 1.50
1800, 1802	1.25– 1.50
1801, 1803	1.50– 2.50
1804 Restrike, none known to have been struck this year	150.00–500.00
1836 Flying Eagle, Gobrecht on base	4.00– 8.00
1836 Gobrecht between date and base	12.00– 40.00
1838, 1839 Flying eagle	20.00– 40.00
1848	$1.10– $1.25
1851, 1852	20.00– 30.00
1854	2.00– 4.00
1855	1.50– 2.50
1856, 1857	1.25– 1.75
1858	15.00– 30.00
Trade dollars, 1879 to 1883	.75– 1.00
1884	20.00– 25.00
1885	40.00
Silver Half Dollars.	
1794 Flowing hair	$1.50– $4.50
1795	.60– 2.00
1796, 1797	15.00– 60.00
1801, 1802	1.00– 3.00
1815	1.50– 3.50
1836 Milled edge (not lettered)	.75– 2.50
1838, With o between bust and date	20.00–100.00
1852	1.00– 2.50
1853 No arrows at date or rays on eagle	25.00–100.00
1882	.60– .70
Silver Quarter Dollars.	
1796, 1804, Fillet head	$1.00– $5.00
1815 to 1828	.30– .60
1823	15.00– 60.00
1824	.50– 1.00
1827	35.00– 75.00
1853 Without arrows or rays	1.50– 4.00
1893 Isabella quarter	.35– .40
Silver Twenty Cent Pieces.	
1874 Pattern	$3.00– $8.00
1876 cc under eagle	2.00– 10.00
1877, 1878	1.00– 2.00
Silver Dimes.	
1796 Fillet head	.75– $2.00
1797, 1798, 1800, 1802	$2.00– 4.00
1801, 1803	1.00– 3.50
1804	4.00– 10.00
1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1846	.20– 1.00
1822	1.00– 2.00
1828	.20– .75
1860 With stars	.15– .50
Silver Half Dimes.	
1794 Flowing hair	$1.00– $2.50
1795, 1800	.25– 1.00
1796, 1797 Fillet head	1.00– 3.00
1801, 1803, 1846	.50– 2.50
1802	25.00– 60.00
1805	1.25– 5.00
Silver Three Cent Pieces.	
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857	.06
1863, 1865, 1868	.25– .60
1864	.75– $2.50
1866, 1867, 1870, 1871, 1872	.30– .50
1869, 1873	.50– 1.00
1873	.50– .60
Nickel Five Cent Pieces.	
1877	.50– $1.75
1878, 1879, 1880, 1881	.10– .25
1882 "V"	$2.00– 4.00
Nickel Three Cent Pieces.	
1877	.50– $1.25
1878	.20– .25
1884, 1887	.10– .20
Copper Two Cent Pieces.	
1863	$1.00– $1.50
1872	.05– .25
1873	.75
Nickel Cents.	
1856 Flying eagle	$2.00– $7.00
Copper Cents.	
1793 Chain, on Rev. Ameri	$2.00–$15.00
1793 Chain, on Rev. America	3.00– 6.00
Rev. a wreath	1.50– 5.00
1793 Liberty Cap	3.50– 10.00
1794, 1795, 1796	.20– 1.00
1797	.15– .75
1798	.05– .25
1799	4.00– 25.00
1800, 1801, 1808	.05– .50
1802, 1803, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1821	.03– .25
1804	2.50– 20.00
1805, 1806, 1813, 1823, 1857	.05– .50

PRICES PAID FOR RARE AMERICAN COINS—*Continued.*

1809 ..... .25- $3.00
1811 ..... .25- 2.00

Copper Half Cents.

1793 Liberty Cap $1.00- $2.50
1794, 1795, 1797 ..... .25- .75
1796 ..... 7.00- 45.00
1800, 1803, 1805 to 1808, 1810 .... .10- .25
1802 ..... .50- 2.50
1804, 1809, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829 . .05- .10
1831, 1836 ..... 4.00- 15.00
1832 to 1835 ..... .05- .10
1840 to 1848 ..... 4.00- 15.00
1849 Small date, 1852 ..... 4.00- 10.00
1850, 1854, 1857 ..... .05- .10
1851, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1857 ..... .05- .10

New England Colonial Coins.

III. Three pence N. E. (1652) silver $50.00-$100.00
VI. Six pence 8.00- 25.00
XII. Shilling 7.50- 15.00
1694 Half penny elephant, copper. 10.00- 30.00

Massachusetts Colonial and State Coins.

1650 XII. Pine tree shilling, silver . $10.00-$25.00
1652 XII. Shilling 2.00- 5.00
1652 III. Oak tree, three pence. 1.50- 2.50
1652 III. Three pence, Pine tree... 1.50- 2.50
1652 VI. Six pence, Pine tree. 1.50- 2.50
1652 XII. Twelve pence, Pine tree. 1.50- 5.00
1662 II. Oak tree, two pence. 1.00- 1.50
1752 VI. Six pence. 2.00- 3.50
1787 Cent, arrows in talon. 2.00- 4.00
1787, 1788, Half cent Indian, copper .25- .60
1787, 1788, Cent ..... .20- .50

Maryland Colonial Coins.

Penny (1769) Lord Baltimore, copper $20.00-$50.00
IV. Four pence, VI. Six pence, silver 4.00- 10.00
XII. Shilling. 8.00- 10.00
III. Three pence, 1783 Annapolis, silver 2.00- 4.50
VI. Six pence, XII. Shilling. 2.50- 5.00
1783 Shilling ..... .75- 2.00
Groat, similar. 4.00- 8.00
Shilling, Links, equal to 1 shilling.. 6.00- 10.00
III. Three pence, 1790, Baltimore town. 2.00- 6.00

Virginia Colonial Coins.

Half penny, 1773, George III., copper .10- .20
Shilling, Same in silver. ..... $15.00-$25.00
Shilling, 1714, Gloucester. 20.00- 40.00

Connecticut Colonial and State Coins.

1737 Three pence, A Three Hammers, copper ..... $10.00-$35.00
1737 to 1739, Three pence, a deer. 10.00- 20.00
1785 to 1788, Autori Connec. ..... .05- .25

New York Colonial and State Coins.

Tree, New Yorke in America, brass $2.00- $3.00
1786 Bust, Non VI., copper. 10.00- 25.00
1787 George Clinton, copper. 15.00- 20.00
1787 Libernatus, Indian, copper... $12.00-$20.00
1787 Excelsior, copper. 3.00- 6.00
1787 Nova Eborac, copper. ..... .50- 2.00
1787 Brasher Doubloon, gold. 60.00-125.00

New Jersey State Coins.

1786 Cent, plow without coulter. ..... .25- .50
1786 Cent, date under beam of plow $15.00-$30.00
1786, 1787, 1788 Nova Caesarea... .05- .25
1788 Horse head to left. ..... .50- 1.25
Bust of Washington Rev. shield ... 25.00- 40.00
Non vi. Rev. shield 15.00- 30.00

Vermont State Coins.

1783 Shilling U. S. 250, silver. ..... $40.00-$50.00
1-4 Dollar 500, silver. 40.00- 50.00
1-2 Dollar 1,000, silver 75.00-100.00
1783, 1785 Nova Constellatio, copper .10- .25
1785 Immune Columbia, copper... 2.50- 10.00
1785, 1786 Vermontis & Vermontensium. ..... .15- .40
1786, 1787, 1788 Vermon Auctori. .10- .25

Kentucky State Coins.

1796, Half penny, Myddleton, copper $5.00- $7.50
1796 Same in silver 7.50- 12.00
Half penny, female and children, British Settlements 3.00- 5.00

Rosa Americana Copper Pieces.

1722, 1723, 1724 Farthing ..... .25- $1.00
1733 Similar, but bust left, penny size $5.00- 10.00

Continental Pieces.

1776 Dollar in pewter $1.50- $3.00
1776 Same in silver 20.00- 30.00
1776 Same in brass. 5.00- 10.00
1785 Confederatio copper. 10.00- 15.00
1786 Immunis Columbia copper... 8.00- 25.00
1787 Same, Rev. eagle 1.50- 2.00
1787 Fugio cent, Mind your business .10- .25
1787 Names of States on links. 5.00- 10.00
No date, Fugio omitted. 5.00- 10.00
1792 Half Disme, silver. 2.00- 5.00
1792 Disme, silver. 10.00- 20.00
1792 Cent, Liberty Parent of Science. 10.00- 25.00
1792 Cent, smaller with silver plug. 10.00- 25.00
U. S. A., Bar cent 1.50- 2.50

Washington Pieces.

1783 and no date, cent. ..... .15- .30
1791 Rev. large eagle, copper. $1.00- $2.00
1791 Rev. small eagle 1.50- 2.50
1791 Ship, Liverpool half penny... 3.00- 7.00
1791 Rev. eagle, 12 stars. 5.00- 10.00
1792 Rev. Gen. of Am. Army 1.50- 3.00
1792 Naked bust to right. 10.00- 15.00
1795 Liberty and security, half penny .25- .50
1795 Same, penny size. 5.00- 10.00
1792 Half dol. spread eagle, silver. 25.00- 40.00
1792 Same in copper 3.00- 5.00
1793 Rev. ship ..... .50- .75

American Numismatic Association.

THE Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, passed "An act to incorporate the American Numismatic Association."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that H. O. Grandberg of Oshkosh, Wis.; William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio; Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass., together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That the objects of the said corporation shall be to advance the knowledge of numismatics along educational, historical, and scientific lines in all its various branches; to assist in bringing about better co-operation between all persons interested in the coinage, circulation, classification, collection, sales, exhibition, use and preservation of all coins, bills and medals; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon these topics; to promote greater popular interest in the science of numismatology, and for the particular purpose of bringing the numismatists of America into closer relations with one another, and of promoting friendly feeling for one another through social intercourse, the interchange of ideas and discussions of mutual interest; to acquire, own, hold and dispose of such personal property and own real estate for its own use, as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes, but such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

Sec. 4. That the principal office of said association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the association through its representatives shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the association may require.

Sec. 5. That the control of such corporation shall be vested in a board of five governors, to be elected by the members of such association. The incorporators hereof shall act as the Board of Governors for the first year and until others are chosen in their stead.

Sec. 7. That said association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purposes of the association any gift, grant, or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purpose of the association.

For list of officers, see Index.

Public Debt of the United States.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 1, 1912.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent.	$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent.	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent.	118,489,900.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906.	54,631,980.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908.	30,000,000.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1911.	50,000,000.00
Postal Savings, 1911-31, First Series.	41,900.00
Postal Savings, 1912-32, Sec'd Series.	417,380.00
Postal Savings, 1912-32, Third Series.	854,860.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt..	$964,631,630.00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,728,360.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes	53,282.50
National bank notes: Redemption account	23,384,261.00
Fractional currency	6,855,829.90
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.	$375,974,389.40

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

Gold certificates	$946,242,270.00
Silver certificates	482,367,666.00
Treasury notes of 1890	2,846,260.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,433,456,196.00

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT OCTOBER 1, 1912.

Interest-bearing debt		$964,631,630.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,728,360.26
Debt bearing no interest		375,974,389.40
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt		$1,342,334,379.66
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury		1,564,416,169.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes		$2,906,750,548.66
CASH IN THE TREASURY.		
Gold certificates	$1,065,408,169.00	
Silver certificates	496,153,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	2,855,000.00	
		1,564,416,169.00
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$26,014,508.71	
Outstanding checks and warrants	15,908,298.91	
Disbursing officers' balances	75,418,466.75	
Post-Office Department account	4,442,513.87	
Miscellaneous items	1,636,956.18	
		123,420,744.42
Reserve fund	$150,000,000.00	
Balance in General Fund	149,846,615.44	
		299,846,615.44
Total		$1,987,683,528.86
Cash balance in the Treasury October 1, 1912, exclusive of reserve and trust funds		$149,846,615.44

Principal of the Public Debt.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually, from **1793** *to* **1912**, *on the dates mentioned.*

1793	Jan. 1	$80,352,634.04	1833	Jan. 1	$7,001,698.83	1873	July 1	$2,234,482,993.20
1794	"	78,427,404.77	1834	"	4,760,082.08	1874	"	2,251,690,468.43
1795	"	80,747,587.39	1835	"	37,513.05	1875	"	2,232,284,531.95
1796	"	83,762,172.07	1836	"	336,957.83	1876	"	2,180,395,067.15
1797	"	82,064,479.33	1837	"	3,308,124.07	1877	"	2,205,301,392.10
1798	"	79,228,529.12	1838	"	10,434,221.14	1878	"	2,256,205,892.53
1799	"	78,408,669.77	1839	"	3,573,343.82	1879	"	2,340,567,232.04
1800	"	82,976,294.35	1840	"	5,250,875.54	1880	"	2,128,791,054.63
1801	"	83,038,050.80	1841	"	13,594,480.73	1881	"	2,077,389,253.58
1802	"	86,712,632.25	1842	"	26,601,226.28	1882	"	1,926,688,678.03
1803	"	77,054,686.30	1843	July 1	32,742,922.00	1883	"	1,892,547,412.07
1804	"	86,427,120.88	1844	"	23,461,652.50	1884	"	1,838,904,607.57
1805	"	82,312,150.50	1845	"	15,925,303.01	1885	"	1,872,340,557.14
1806	"	75,723,270.66	1846	"	15,550,202.97	1886	"	1,783,438,697.78
1807	"	69,218,398.64	1847	"	38,826,534.77	1887	Dec. 1	1,664,461,536.38
1808	"	65,196,317.97	1848	"	47,044,862.23	1888	"	1,680,917,706.23
1809	"	57,023,192.09	1849	"	63,061,858.69	1889	"	1,617,372,419.53
1810	"	53,173,217.52	1850	"	63,452,773.55	1890	"	1,549,206,126.48
1811	"	48,005,587.76	1851	"	68,304,796.02	1891	"	1,546,961,695.61
1812	"	45,209,737.90	1852	"	66,199,341.71	1892	"	1,563,612,455.63
1813	"	55,962,827.57	1853	"	59,803,117.70	1893	Nov. 1	1,549,556,353.63
1814	"	81,487,846.24	1854	"	42,242,222.42	1894	"	1,626,154,037.68
1815	"	99,833,660.15	1855	"	35,586,858.56	1895	"	1,717,481,779.90
1816	"	127,334,933.74	1856	"	31,972,537.90	1896	"	1,785,412,640.00
1817	"	123,491,965.16	1857	"	28,699,831.85	1897	"	1,808,777,643.40
1818	"	103,466,633.83	1858	"	44,911,881.03	1898	"	1,964,837,130.90
1819	"	95,529,648.28	1859	"	58,496,837.88	1899	"	2,092,686,024.42
1820	"	91,015,566.15	1860	"	64,842,287.88	1900	"	2,132,373,031.17
1821	"	89,987,427.66	1861	"	90,580,873.72	1901	"	2,151,585,743.89
1822	"	93,546,676.98	1862	"	524,176,412.13	1902	"	2,175,246,168.89
1823	"	90,875,877.28	1863	"	1,119,772,138.63	1903	"	2,218,883,772.89
1824	"	90,269,777.77	1864	"	1,815,784,370.57	1904	"	2,304,697,418.64
1825	"	83,788,432.71	1865	"	2,680,647,869.74	1905	"	2,293,846,382.34
1826	"	81,054,059.99	1866	"	2,773,236,173.69	1906	Dec. 1	2,429,370,043.54
1827	"	73,987,357.20	1867	"	2,678,126,103.87	1907	Nov. 1	2,492,231,518.54
1828	"	67,475,043.87	1868	"	2,611,687,851.19	1908	"	2,637,973,747.04
1829	"	58,421,413.67	1869	"	2,588,452,213.94	1909	"	2,661,426,301.04
1830	"	48,565,406.50	1870	"	2,480,672,427.81	1910	Dec. 1	2,704,142,281.69
1831	"	39,123,191.68	1871	"	2,353,211,332.32	1911	Nov. 1	2,831,330,305.66
1832	"	24,322,235.18	1872	"	2,253,251,328.78	1912	Oct. 1	2,906,750,548.66

Government Securities.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET PRICE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

The quotations for English consols, French rentes and German imperial loans from 1880 to 1905 are taken from the "Materialien zur Beurteilung der Zusammenhange zwischen dem offentlichen Schuldenwesen und dem Kapitalmarkte," Berlin, 1908. Figures for more recent years compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from returns of the Bank of England and data given in the Statistisches Yahrbuch des Deutschen Reichs. The quotations for United States bonds were compiled by the United States Treasury Department.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes, 3 per cent.	German Imperial Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918.
1880	97.62			83.16	99.89			106.32			
1881	99.25			83.80	101.46			115.37			
1882	99.75			81.24	101.53			119.26			
1883	100.44			78.02	102.09			119.84			
1884	100.25			76.81	103.13			121.55			
1885	98.58			79.19	104.25			122.28			
1886	100.05			81.23	105.59	102.88		126.21			
1887	101.05	95.21		79.75	106.29	99.79		127.17			
1888		98.71		81.26	107.93	102.45		126.72			
1889		97.67		84.56	108.16	103.70		127.83			
1890		96.15		90.34	106.75	100.45	87.05	122.74			
1891		95.39		93.90	106.00	98.39	85.11	118.69			
1892		96.34		97.01	106.90	99.97	86.27	115.64			
1893		98.03		96.84	107.24	100.38	86.27	111.93			
1894		100.73		99.67	106.59	102.39	90.72	114.01			
1895		105.86		101.65	105.68	104.44	98.91	112.01	121.53		
1896		110.55		101.78	105.48	104.58	99.22	108.80	116.23		
1897		112.06		102.95	103.64	103.59	97.66	112.60	124.53		
1898		110.62		102.47		102.65	95.52	111.55	125.27		105.31
1899		106.84		100.86		99.77	90.71	112.96	129.68		108.20
1900		99.29		100.22		95.80	86.74	115.15	134.52	104.04	109.72
1901		93.95		100.84		99.54	89.27	112.93	138.32	107.30	109.34
1902		94.01		100.22		102.06	92.18	110.47	136.69	108.78	107.93
1903			90.75	97.75		102.30	91.49	110.30	135.27	107.09	107.78
1904			88.25	97.16		101.94	90.02	106.74	131.98	104.99	105.67
1905			89.81	98.83		101.33	90.08	104.61	132.36	104.16	104.00
1906			88.31	97.65		99.54	87.73	102.84	130.26	103.95	103.16
1907			84.12	94.85		94.66	84.15	100.95	126.58	105.18	102.47
1908			86.06	96.24	100.39	92.58	83.24		121.25	103.93	100.94
1909			83.43	97.77	102.92	95.15	85.84		119.11	101.47	101.75
1910			81.09	97.98	102.09	93.17	84.41		115.18	100.87	102.28
1911			79.31	95.61	102.09	93.32	83.65		114.84	101.38	101.92

REAL INTEREST EARNED UPON EUROPEAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT THEIR AVERAGE MARKET PRICE.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes.	German Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918*.
1880	3.07			3.61	4.00			3.63			
1881	3.02			3.58	3.94			3.13			
1882	3.01			3.69	3.94			2.91			
1883	2.99			3.85	3.92			2.88			
1884	2.99			3.91	3.88			2.76			
1885	3.04			3.79	3.84			2.68			
1886	3.00			3.69	3.77	3.40		2.43			
1887	2.97	2.89	3.76	3.76	3.51	2.32					
1888		2.79		3.69	3.71	3.42		2.27			
1889		2.82		3.55	3.70	3.38		2.13			
1890		2.86		3.32	3.75	3.48	3.45	2.37			
1891		2.88		3.19	3.77	3.56	3.52	2.58			
1892		2.85		3.09	3.74	3.50	3.48	2.73			
1893		2.81		3.10	3.73	3.49	3.48	2.96			
1894		2.73		3.01	3.75	3.42	3.31	2.72			
1895		2.60		2.95	3.79	3.35	3.03	2.82	2.91		
1896		2.49		2.95	3.79	3.35	3.02	3.06	3.14		
1897		2.45		2.91	3.85	3.38	3.07	2.57	2.73		
1898		2.49		2.93		3.41	3.14	2.50	2.69		2.65
1899		2.57		2.97		3.51	3.31	2.22	2.47		2.46
1900		2.77		2.99		3.65	3.46	1.70	2.18	1.82	1.71
1901		2.93		2.98		3.52	3.36	1.72	1.97	1.70	1.61
1902		2.92		2.99		3.43	3.25	1.81	1.98	1.61	1.63
1903			2.75					1.34	1.99	1.67	1.40
1904			2.83					1.68	2.09	1.76	1.55
1905			2.78	3.04		3.45	3.33	1.63	2.00	1.79	1.66
1906			2.83	3.07		3.52	3.42	1.11	2.04	1.80	1.43
1907			2.97	3.16		3.70	3.57	1.07	2.18	1.72	.65
1908			2.90	3.12	3.98	3.78	3.60		2.44	1.78	
1909			3.00	3.07	3.89	3.68	3.49		2.52	1.92	
1910			3.08	3.06	3.92	3.76	3.55		2.73	1.95	
1911			3.15	3.14	3.92	3.75	3.59		2.69	1.95	

* These bonds are here listed as maturing August 1, 1908.

Public Debt of the States, Cities, Counties,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statement by the Bureau of The Census, 1906.)*

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets.							
	Total.					Per Capita.		
	1902.			1890.	1880.	1902.	1890.	1880.
	Aggregate Debts.	Debts of States.†	Debts of Cities Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.					
North Atlantic Div.	$946,604,780	$82,777,688	$863,827,092	$470,078,913	$540,840,297	$43.36	$27 02	$37.28
Maine	15,046,319	2,785,383	12,261,436	15,772,146	23,235,980	21.46	23.86	35.81
New Hampshire	11,413,234	1,551,148	9,862,086	8,148,362	10,792,583	27.27	21.64	31.10
Vermont	5,216,774	362,946	4,853,828	3,785,373	4,499,188	15.08	11.39	13.54
Massachusetts	209,762,910	65,964,005	143,798,905	84,094,876	91,909,651	72.72	37.56	51.55
Rhode Island	28,150,226	2,619,928	25,530,298	12,998,661	12,971,063	62.67	37.62	46.91
Connecticut	31,887,835	1,677,964	30,209,871	23,724,510	22,001,661	33.89	31.79	35.33
New York	436,683,365	7,498,239	429,185,126	201,255,570	218,845,804	57.55	33.55	43.06
New Jersey	81,147,209	156,550	81,203,759	49,257,740	49,382,675	40.82	34.09	43.66
Pennsylvania	127,296,408	374,625	126,921,783	71,041,675	107,201,692	19.55	13.51	25.03
South Atlantic Div.	159,834,215	52,270,418	107,563,797	166,685,368	167,919,910	14.85	18.82	22.10
Delaware	4,144,634	762,092	3,382,542	2,919,084	2,371,296	22.04	17.32	16.17
Maryland	30,643,317	4,942,394	25,700,923	41,338,651	41,429,179	25.18	40.20	44.31
Dist. of Columbia	14,540,191	.....	14,540,191	19,781,050	22,498,323	50.42	85.86	126.66
Virginia	48,106,325	24,171,863	23,934,462	52,222,126	45,518,776	25.40	31.54	30.09
West Virginia	4,767,776	.....	4,767,776	2,532,460	1,640,935	4.78	3.32	2.65
North Carolina	15,348,103	6,754,928	8,593,180	11,123,638	17,962,535	7.88	6.87	12.83
South Carolina	15,751,327	6,730,439	9,020,888	13,659,645	14,185,060	11.43	11.87	14.25
Georgia	21,285,731	7,876,202	13,409,529	20,272,095	19,648,265	9.29	11.03	12.74
Florida	5,246,806	1,032,500	4,214,306	2,276,619	2,665,541	9.36	5.81	9.89
North Central Div.	468,862,168	28,831,190	440,030,978	320,934,194	246,058,507	17.34	14.35	14.17
Ohio	117,250,101	4,685,016	112,545,085	70,927,147	53,044,175	27.55	19.32	16.59
Indiana	34,827,941	2,913,767	31,914,164	24,471,528	18,352,649	13.49	11.16	9.28
Illinois	80,715,039	2,155,122	78,559,937	42,468,138	46,388,388	16.08	11.10	15.07
Michigan	34,838,727	6,566,366	28,272,361	16,941,928	12,055,902	14.07	8.09	7.36
Wisconsin	22,347,683	2,278,068	20,069,615	10,420,731	12,085,984	10.48	6.18	9.19
Minnesota	40,683,737	1,755,033	38,928,704	26,237,825	11,328,433	22.07	20.15	14.51
Iowa	17,439,904	49,589	17,390,375	11,275,319	8,137,767	7.84	5.90	5.01
Missouri	50,396,922	4,365,635	46,031,287	51,557,568	60,263,761	15.79	19.24	27.79
North Dakota	5,608,158	968,330	4,639,828	3,854,514	131,726	15.31	21.10	3.57
South Dakota	6,584,351	457,263	6,127,088	6,613,702	867,134	15.56	20.11	8.82
Nebraska	22,415,041	2,005,001	20,410,040	15,536,772	7,489,974	21.01	14.67	16.56
Kansas	35,774,494	632,000	35,142,494	40,629,022	15,912,114	24.42	28.47	15.97
South Central Div.	173,776,068	55,073,705	118,702,363	135,153,789	143,982,958	11.86	12.32	16.14
Kentucky	22,748,773	2,198,482	20,550,291	19,432,885	14,982,449	10.32	10.46	9.09
Tennessee	32,717,130	17,984,468	14,732,662	29,543,843	40,750,137	15.79	16.71	26.42
Alabama	27,092,343	12,726,569	14,365,774	18,956,149	18,007,774	14.32	12.53	14.26
Mississippi	8,403,920	2,877,124	5,526,796	6,192,927	4,955,789	5.24	4.81	4.38
Louisiana	37,777,047	13,592,795	24,184,252	33,335,497	42,895,471	26.34	29.80	45.60
Arkansas	4,225,715	1,191,382	3,034,333	7,599,535	10,733,140	3.13	6.73	13.37
Indian Territory	665,129	.....	665,129	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,696,326	509,766	3,186,560	.....	.....	7.93	.....	.....
Texas	36,449,685	3,993,119	32,456,566	20,092,653	11,688,198	11.35	8.99	7.34
Western Division	115,118,595	15,361,189	99,757,406	45,066,604	24,476,975	26.84	14.88	13.85
Montana	8,920,689	1,203,769	7,716,920	2,926,268	765,248	33.87	22.15	19.54
Idaho	3,883,823	324,174	3,559,649	1,594,333	229,882	22.02	18.89	7.05
Wyoming	2,566,260	300,530	2,265,730	1,647,381	205,462	26.66	27.14	9.88
Colorado	22,066,653	3,797,329	18,269,324	9,458,331	3,627,742	39.06	22.95	18.67
New Mexico	4,579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2,331,533	84,372	22.64	18.44	0.71
Arizona	6,591,834	3,099,333	3,492,501	2,937,971	377,501	50.75	49.28	9.33
Utah	6,612,568	974,492	5,638,076	1,217,501	116,251	22.81	5.85	0.81
Nevada	1,184,189	243,904	940,285	985,165	1,399,765	27.97	21.52	22.48
Washington	29,556,734	1,271,391	28,285,343	3,418,798	239,311	53.71	9.78	3.19
Oregon	11,302,400	236,267	11,066,133	2,479,859	848,502	26,11	7.90	4.86
California	17,353,929	2,911,077	14,942,852	15,569,459	16,582,439	11.60	12.89	19.18
Continental United States	1,864,195,826	234,314,190	1,629,881,636	1,137,918,868	1,123,278,647	23.72	18.17	22.40

Minor civil divisions included in the third column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

* This is the last compilation made by the Bureau of the Census. † Combined funded and floating debt in 1902.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1902.—The following States in 1902 maintained sinking funds to the amounts attached: Massachusetts, $18,304,730; Rhode Island, $444,452; New York, $2,545,116; New Jersey, $172,550; Pennsylvania, $4,432,024; Delaware, $7,658; Maryland, $1,974,587; Virginia, $3,176,040; South Carolina, $517,648; Florida, $160,200; Ohio, $254,569; Indiana, $61; Michigan, $86,237; Minnesota, $365,966; Missouri, $520,204; North Dakota, $1,116; South Dakota $46,737; Kentucky, $324,548; Arkansas, $65,580; Montana, $111,483; Idaho, $431,306; Colorado $164,953; New Mexico, $123,277; Arizona, $1,002; Nevada, $18,494; California $419,630. Total, $34,670,265.

Indebtedness and Finances of Nations.

(From latest Summary by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dep't of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	Revenue and Expenditures.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Year.	Total.	Interest Per Cent.	Interest and other Annual Charges.
Argentina	1912	$140,825,000	$134,488,000	1911	$670,428,000	4 -6	$32,528,000
Australasia:							
Australia, Commonwealth of	1911-12	71,644,000	69,579,000	1912	25,340,000	....	.....
Australia, States	1910-11	181,840,000	181,274,000	1911	1,299,975,000	3 -4	50,849,000
New Zealand	1910-11	68,345,000	63,603,000	1911	394,567,000	3 -4	11,964,000
Austria-Hungary	1911	92,954,000	92,954,000	1911	1,055,568,000	3 -5	42,695,000
Austria	1912	592,149,000	592,087,000	1911	1,403,048,000	3 -5	53,145,000
Hungary	1911	339,519,000	339,509,000	1909	1,159,554,000	3 -5	58,887,000
Belgium	1912	135,849,000	135,767,000	1911	741,044,000	2½-3	29,567,000
Congo	1912	8,756,000	13,309,000	1911	50,544,000	3 -4	1,490,000
Bolivia	1912	6,711,000	6,757,000	1912	13,311,000	3 -10	1,348,000
Brazil	1912	167,320,000	177,592,000	1912	663,667,000	4 -5	29,637,000
Bulgaria	1911-12	38,368,000	34,358,000	1912	135,300,000	4½-6	7,749,000
Canada	1911	117,780,000	87,774,000	1911	474,941,000	2½-4	14,116,000
Central America:							
Costa Rica	1912-13	4,139,000	4,127,000	1912	14,624,000	4 -5	706,000
Guatemala	1911	3,723,000	4,150,000	1910	18,488,000	4 -8	1,716,000
Honduras	1909-10	1,568,000	1,620,000	1910	113,140,000	5 -10	220,000
Nicaragua	1909-10	1,518,000	1,205,000	1910	9,742,000	6	394,000
Panama	1911	3,366,000	†3,360,000	1912	51,000	7	4,000
Salvador	1911	5,391,000	5,177,000	1911	13,149,000	2 -6	1,317,000
Chile	1910	64,049,000	73,945,000	1911	161,545,000	4½-5	6,769,000
China	1911	193,771,000	186,675,000	1911	636,822,000	4 -7	33,696,000
Colombia	1912	11,115,000	11,115,000	1911	25,259,000	3 -6	1,440,000
Cuba	1911	44,116,000	44,001,000	1912	61,319,000	4½-5	4,339,000
Denmark	1911-12	25,592,000	31,329,000	1911	90,010,000	3 -3½	3,060,000
Ecuador	1913	9,232,000	9,232,000	1910	21,175,000	4 -10	1,242,000
Egypt	1911	76,816,000	74,145,000	1911	462,182,000	3 -4	17,651,000
France	1912	868,178,000	868,107,000	1911	6,280,791,000	2¾-3	186,016,000
Algeria	1911	27,898,000	27,897,000	1909	10,289,000	-3½	3,291,000
Tunis	1911	10,028,000	10,026,000	1907	45,196,000	3 -3½	2,905,000
French Indo-China	1910	23,362,000	23,362,000	1910	65,831,000	2½-3½	2,106,000
French Colonies	1909	29,264,000	28,976,000	1910	57,257,000	3 -4	2,314,000
German Empire	1912-13	686,900,000	686,900,000	1910	1,224,808,000	3 -4	68,008,000
States	1910	1,346,565,000	1,338,012,000	1910	3,671,205,000	3 -4	156,147,000
Colonies	1912-13	30,057,000	30,057,000	1910	20,126,000	....	714,000
Greece	1911	26,302,000	26,073,000	1912	163,989,600	2½-5	6,479,000
Hayti	1910-11	75,019,000	4,978,000	1911	48,912,000	2½-6	2,563,000
India (British)	1910-11	391,939,000	374,958,000	1909	1,294,287,000	3 -3½	50,119,000
Italy	1912-13	510,677,000	507,693,000	1911	2,669,748,000	3 -5	97,074,000
Japan	1912-13	286,837,000	286,837,000	1912	1,271,745,000	4 -5	70,877,000
Formosa	1912-13	22,572,000	22,572,000	....	.....	....	.....
Korea	1912-13	26,340,000	26,340,000	1911	14,569,000	6 -6½	863,000
Liberia	1910	370,000	370,000	1910	1,200,000	6 -7	.....
Luxemburg	1910	3,532,000	3,679,000	1910	2,091,000	3½	204,000
Mexico	1912-13	55,500,000	55,500,000	1910	219,213,000	3 -5	14,418,000
Morocco	1910	2,141,000	2,141,000	1910	59,422,000	5	.....
Netherlands	1912	81,231,000	89,231,000	1912	471,830,000	2½-3	15,318,000
Dutch East Indies	1910	78,954,000	86,636,000	....	.....	....	.....
Dutch possessions in America	1911	2,881,000	3,342,000	....	.....	....	.....
Norway	1910	32,761,000	31,289,000	1910	88,252,000	3 -3½	4,144,000
Paraguay	1910	2,154,000	2,567,000	1911	5,821,000	3 -7	835,000
Persia	1909-10	7,786,000	7,786,000	1911	31,966,000	5 -7	1,875,000
Peru	1912	16,826,000	16,826,000	1911	26,253,000	1 -5½	542,000
Portugal	1909-10	78,144,000	81,131,000	1911	875,064,000	3 -5	35,248,000
Portuguese Colonies	1910-11	†12,345,000	†12,600,000	....	.....	....	.....
Roumania	1910-11	88,988,000	88,988,000	1910	299,758,000	3½-7½	17,121,000
Russia	1912	†1,532,255,000	†1,532,255,000	1911	4,650,607,000	3 -6	208,345,000
Finland	1910	32,911,000	33,543,000	1910	34,683,000	3 -4½	1,595,000
Santo Domingo	1910	4,706,000	4,645,000	1910	13,459,000	5	1,200,000
Servia	1912	†25,238,000	†25,238,000	1912	128,078,000	2 -5	6,269,000
Siam	1910-11	†23,598,000	†27,059,000	1911	10,135,000	4½	456,000
Spain	1911	202,531,000	187,210,000	1911	1,911,254,000	3 -5	78,818,000
Sweden	1913	70,491,000	70,491,000	1910	141,085,000	3 -4	5,119,000
Switzerland	1912	17,963,000	18,640,000	1912	22,523,000	3 -3½	1,384,000
Turkey	1912-13	134,262,000	152,198,000	1911	570,640,000	3½-4	19,784,000
United Kingdom	1911-12	900,742,000	868,890,000	1912	3,527,270,000	2½-2¾	119,229,000
British Colonies	1909-10	154,294,000	162,182,000	1909	720,477,000	2½-6	24,398,000
United States	1910-11	997,587,000	964,086,000	1912	1,027,575,000	2 -4	22,787,000
Philippine Islands	1910-11	12,723,000	13,689,000	1911	16,125,000	4	892,000
Uruguay	1911-12	†34,702,000	†34,676,000	1912	136,341,000	3½-5	8,593,000
Venezuela	1912-13	†10,132,000	†10,132,000	1910	38,744,000	3 -6	1,924,000

* Incomplete data. † Estimates submitted to the Legislature.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates:

United States	$130,000,000,000	Italy	$20,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	80,000,000,000	Belgium	9,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000	Spain	5,400,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000	Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000	Portugal	2,500,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000	Switzerland	2,400,000,000

Bonded Debts and Assessed Valuations of States.

States and Territories.	Valuation, Realty Property.	Valuation, Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Per Ct. Actual Value.	Tax R'te Per $1,000.	Bonded Debt.
Alabama (*o*)	$339'821,765	$221,699,428	$561,521,193	...	$6.50	$9,057,000
Arizona	117,701,927	24,922,707	142,624,635	50	9.00	3,045,275
Arkansas	(*b*) 293,106,740	(*b*) 127,462,213	(*b*)425,568,953	35–40	21.50	(*u*)1,250,500
California	1,994,408,162	252,691,696	2,626,247,311	60	...	4,881,500
Colorado (*b*)	339,379,478	76,680,830	416,060,308	33⅓	4.00	(*w*)2,100,000
Connecticut (*t*)	596,801,502	351,597,517	(*x*)948,399,019	...	...	(*o*)7,064,100
Delaware (*n*)	...	...	...	...	...	826,785
District of Columbia	339,198,990	39,765,668	378,964,658	66⅔ (*j*)	15.00	7,630,400
Florida (*b*)	128,141,480	36,626,117	(*c*) 196,805,441	...	7.50	601,567
Georgia (*b*)	413,423,393	268,185,215	681,608,608	60	5.00	6,834,202
Hawaii	90,889,057	85,945,744	176,834,801	60	11.30	6,872,000
Idaho	* 331,328,842	*	(*t*)418,780,394	100	...	2,364,250
Illinois (*b*)	1,527,430,448	454,916,923	(*r*)2,199,714,709	33⅓	3.50	None.
Indiana	1,212,113,839	679,488,238	1,891,602,077	...	3.18	1,149,615
Iowa (*o*)	547,544,903	93,762,629	641,307,532	25	3.90	None.
Kansas	1,798,339,960	948,526,007	2,746,865,967	90–100	1.20	370,000
Kentucky (*o*)	638,080,463	209,550,547	846,454,020	60	5.00	None.
Louisiana (*o*)	...	...	544,820,340	40–60	...	11,108,300
Maine (*e*)	366,132,326	85,647,793	451,780,119	...	21.70	698,000
Maryland	* 1,174,725,954	*	1,174,725,954	...	2.32	(*p*)5,880,966
Massachusetts (*b*)	3,092,791,011	2,156,384,984	5,249,175,995	...	...	116,234,162
Michigan (*b*)	1,481,788,753	416,268,603	1,898,057,356	...	20.71	None.
Minnesota	1,150,393,544	215,282,925	1,365,676,469	37	29.67	None.
Mississippi (*b*)	231,889,588	(*x*)109,923,544	393,297,173	50–75	6.00	3,589,226
Missouri	1,182,000,552	674,775,621	1,857,676,173	40	19.00	4,681,339
Montana (*m*)	(*r*) 246,000,000	95,000,000	341,000,000	50	2.75	200,000
Nebraska (*s*)	(*r*) 319,049 627	144,322,262	463,371,889	20	5.50	None.
Nevada (*o*)	68,545,136	16,801,922	(*p*)95,170,227	40–60	6.00	234,000
New Hampshire	...	...	(*x*)263,074,386	100	21.00	1,136,000
New Jersey	1,890,425,223	276,310,312	2,166,735,535	100	(*n*)	None.
New Mexico	...	...	64,506,560	20	10.00	970,000
New York (*b*)	10,561,501,373	462,300,841	11,023,802,214	88	(*h*)	79,730,660
North Carolina (*m*)	400,784,854	239,929,108	639,713,962	70	4.30	7,539,000
North Dakota (*m*)	199,073,743	(*c*)95,696,581	294,770,325	25	4.40	937,300
Ohio (*b*)	4,273,439,712	1,927,863,876	6,201,303,588	100	...	None.
Oklahoma (*m*)	719,703,439	214,142,358	(*l*)1,193,655,846	100	22.50	1,460,000
Oregon (*b*)	784,118,857	106,583,267	890,644,164	69	...	None.
Pennsylvania	4,584,806,925	1,198,861,401	5,783,668,326	60	...	None.
Porto Rico	138,168,207	40,106,923	178,275,130	100	12.35	4,175,000
Rhode Island (*k*)	419,099,870	133,684,747	552,784,617	60–75	.90	5,030,000
South Carolina (*b*)	149,802,901	941,192,625	(*r*)287,132,019	40	5.75	6,528,485
South Dakota (*b*)	256,826,336	92,814,367	349,640,703	33⅓	4.00	None.
Tennessee (*b*)	426,681,085	79,324,281	506,005,366	...	3.50	11,400,000
Texas (*m*)	...	...	2,500,000,000	...	5.30	3,977,500
Utah (*a*)	...	...	146,204,050	60	5.00	900,000
Vermont	157,227,015	78,107,887	202,340,487	...	16.90	135,500
Virginia (*b*)	678,321,068	111,591,929	573,565,539	...	3.50	24,986,959
Washington	729,751,400	117,949,520	(*c*)1,005,086,251	42½	30.39	None.
West Virginia (*b*)	621,279,280	228,053,265	(*l*)1,138,009,807	100	...	None.
Wisconsin (*b*)	2,202,225,226	739,187,616	2,941,412,842	100	11.08	None.
Wyoming (*o*)	...	...	180,750,629	60	3.08	117,000

*Personalty included in realty valuation.

The returns are for the fiscal year 1912, except when otherwise indicated. (*a*) Fiscal year 1908. (*b*) For year 1911. (*c*) Including railroad, telegraph, or other public utilities. (*d*) No recent report obtainable. (*e*) For year 1910. (*f*) For year 1909. (*h*) Direct tax six-tenths of a mill on a dollar. (*i*) October 1, 1911. (*j*) Full value for personalty. (*k*) January 1, 1912. (*l*) Including Public Service Corporations. (*m*) October, 1912. (*n*) No State tax. (*o*) September, 1912. (*p*) Including taxes on mines. (*r*) Including railroads. (*s*) April, 1912. (*t*) Including all property. (*u*) School bonds. (*v*) Net debt. (*w*) 1910 not issued; contested in courts. (*x*) Exclusive of banks, insurance, trust and investment companies and $92,935,000 added by State Board of Equalization.

List of Appropriations by Congress, 1907-1913.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Deficiencies	$28,165,767.03	$10,509,311.42	$42,662,723.93	$18,913,555.83	$23,045,619.11	$10,098,526.84	$8,505,587.25
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	29,684,919.30	32,196,333.80	32,839,913.50	32,007,049.00	34,158,767.00	35,378,149.85	34,245,356.75
Sundry Civil	80,789,470.28	103,046,481.30	94,115,143.23	117,842,109.36	106,015,198.82	135,241,935.34	102,538,934.40
Support of the Army	71,817,165.08	78,634,582.75	95,382,247.61	101,195,883.34	95,440,567.55	93,374,755.97	90,958,712.98
Naval Service	102,071,670.27	98,958,507.50	122,662,485.47	136,935,199.05	131,410,568.30	126,405,509.24	123,151,538.76
Indian Service	9,260,599.98	10,123,788.05	9,253,347.87	11,851,982.48	9,266,593.00	8,842,136.37	8,920,970.66
Rivers and Harbors	17,254,050.04	43,310,813.00	18,092,945.00	29,190,264.00	49,380,541.50	30,883,419.00	40,559,620.50
Forts and Fortifications	5,053,993.00	6,898,011.00	9,316,745.00	8,110,111.00	5,617,200.00	5,473,707.00	4,036,235.00
Military Academy	1,864,707.67	1,929,703.42	845,531.87	2,531,591.33	1,856,249.87	1,163,424.07	1,064,668.26
Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	140,945,500.00	146,143,000.00	163,053,000.00	160,998,000.00	155,758,000.00	153,682,000.00	165,146,145.84
Consular and Diplomatic	3,091,094.17	3,092,333.72	3,538,852.72	3,613,861.67	4,116,081.41	3,988,516.41	3,688,047.41
Agricultural Department	9,930,440.00	9,447,290.00	11,672,106.00	12,995,036.00	13,487,636.00	16,900,016.00	16,648,168.00
District of Columbia	10,282,102.16	10,440,598.63	10,001,888.85	10,699,531.49	10,608,045.99	12,056,786.50	10,675,833.50
Reclamation Fund	...	...	...	...	20,020,000.00	...	...
Reliefs and Miscellaneous	40,172,757.57	1,079,289.19	14,086,212.78	1,334,511.66	3,544,798.29	1,130,678.81	7,292,359.03
Totals	549,434,246.55	555,739,443.75	627,516,246.83	648,191,676.26	663,725,794.84	634,549,561.40	617,382,178.84

Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1910.

Countries.	Estimated Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver.			Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita.			
			Full Tender.	Limited Tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	89,600,000	$1,638,600,000	$568,300,000	$167,300,000	$735,600,000	$780,700,000	$18.29	$8.21	$8.71	$35.21
Austria-Hungary	50,500,000	338,900,000	.....	131,200,000	131,200,000	96,600,000	7.02	2.60	1.91	11.53
Belgium	7,300,000	22,300,000	7,100,000	1,800,000	8,900,000	133,400,000	3.05	1.22	18.27	22.54
British Empire:										
Australia	4,300,000	173,500,000	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	40.35	2.33	....	42.68
Canada	6,200,000	97,000,000	.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	76,400,000	15.65	1.08	12.32	29.05
Unit'd K'g'm	45,000,000	564,500,000	.....	119,200,000	119,200,000	114,600,000	12.54	2.65	2.55	17.74
India	295,200,000	100,000	101,000,000	45,000,000	146,000,000	38,900,000	....	.49	.13	.62
South Africa	7,800,000	65,400,000	.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	8.38	2.56	....	10.94
Str's Settlem'ts	1,600,000	100,000	.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	8,100,000	.06	23.44	5.06	28.56
Bulgaria	4,000,000	6,200,000	.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	4,600,000	1.55	.83	1.15	3.53
Cuba	2,100,000	38,200,000	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	18.19	2.38	....	20.57
Denmark	2,700,000	19,200,000	.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	14,700,000	7.11	2.30	5.44	14.85
Egypt	11,300,000	182,900,000	.....	15,900,000	15,900,000	2,800,000	16.19	1.41	.25	17.85
Finland	2,900,000	6,100,000	.....	500,000	500,000	11,500,000	2.10	.17	3.97	6.24
France	39,300,000	926,400,000	347,400,000	63,700,000	411,100,000	150,300,000	23.57	10.46	3.82	37.85
Germany	60,600,000	190,600,000	.....	235,600,000	235,600,000	346,900,000	3.15	3.89	5.72	12.76
Greece	2,600,000	200,000	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	27,500,000	.08	1.15	10.58	11.81
Hayti	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	8,800,000	.67	1.67	5.87	8.21
Italy	33,900,000	283,800,000	22,700,000	1,300,000	24,000,000	145,300,000	8.37	.71	4.29	13.37
Japan	52,900,000	72,300,000	.....	57,600,000	57,600,000	67,200,000	1.37	1.09	1.27	3.73
Mexico	13,600,000	37,600,000	52,000,000	4,000,000	56,000,000	51,200,000	2.76	4.12	3.76	10.64
Netherlands	5,800,000	67,800,000	.....	52,700,000	52,700,000	57,300,000	11.69	9.09	9.88	30.66
Norway	2,300,000	12,700,000	.....	3,700,000	3,700,000	7,300,000	5.52	1.61	3.17	10.30
Portugal	5,400,000	14,600,000	.....	39,700,000	39,700,000	30,000,000	2.70	7.35	5.56	15.61
Roumania	6,800,000	18,100,000	.....	200,000	200,000	34,300,000	2.66	.03	5.04	7.73
Russia	154,000,000	901,100,000	.....	78,400,000	78,400,000	.....	5.85	.51	....	6.36
Servia	2,800,000	5,100,000	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,300,000	1.82	.54	1.89	4.25
Siam	6,100,000	100,000	43,100,000	.....	43,100,000	2,100,000	.02	7.07	.34	7.43
Spain	19,700,000	103,200,000	.....	173,700,000	173,700,000	96,200,000	5.24	8.82	4.88	18.94
Sweden	5,400,000	24,900,000	.....	8,600,000	8,600,000	32,600,000	4.61	1.59	6.04	12.24
Switzerland	3,300,000	61,000,000	.....	13,500,000	13,500,000	26,800,000	18.48	4.09	7.82	30.39
Turkey	24,000,000	131,900,000	.....	26,400,000	26,400,000	.....	5.50	1.10	....	6.60
Cent. Am. States	4,600,000	1,800,000	.....	6,900,000	6,900,000	74,700,000	.39	1.50	16.24	18.13
Total*	1,023,000,000	$6,293,700,000	$1,142,600,000	$1,379,400,000	$2,522,000,000	$3,975,800,000	$6.15	$2.46	$3.89	$12.50

*Inclusive of South American States. Brazil, stock of gold, $58,300,000; silver, $25,000,000. Argentina, gold, $167,900,000. Chile, gold, $100,000; silver, $2,800,000. Peru, gold, $6,800,000. Uruguay, gold, $15,500,000.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1910.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.
United States	4,657,017	$96,269,100	57,137,900	$30,854,500
Canada	493,707	10,205,800	32,869,264	17,749,400
Mexico	1,205,051	24,910,600	71,372,194	38,541,000
Africa	8,474,809	175,189,900	1,037,160	560,100
Australasia	3,167,140	65,470,600	21,545,828	11,634,700
Russia	1,721,163	35,579,600	140,632	75,900
Austria-Hungary	105,101	2,172,600	1,540,808	832,000
Germany	3,042	62,900	5,597,026	3,022,400
Italy	1,430	29,600	468,566	253,000
Spain	.....	.....	4,152,430	2,242,300
Greece	.....	.....	829,025	447,700
Turkey	108	2,200	7,971	4,300
France	67,754	1,400,600	629,848	340,100
Great Britain	1,041	21,500	141,943	76,600
Argentina	8,372	173,100	263,255	142,200
B'livia and Chile	22,499	463,600	6,490,163	3,504,700

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.
Colombia	163,022	$3,370,000	866,093	$467,700
Ecuador	12,054	249,200	22,642	12,200
Brazil	94,557	1,954,700	.....	.....
Venezuela	16,472	340,500	208,043	112,300
British Guiana	57,697	1,192,700	.....	.....
French Guiana	97,029	2,005,800	.....	.....
Peru	24,890	514,500	9,566,118	5,165,700
Central America	225,302	4,657,400	2,026,855	1,094,500
Japan	186,922	3,845,400	4,646,160	2,508,900
China	176,960	3,658,100	.....	.....
Korea	212,808	4,399,100	164,844	89,000
India (British)	518,502	10,718,400	44,772	24,200
Brit. East Indies	69,988	1,446,800	.....	.....
Total*, 1910	21,996,297	$454,703,900	222,879,362	$120,354,700

*Including other countries with small production not enumerated.

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1911.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)	Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)	Countries.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)
United States	$56,176,823	$6,457,302	Denmark	$986,390	$150,534	Netherlands	$3,113,667	$1,125,600
Philippine Isls.	.....	463,270	France	24,846,092	1,197,903	Dutch E. Indies	.....	562,830
Austria-Hung'y.	9,547,469	9,547,071	Indo-China	.....	699,054	Peru	266,340	45,253
Brazil	93,266	3,645,727	Persia	.....	474,641	Russia	515,085	2,585,311
Australasia	48,347,716	1,707,105	Germany	25,485,309	9,672,003	Roumania	.....	979,152
Canada	1,250,428	985,679	Ger. E. Africa	.....	526,805	Switzerland	1,544,000	386,000
Great Britain	161,062,453	11,021,247	Italy	193,000	650,336	Venezuela	494,090	1,798,541
India (British)	.....	6,538,830	Japan	14,820,480	4,446,568			
China	.....	36,349,759	Mexico	.....	1,712,000	Total*	$372,143,555	$148,156,282

*Including other countries with small coinage.

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1750	14.55	1872	15.63	1882	18.19	1892	23.72	1902	39.15
1800	15.68	1873	15.92	1883	18.64	1893	26.49	1903	38.10
1850	15.70	1874	16.17	1884	18.57	1894	32.56	1904	35.70
1860	15.29	1875	16.59	1885	19.41	1895	31.60	1905	33.87
1865	15.44	1876	17.88	1886	20.78	1896	30.66	1906	30.54
1867	15.57	1877	17.22	1887	21.13	1897	34.28	1907	31.24
1868	15.59	1878	17.94	1888	21.99	1898	35.03	1908	33.64
1869	15.60	1879	18.40	1889	22.09	1899	34.36	1909	39.74
1870	15.57	1880	18.05	1890	19.76	1900	33.33	1910	39.39
1871	15.57	1881	18.16	1891	20.92	1901	34.68	1911	38.35

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
1865	$1.035	1884	$.859	1891	$.764	1898	$.456	1905	$.472
1870	1.027	1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523
1875	.964	1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512
1880	.886	1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461	1908	.414
1881	.876	1888	.727	1895	.506	1902	.408	1909	.402
1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.443	1910	.405
1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447	1911	.417

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

ACT AUTHORIZING.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873	5,434,282	$7,152,564	$1.314
January 14, 1875	31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28, 1878	291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14, 1890 (to November 1, 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890)	168,674,682	155,931,002	.924
Section 3526 Revised Statutes	6,924,286	4,694,566	0.6101
Total	503,929,175	$513,548,542	$1.015

SOURCES OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from reports made by the United States Geological Survey as to the sources of production for the calendar year 1911, shows the distribution among the various gold and silver producing States and Territories of the amount of gold and silver extracted.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.
Alabama	915	....	171	....	....
Alaska	208,854	606,522	140,117	....	320,114
Arizona	164,807	1,144	415,135	725,315	2,136,121
California	520,147	434,723	331,437	74,611	864,397
Colorado	903,752	15,469	5,099,695	1,887,923	342,550
Georgia	548	971	212	....	....
Idaho	46,850	19,559	337,715	7,604,326	354,095
Michigan	....	....	....	....	497,481
Missouri	....	....	....	49,867	....
Montana	146,372	33,127	1,618,376	769,068	9,597,752
Nevada	869,925	10,181	12,834,730	238,397	111,474
Illinois	....	....	....	3,036	....
Maryland and Pa.	....	....	....	....	87

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.
N. Mexico	35,996	905	1,183,427	62,221	108,892
N. Car'lina	3,153	188	943	....	....
Oregon	22,501	8,140	35,268	....	9,953
S. Carolina	975	13	11	....	....
S. Dakota	359,320	814	183,385	20,370	....
Tennessee	562	....	....	....	106,660
Texas	1	....	422,870	1,524	....
Utah	226,944	273	2,569,190	1,526,651	2,377,946
Virginia	109	39	21	....	....
Wash'gton	40,813	193	202,822	31,699	9,060
Wyoming	588	341	308	....	417
Total	3,552,912	1,132,708	25,375,833	18,995,208	16,736,799

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN UNITED STATES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1911.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
Alabama	890	$18,400	200	$100
Alaska	806,179	16,665,200	468,300	252,900
Arizona	170,348	3,521,400	3,228,900	1,743,600
California	964,041	19,928,500	1,270,900	686,300
Colorado	925,839	19,138,800	7,331,200	3,958,800
Georgia	1,548	32,000	600	300
Idaho	65,688	1,357,900	8,184,800	4,419,800
Illinois	....	....	4,000	2,200
M'land and Pa.	5	100	100	100
Michigan	....	....	507,700	274,100
Missouri	....	....	49,100	26,500
Montana	176,554	3,649,700	12,163,900	6,568,500
Nevada	875,438	18,096,900	13,185,900	7,120,400
New Mexico	36,847	761,700	1,341,400	724,300

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
North Carolina	3,478	$71,900	1,000	$500
Oregon	30,679	634,200	44,800	24,200
Philippine Isl.	9,448	195,300	3,100	1,700
Porto Rico	97	2,000	100	100
South Carolina	972	20,100	....	....
South Dakota	359,402	7,429,500	200,300	108,200
Tennessee	576	11,900	107,000	57,800
Texas	189	3,900	444,200	239,900
Utah	217,020	4,486,200	11,630,600	6,280,500
Virginia	150	3,100	200	100
Washington	40,635	840,000	230,300	124,400
Wyoming	1,030	21,300	700	400
Total	4,687,053	$96,890,000	60,399,400	$32,615,700

These figures compare with a production in 1910 of $96,269,100 in gold, and 57,137,900 fine ounces of silver.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOURCE.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quartz mills	36.6	39.3	36.3	40.4	41.5
Lead bullion	36.0	31.3	33.2	31.8	31.1
Copper bullion	27.5	29.4	30.5	27.8	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1911.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1900	3,829,897	$79,171,000	57,647,000	$35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.	Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.
1492-1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	10.75	1894	$181,175,600	$212,829,600	32.56
1521-1560	204,697,000	297,226,000	11.30	1895	198,763,600	216,566,900	31.60
1561-1600	189,012,000	597,244,000	11.80	1896	202,251,600	203,069,200	30.66
1601-1640	223,572,000	678,800,000	14.00	1897	236,073,700	207,413,000	34.28
1641-1680	239,655,000	584,691,000	15.00	1898	286,879,700	218,576,800	35.03
1681-1720	313,491,000	579,889,000	15.21	1899	306,724,100	217,648,200	34.36
1721-1760	580,727,000	801,712,000	14.75	1900	254,576,300	224,441,200	33.33
1761-1800	511,675,000	1,273,468,000	15.09	1901	262,373,300	223,691,300	34.68
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	15.61	1902	296,737,600	210,441,900	39.15
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	15.51	1903	325,961,500	217,131,800	38.10
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	15.80	1904	346,893,200	217,716,700	35.70
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	15.75	1905	380,288,700	222,794,500	33.87
1841-1850	363,928,000	324,400,000	15.83	1906	402,503,000	213,403,800	30.54
1851-1860	1,332,981,000	372,261,000	15.29	1907	412,966,600	238,166,600	31.24
1861-1870	1,263,015,000	507,174,000	15.56	1908	442,476,900	262,634,500	38.64
1871-1880	1,150,814,000	918,578,000	18.05	1909	454,145,700	272,101,400	39.74
1881-1890	1,059,892,000	1,298,820,000	19.76	1910	454,703,900	288,167,300	38.22
1891-1892	276,948,000	375,366,400	22.32				
1893	157,494,800	213,944,400	26.49	Total	$13,846,225,600	$13,775,170,900	..

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE ARTS, 1909.

Country.	Gold(value).	Silver.	Country.	Gold(value).	Silver.
		Fine Ounces.			Fine Ounces.
United States	$30,248,200	20,959,200	Canada	$1,450,000	563,000
Germany	21,804,600	6,500,000	Australasia	932,400	.....
Great Britain	20,000,000	10,000,000	Netherlands	656,000	472,200
France	17,944,200	9,236,700	Sweden	496,100	225,000
Switzerland	7,111,200	2,588,100	Other countries	2,485,700	3,384,300
Italy	3,000,000	2,000,000	Asiatic countries	30,000,000	44,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,833,200	703,800			
Russia	2,044,500	3,205,900	Total	$142,506,100	104,838,200
Belgium	1,500,000	1,000,000			

New York Stock Exchange Seats.

THE following table, prepared by *The Wall Street Journal*, shows the high and low prices of New York Stock Exchange seats since 1901:

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1901	$80,000	$49,500	1905	$95,000	$70,000	1909	$96,000	$72,500
1902	81,000	65,000	1906	95,000	78,000	1910	94,000	65,000
1903	82,000	51,000	1907	80,000	51,500	1911	73,000	65,000
1904	81,000	57,000	1908	72,000	52,000	1912*	73,000	59,000

Fluctuations are due to trend upward and downward of stock market. * To October 15, 1912.

To show how the aggregate value of all the seats on the Stock Exchange has enhanced, the following table is appended. The average number of seats, now approximately 1,100, is used, and the high price each year is taken in computing the table:

Year.	High Price.	Aggregate Value.	Year.	High Price.	Aggregate Value.	Year.	High Price.	Aggregate Value.
1909	$96,000	$105,600,000	1904	$81,000	$88,000,000	1879	$20,000	$22,000,000
1908	72,000	79,000,000	1903	82,000	90,800,000	1866	10,000	11,000,000
1907	80,000	88,000,000	1902	81,000	88,000,000	1863	4,500	4,950,000
1906	95,000	104,500,000	1901	80,000	88,000,000	1823 (500 seats)	25	12,500
1905	95,000	104,500,000	1900	35,000	38,500,000			

In 1823 the initiation fee was $10, while at the present time it is $2,000. From 1863 to the high-record mark reached in 1909 the total number of seats increased in value $105,600,000, or over 2,300 per cent.

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO JUNE 30, 1912.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Values.	Denomination.	Pieces.	Values.
GOLD.			Dimes	677,088,035	$67,708,803.50
Double eagles	117,629,365	$2,352,587,300.00	Half dimes(coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Eagles	49,611,289	496,112,890.00	Three-cent pieces(coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Half eagles	74,360,570	371,802,850.00	Total silver	2,205,948,395	$976,257,159.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00	MINOR.		
Quarter eagles	15,580,208	38,950,520.00	Five-cent pieces, nickel	722,983,121	$36,149,156.05
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00	Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902)	250,000	250,000.00	Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	45,601,000	912,020.00
Dollars, Lewis & Clark exposition	60,000	60,000.00	One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
Total gold	277,530,561	$3,280,882,273.00	One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
SILVER.			One-cent pieces, bronze	2,068,452,183	20,684,521.83
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, resumed act of Feb. 28, 1878)	$578,303,848	$578,303,848.00	Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887)	35,965,924	35,965,924.00	Total minor	3,233,460,586	$62,297,580.91
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899)	50,000	50,000.00	Total coinage	5,716,939,542	$4,319,437,013.51
Half dollars	373,336,150	186,668,075.00			
Half dollars (Columb'n souvenir)	5,000,000	2,500,000.00			
Quarter dollars	394,468,810	98,617,202.50			
Quarter dollars (Colb'n souvenir)	40,000	10,000.00			
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00			

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $8,031,238; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $187,027,345; March 3, 1891, $5,078,472—total, $578,303,848.00.

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.*
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $160, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds. When the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

* "Emergency" issues based upon other bonds and upon commercial paper are authorized under certain conditions beyond the amount of the capital, under act of May, 1908, expiring May, 1914.

The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, New York.

Banking Statistics.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1896..	3,682	$652,725,750	$248,235,323.00	$45,525,947.00	$49,742,318.00	6.97	5.05	5.52
1897..	3,620	638,173,895	249,044,948.00	42,394,241.00	44,273,314.00	6.64	4.78	4.99
1898..	3,581	615,818,725	244,281,879.00	44,291,971.00	50,032,972.00	7.17	5.15	5.82
1899..	3,561	608,674,895	247,930,970.00	46,691,502.00	54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900..	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901..	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902..	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903..	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904..	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905..	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906..	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907..	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.99	6.65	9.67
*1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760.00	114,685,412.00	156,985,513.00	11.38	6.83	9.35
*1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	120,300,872.22	149,056,603.23	11.66	6.93	8.59

* To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding Sept. 1, 1911, was $696,982,633; individual deposits, $5,489,995,012; principal resources, loans and discounts, $5,663,411,073; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $707,204,380; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, $59,013,840; specie, $711,522,345; legal tender notes, $183,953,062; aggregate resources, $10,379,439,384.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1912.

Classifications.	13,381 State Banks.	630 Mutal Savings Banks.	1,292 Stock Savings Banks.	1,410 Loan and Trust Companies.	17,804 Total Banks.†
Resources.					
Loans and Discounts	$2,549,323,176	$1,920,256,975	$669,246,257	$2,711,241,748	$7,979,852,420
Bonds, securities, etc.	341,797,126	1,778,042,428	144,877,735	1,221,128,370	3,499,959,118
Bank'g house, furniture & fixtures	116,252,155	37,373,366	26,892,501	124,091,628	310,042,140
Other real estate owned	22,176,601	10,234,972	6,330,005	35,687,587	83,213,181
Due from banks	530,161,901	150,482,502	107,797,928	601,143,611	1,419,032,935
Checks and cash items	16,572,944	933,134	1,364,870	6,647,740	26,131,542
Exchanges for Clearing House	61,179,435	73,485	2,223,391	44,976,239	108,685,155
Cash in bank	241,756,724	16,186,061	29,266,002	282,468,252	577,127,445
All other resources	18,550,760	15,509,060	5,632,611	80,059,203	120,834,956
Total	$3,897,770,822	$3,929,091,983	$993,631,300	$5,107,444,378	$14,124,878,892
Liabilities.					
Capital stock	$459,067,206	.....	$76,871,811	$418,985,771	$977,272,830
Surplus fund	177,307,042	$248,983,429	31,052,596	424,313,939	890,990,687
Undivided profits	94,066,902	66,440,676	23,154,694	136,428,039	324,340,946
Due to banks	142,644,643	354,000	9,827,414	299,938,456	454,471,657
Dividends unpaid	829,045	.....	262,835	850,048	2,016,567
Deposits (individual)	2,919,977,897	3,608,657,828	842,897,859	3,674,578,238	11,198,606,443
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,234,413	5,000	315,055	3,174,589	14,166,041
Bills payable	54,319,000	160,300	2,980,544	15,587,712	76,842,722
Other liabilities	39,324,674	4,490,750	6,268,492	133,587,586	186,170,999
Total	$3,897,770,822	$3,929,091,983	$993,631,300	$5,107,444,378	$14,124,878,892

†Including 1,091 private banks with resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $129,784,262; bonds, securities, etc., $14,113,458; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $5,432,488; other real estate owned, $8,784,013; due from banks, $29,446,992; checks and cash items, $612,852; exchanges for Clearing House, $232,603; cash in bank, $7,450,404; all other resources, $1,083,320; total resources $196,940,397.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $22,348,040; surplus fund, $9,333,680; undivided profits, $4,250,634; dividends unpaid, $74,638; due to banks, $1,707,139; deposits, $152,494,618; bills payable, $3,795,165; notes and bills rediscounted, $436,983; other liabilities, $2,499,496; total liabilities, $196,940,397.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1912.

	General Stock of Money in the United States.	†Held in Treasury as Assets of the Government.	Amount in Circulation.	
	Oct. 1, 1912.	Oct. 1, 1912.	Oct. 1, 1912.	Oct. 1, 1912.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$1,841,382,435	$166,063,940	$609,910,326	$595,134,459
Gold Certificates*	.....	119,165,899	946,242,270	930,126,029
Standard Silver Dollars	565,424,367	296,306	68,975,061	73,585,292
Silver Certificates*	.....	13,785,334	482,367,666	458,440,317
Subsidiary Silver	167,248,119	23,100,165	144,147,954	143,266,733
Treasury Notes of 1890	2,855,000	8,740	2,846,260	3,155,749
United States Notes	346,681,016	5,295,957	341,385,059	341,754,732
National Bank Notes	747,779,654	36,770,326	711,009,328	696,719,404
Total	$3,671,370,591	$364,486,667	$3,306,883,924	$3,242,182,715

Population of continental United States October 1, 1912, estimated at 96,075,000; circulation per capita, $34.42.

*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

†This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $35,381,213.05.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings
1897	66	$59,022,700	$31,337,760,948	$1,908,901,898	$103,424,954	$6,300,006	6.0
1898	65	58,272,700	39,853,413,948	2,338,529,016	131,529,419	7,717,918	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,370	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	74,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING-HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing-House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
New York	$96,672,301,000	$92,420,120,000	102,553,959,100	$99,257,662,400	$73,630,971,913
Boston	8,865,807,000	8,306,738,000	8,414,461,900	8,232,992,100	7,096,412,351
Chicago	14,864,498,000	13,821,387,000	14,031,258,900	13,413,973,100	11,425,304,804
Philadelp'ia	7,878,577,000	7,683,683,000	7,760,336,900	6,615,109,300	6,528,291,691
St. Louis	3,978,870,000	3,827,444,000	3,704,263,700	3,310,455,100	3,020,989,964
San Franc'co	2,621,035,000	2,372,725,000	2,268,678,600	1,908,046,000	1,711,329,602
Baltimore	1,893,903,000	1,740,368,000	1,586,091,900	1,386,020,000	1,265,049,236
Pittsburgh	2,687,970,000	2,539,143,000	2,604,069,500	2,223,334,800	2,190,479,976
Cincinnati	1,347,123,000	1,276,279,000	1,277,996,900	1,326,713,300	1,202,794,250
Kansas City	2,630,704,000	2,591,012,000	2,618,735,000	2,244,344,400	1,733,550,111
New Orleans	1,031,673,000	1,024,366,000	987,504,300	840,444,100	815,937,419
Minneapolis	1,109,627,000	1,063,638,000	1,179,569,300	989,289,600	1,077,894,272
Detroit	1,087,893,000	943,717,000	891,802,300	731,171,000	667,397,268
Louisville	707,977,000	679,696,000	683,370,800	633,898,400	562,448,145
Cleveland	1,101,007,000	1,001,569,000	992,803,500	825,245,700	766,518,416
Other cities	20,028,297,000	18,081,565,000	17,470,270,000	14,620,788,200	12,543,324,980
Total	168,506,362,000	159,373,450,000	169,025,172,600	158,559,487,500	126,238,694,398

Clearing-House returns prepared for The World Almanac by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin, of New York Clearing-House.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

BANKING STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

(From *The Economist*, London, October 5, 1912.)

SPECIE ON HAND, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT AND CURRENCY ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER, 1, 1912.

Banks.	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts.
Bank of England	$194,688,600	.....	$147,926,075	$285,108,540
Bank of France	650,435,000	$151,865,000	1,092,265,000	163,226,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	248,815,000	.....	573,800,000	162,510,000
Bank of Russia	636,140,000	33,745,000	675,860,000	245,465,000
Bank of Austria-Hungary	273,455,000	59,335,000	518,160,000	.....
Bank of Netherlands	59,255,000	6,770,000	127,090,000	1,375,000
Bank of Italy	*218,055,000	.....	303,010,000	24,000,000
Bank of Norway	11,200,000	.....	24,745,000	1,955,000
Bank of Sweden	23,700,000	.....	61,270,000	11,275,000
Swiss National Bank	32,175,000	2,600,000	57,135,000	13,415,000
Bank of Spain	83,250,000	154,415,000	349,010,000	91,945,000
National Bank of Belgium	49,245,000	.....	179,005,000	24,140,000

*Total cash.

June 30, 1907, the Bank of Portugal had $5,600,000 in gold, $8,100,000 in silver, $74,500,000 circulation and $29,300,000 in deposits and current accounts; Imperial Ottoman Bank $12,300,000 in gold and silver, $6,100,000 in circulation, $58,000,000 in deposits and current accounts; Bank of Japan $10,800,000 in gold, $170,800,000 in circulation and $200,800,000 in deposits and current accounts; banks of the United Kingdom, including colonial and foreign joint stock banks with London offices, circulation $306,100,000, deposits and current accounts $7,691,000,000.

Premiums on Gold.

Gold sold first at a premium early in January, 1862, the New York banks having suspended specie payments December 28, 1861. The highest point reached was 285, July 11, 1864. The premium on gold disappeared at the end of 1878, just prior to resumption of specie payments.

Following is given a table of the high and low prices of gold from 1862 to 1878 inclusive:

Date.	Low.	High.	Date.
1862.....March 25	101⅛	134	December 4
1863.....August 25	122⅜	172½	February 25
1864.....January 6	151½	285	July 11
1865.....June 5	135¼	234⅜	January 4
1866.....March 24	124⅞	167¾	June 18
1867.....January 11	132⅛	140⅜	September 12
1868.....November 6	132	150	August 6
1869.....November 30	121⅛	162½	September 24
1870.....November 4	110	123¾	January 10
1871.....April 8	110⅛	115	October 7
1872.....January 11	108½	115⅝	August 5
1873.....January 6	106⅛	119⅛	April 5
1874.....July 31	109	114⅜	April 15
1875.....January 15	111¾	117⅝	October 5
1876.....December 30	107	115	March 3
1877.....October 8	102½	107⅞	April 17
1878.....Dec. 17 to Dec. 31	100	102⅞	January 2

Above table was prepared by James B. Colgate & Co., New York City.

Cost of Membership in Leading Exchanges.

The *Investment Guide* of Henry Clews & Co. gives the following table of cost of membership in the leading exchanges of the world, as of November 1, 1912:

Baltimore Stock Exchange	$4,500	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	$2,700
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable)	750	New York Coffee Exchange	1,950
Boston Stock Exchange	23,000	New York Cotton Exchange	18,000
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,600	New York Produce Exchange	600
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	3,100	New York Stock Exchange	69,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange	1,000	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government)	.....
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York	300	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	9,000
Liverpool Cotton Exchange	8,000	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	2,950
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable)	2,000	St. Louis Stock Exchange	2,000
Montreal Stock Exchange	30,000	Toronto Stock Exchange	20,000
		Washington Stock Exchange	4,550

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business and the market level of securities.

Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1912.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.
HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1912.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1912. (b)	
Adams Express	$120,000	$36,000,000	$3	Sept. 3, 1912	217½	165
Allis-Chalmers 2d pd	19,820,000	11,148,000			3½	¾
Allis-Chalmers pfd. 2d pd	16,050,000		1¾	Feb. 1, 1904	10½	2
Amalgamated Copper	153,887,900	.....	1½	Nov. 25, 1912	92¾	60
American Agricultural Chemical	18,330,900	10,579,000	1	Oct. 15, 1912	63⅝	57
American Agricultural Chemical pfd	27,086,700		1½	Oct. 15, 1912	104¼	98
American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	1¼	Nov. 15, 1912	77	53
American Beet Sugar pfd	5,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1912	101¼	96½
American Can	41,233,300	.....			47⅜	11¼
American Can pfd	41,233,300		¼	Oct. 1, 1912	126¼	90⅝
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	.....	½	Oct. 1, 1912	63⅝	49⅜
American Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	120½	115
American Cities	16,264,700	.....			40½	30¾
American Cities pfd	20,553,500	.....	3	July 1, 1912	83½	75¼
American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	10,000,000	2½	June 1, 1911	59½	45½
American Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600		3	Dec. 2, 1912	99½	95
American Express	18,000,000	.....	3	Oct. 1, 1912	225	177
American Hide & Leather	11,500,000	5,825,000			7¼	3
American Hide & Leather pfd	13,000,000		1	Aug. 15, 1905	34	20
American Ice Securities	19,045,100	2,973,080	1¾	July 20, 1907	30¾	18
American Linseed	16,750,000	.....			17⅞	9¼
American Linseed pfd	16,750,000		1¾	Sept. 15, 1900	43	30
American Locomotive	25,000,000	.....	1¼	Aug. 26, 1908	46¾	31¾
American Locomotive pfd	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 21, 1912	110½	103
American Malt Corp	5,695,052	.....			19⅛	4¾
American Malt Corp. pfd	8,705,606		2½	Nov. 2, 1912	69¼	42
American Smelters Sec. pfd. B	30,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 1, 1912	89½	85
American Smelting & Refining	50,000,000	14,508,000	1	Dec. 16, 1912	91	67⅞
American Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000		1¾	Dec. 2, 1912	109⅜	102⅜
American Snuff	11,000,000	.....	4	Oct. 1, 1912	199	120
American Snuff pfd	5,285,900		1½	Oct. 1, 1912	111½	102⅛
American Steel Foundries	17,184,400	6,338,200	1¼	May 15, 1911	44⅜	26
American Sugar Refining	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1912	133½	114¾
American Sugar Refining pfd	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1912	124	115½
American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	.....	1¼	Sept. 3, 1912	79½	68⅛
American Telephone & Telegraph	324,643,000	96,662,000	2	Oct. 15, 1912	149½	137⅛
American Tobacco	40,242,400	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1912	324½	241⅛
American Tobacco pfd	53,456,300	6,419,800	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	109	102
American Tobacco pfd. new	2,360,300	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	106	101½
American Woolen	20,000,000	.....			31	24
American Woolen pfd	40,000,000		1¾	Oct. 15, 1912	94½	84⅞
Anaconda Copper	108,312,500	.....	75c.	Oct. 16, 1912	48	34
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé	168,430,500	329,101,820	1½	Dec. 2, 1912	111¾	103¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pfd	114,173,730		2½	Aug. 1, 1912	104¼	101⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	58,902,700	144,145,870	3½	July 10, 1912	148½	133⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	10,000,000	1	July 1, 1912	60¾	53⅜
Baldwin Locomotive pfd	20,000,000		3½	July 1, 1912	108½	102¾
Baltimore & Ohio	152,148,843	257,228,550	3	Sept. 3, 1912	111⅞	101¼
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept. 3, 1912	91	85⅝
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	26,115,533			51⅝	27⅜
Bethlehem Steel pfd	14,908,000		¾	Feb. 1, 1907	80	56½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	50,199,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1912	94½	76¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	17,985,000	15,000,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	149	137½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	25,115,000	3	Aug. 15, 1912	119½	105
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	6,000,000		3	Aug. 15, 1912	137	130
Butterick	14,647,000	.....	¾	Dec. 2, 1912	31½	29½
Canada Southern	15,000,000	20,000,000	1½	Aug. 1, 1912	67⅞	65½
Canadian Pacific	180,000,000	38,648,633	2½	Oct. 1, 1912	283	226½
Central Leather	39,701,103	36,764,150			33¾	16½
Central Leather pfd	33,299,050		1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	100½	80
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,795,800	174,785,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1912	85¼	68¼
Chicago Great Western	45,246,713	40,811,000			20¾	16⅜
Chicago Great Western pfd	41,021,402				39½	31⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	116,348,200	147,807,500	2½	Sept. 3, 1912	117⅝	99⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900		3½	Sept. 3, 1912	146	140
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,877,200	227,169,000	1¼	Sept. 30, 1912	190	190
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	11,256,800	35,047,000	3½	Aug. 20, 1912	144	126
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		3½	Aug. 20, 1912	156	150
Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	69,016,000	2	Feb. 15, 1910	24¼	17
Chicago & Alton pfd	20,423,300		2	Jan. 16, 1911	40	35
Chicago & Northwestern	130,114,500	181,029,500	1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	145	134½
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	22,395,000		2	Oct. 1, 1912	198	190
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	47,056,300	87,357,685	2	Sept. 1, 1910	62½	53⅛
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L. pfd	10,000,000		1¼	Oct. 21, 1912	101½	95⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	6,749,000	1¾	Apr. 15, 1902	43¾	23⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron pfd	2,000,000		2½	July 20, 1912	140	106
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	45,283,900	2	Dec. 30, 1911	45	38⅛
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1912	76⅛	73½
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1912	71	66

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1912—*Continued.*

STOCKS.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1912. (*b*)
Consolidation Coal	19,026,000	23,234,000	1½	Oct. 31, 1912	106½ 100
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	1,236,000	1½	Dec. 16, 1912	149½ 138¼
Corn Products Refining	49,756,500	9,078,080	..	.....	22⅛ 10
Corn Products Refining pfd	29,818,600		1¾	July 15, 1912	89½ 76¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,277,000	.....	2½	Oct. 21, 1912	569 530
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	58,175,000	2¼	Sept. 20, 1912	175½ 166
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	113,611,000	..	.....	24 18¼
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	49,779,800		2½	Jan. 16, 1911	46¼ 34¼
Distillers Securities	30,808,481	14,092,270	½	Oct. 31, 1912	36¼ 25⅞
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	20,000,000	..	.....	11¾ 8
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pfd	10,000,000		..	.....	23 15¼
Du Pont de N. Powder pfd	15,893,248	16,674,000	1¼	Oct. 25, 1912	100 92½
Erie	112,378,900		..	.....	39⅛ 30¼
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400	194,334,900	2	Feb. 28, 1907	57⅞ 50¼
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		2	Apr. 9, 1907	48 40
Federal Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	.....	1½	Jan. 15, 1909	21¾ 11¼
Federal Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	.....	1½	Mar. 15, 1912	52¾ 37⅛
General Chemical	8,558,900	.....	1½	Dec. 2, 1912	225 128
General Chemical pfd	12,500,000	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	115 106¼
General Electric	77,588,000	2,553,000	2	Oct. 15, 1912	188½ 155
General Motors	16,371,000	13,454,000	..	.....	42⅞ 30
General Motors pfd	14,936,800		3½	Nov. 1, 1912	82¾ 70¼
Goldfield Consl	35,591,480	.....	30c.	Oct. 31, 1912	5 2⅜
Goodrich B. F	60,000,000	.....	1	Nov. 15, 1912	81 70⅛
Goodrich B. F. pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	109½ 106
Great Northern pfd	209,981,500	109,385,909	1¾	Nov. 1, 1912	143¾ 126
Great Northern Ore Properties	.....	.....	50c.	Mar. 15, 1912	53 36
Guggenheim Exploration	15,038,800	.....	2½	Oct. 1, 1912	62⅜ 53
Hocking Valley	11,000,000	23,893,000	1¾	Sept. 30, 1912	150 127
Homestake Mining	21,840,000	.....	50c.	Oct. 25, 1912	99¾ 86¼
Illinois Central	109,296,000	179,819,275	3½	Aug. 31, 1912	141⅛ 120⅝
Interboro-Metropolitan	93,262,192	67,825,600	..	.....	22 16⅜
Interboro-Metropolitan pfd	45,740,000		1¼	July 1, 1907	67⅜ 53⅜
International Agricultural	7,869,000	13,000,000	..	.....	53½ 43
International Agricultural pfd	13,040,200		3½	July 15, 1912	99 93½
International Harvester	80,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1912	126⅞ 105¼
International Harvester pfd	60,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 2, 1912	121⅝ 116¼
International Merchant Marine	49,931,735	71,137,000	..	.....	7⅞ 4
International Merchant Marine pfd	51,730,971	.....	..	.....	26¼ 15¾
International Paper	17,442,800	16,136,000	1	July 1, 1899	19¾ 9¾
International Paper pfd	22,406,700		½	Oct. 15, 1912	62⅞ 45⅞
International Steamp Pump	17,762,500	10,000,000	½	Apr. 1, 1905	34 22
International Steamp Pump pfd	11,350,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1912	84⅝ 78⅝
Iowa Central	8,524,683	13,370,000	..	.....	15 10½
Iowa Central pfd	5,674,771		1½	Mar. 1, 1900	30 22½
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pfd	15,000,000	44,567,000	1	Oct. 1, 1912	81 75⅜
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	45,000,000	..	.....	31¼ 25
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1912	65⅝ 56
Knickerbocker Ice pfd	3,000,000	3,282,000	3	Oct. 1, 1912	78⅛ 70
Lackawanna Steel	34,978,000	35,000,000	..	.....	55½ 28
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	10,875,000	..	.....	18 11½
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	40 30
Lake Shore	50,000,000	135,000,000	6	July 29, 1912	495 450
Lehigh Valley	60,608,000	82,639,000	5	July 13, 1912	185¾ 155⅞
Long Island	12,000,000	47,562,654	1	Nov. 2, 1896	54½ 43½
Louisville & Nashville	60,000,000	137,627,500	3½	Aug. 10, 1912	170 148½
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	.....	1¼	Oct. 1, 1912	92¼ 75
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1912	71 67½
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	40,760,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	138¾ 131⅝
Mexican Petroleum	31,986,000	.....	1	Nov. 24, 1912	90½ 62¾
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	20,832,000	61,674,000	3½	Oct. 15, 1912	154½ 129
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pfd	10,416,000		3½	Oct. 15, 1912	158 147¼
Minn. & St. Louis	15,370,200	21,135,000	2½	Jan. 15, 1904	27½ 18½
Minn. & St. Louis pfd	5,917,500		2½	Jan. 15, 1910	57 40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	76,300,300	..	.....	31⅝ 25⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 9, 1912	66 57⅜
Missouri Pacific	82,351,000	123,836,000	†2½	Jan. 30, 1908	47¾ 35
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	15,885,000	3½	Aug. 1, 1912	180 160¼
National Biscuit	29,236,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1912	161 129¼
National Biscuit pfd	24,804,500	.....	1¾	Aug. 31, 1912	131 122¼
National Lead	20,655,400	.....	¾	Sept. 30, 1912	68¼ 51⅛
National Lead pfd	24,367,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 16, 1912	110¼ 105½
Nat. Rwys. of Mexico 1st pfd	28,831,000	135,566,915	2	Aug. 10, 1912	71 62⅛
Nat. Rwys. of Mexico 2d pfd	120,293,816		..	.....	36⅞ 26⅜
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	44,274,000	2	Nov. 1, 1912	395 305
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,000	1½	July 28, 1911	83 50
New York Central & Hudson River	222,729,300	299,870,608	1¼	Oct. 15, 1912	121½ 106¼
N. Y., Chic. & St. L	14,000,000		3	Mar. 1, 1912	61½ 54
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pfd	5,000,000	28,979,000	2½	Aug. 1, 1912	103 102½
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 2d pfd	11,000,000		2½	Aug. 1, 1912	90 85
New York Dock	7,000,000	12,550,000	..	.....	23 20
New York Dock pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 16, 1911	50 34
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	105,000,000	230,155,900	2	Sept. 30, 1912	142¼ 134

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1912—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1912. (*b*)
N. Y., Ontario & Western	58,113,982	26,650,000	2	Aug. 14, 1911	41¾ 29⅞
N. Y., State Railways	19,997,700	4,500.000	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	93¾ 83½
Norfolk & Southern	16,000,000	8,992,000	½	Oct. 1, 1912	55 45⅝
Norfolk & Western	85,120,000	95,932,500	1½	Dec. 19, 1912	119¼ 107¾
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,700		1	Nov. 18, 1912	92 88
North American	29,793,300	1,921,000	1¼	Jan. 1, 1913	87⅞ 74½
Northern Pacific	248,000,000	190,952,500	1¾	Nov. 1, 1912	131½ 115⅜
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	.....	30c	Dec. 20, 1902	3¼ 1
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1899	38 30
Pacific Tel. & Tel	18,000,000	35,000,000	..	.....	55⅜ 47
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pfd	32,000,000		1½	July 15, 1912	101½ 98
Pennsylvania R. R	412,610,700	232,838,300	1½	Nov. 30, 1912	126¼ 122½
People's Gas Light & Coke	35,000,000	40,096,000	1¾	Nov. 25, 1912	122½ 103
Philadelphia Company	44,952,000	21,156,000	1¾	Nov. 1, 1912	111¼ 100⅛
Pitts., Cinc., Chic. & St. L	37,173,000	59,204,000	1¼	Oct. 25, 1912	111½ 98½
Pitts., Cinc., Chic. & St. L. pfd	27,476,000		1¼	Oct. 25, 1912	117 103½
Pittsburgh Coal	28,104,600	19,337,000	..	.....	27½ 16⅞
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	27,071,800		1¼	Oct. 25, 1912	100¾ 77
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	67,747,186	4,901,000	1¾	Oct. 8, 1912	170 169½
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	75,000	1	Aug. 30, 1904	40⅞ 28¾
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000		1¾	Nov. 20, 1912	105 96
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey	25,000,000	30,000,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1912	120⅞ 106¾
Pullman	120,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1912	175 158½
Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	.....	8½ 3
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300	.....	½	June 1, 1903	12¼ 3½
Railway Steel Spring	13,500,000	7,172,000	1	Sept. 24, 1908	40¾ 27½
Railway Steel Spring pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Sept. 20, 1912	105 100
Ray Consolidated Copper	11,991,750	3,000,000	..	.....	24⅛ 16
Reading	70,000,000	100,155,000	1½	Nov. 14, 1912	179¼ 148⅛
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000		1	Dec. 12, 1912	93¼ 87½
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		1	Oct. 10, 1912	101½ 94
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	12,892,000	..	.....	35½ 15¾
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	25,000,000		1¾	Jan. 1, 1913	93⅜ 64½
Rock Island	90,858,300	.....	..	.....	30½ 22½
Rock Island pfd	49,947,450	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1905	59⅛ 47¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	10,775,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1912	126 125½
Rutland pfd	9,257,000	11,295,000	1½	Jan. 15, 1908	65 50
St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	.....	..	.....	29½ 20½
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	5,000,000	171,453,554	1	Nov. 1, 1912	69½ 61
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	16,000,000		1	Dec. 1, 1905	43¾ 33½
St. Louis & S. F., C.& E. I. pfd. stk. ctfs.	9,809,850		1½	Oct. 1, 1912	57 50
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	45,303,500	..	.....	40⅜ 29¾
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	20,000,000		1¼	Oct. 1, 1912	80⅝ 68½
Seaboard Air Line	37,019,400	45,375,900	..	.....	27½ 18⅝
Seaboard Air Line pfd	23,894,100		..	.....	56½ 47½
Sears-Roebuck	40,000,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1912	221 140
Sears-Roebuck pfd	8,800,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	124¾ 121
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	59¾ 39¼
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	105 90
Southern Pacific	272,672,405	131,840,540	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	115½ 105½
Southern	120,000,000	231,440,000	..	.....	32 26½
Southern pfd	60,000,000		2½	Oct. 28, 1912	86⅞ 68¼
Southern Mobile & Ohio Tr. ctfs	5,670,200		2	Apr. 1, 1912	86 82
Studebaker	30,000,000	8,000,000	..	.....	49½ 30
Studebaker pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Dec. 2, 1912	98⅛ 90½
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	1,350,000	$1	Aug. 10, 1912	47¼ 34½
Texas Company	27,000,000	12,000,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1912	130⅝ 81
Texas Pacific Land Trust	4,534,966	.....	..	.....	97½ 89
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,952,011	..	.....	26¾ 20½
Third Avenue	12,528,100	.....	..	.....	49¾ 35
Toledo Railway & Light	13,875,000	13,257,000	1	May 1, 1907	10¾ 3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	28,027,000	..	.....	16⅜ 12
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 16, 1911	36 28
Twin City Rapid Transit	20,100,000	19,503,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1912	111⅛ 104
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	145 140¾
Underwood Typewriter	8,500,000	.....	1	Oct. 18, 1912	115¾ 98¾
Underwood Typewriter pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 18, 1912	114½ 111
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	3,142,000	..	.....	17⅞ 4⅝
Union Bag & Paper pfd	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1912	67¾ 49¾
Union Pacific	216,644,300	201,823,505	2½	Oct. 1, 1912	176¾ 160
Union Pacific pfd	99,543,600		2	Oct. 1, 1912	93⅝ 88¼
United Cigar Mfrs	10,247,500	.....	1	Aug. 1, 1912	64¾ 53
United Cigars Mfrs. pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 30, 1912	109 104½
United Dry Goods	14,427,500	.....	2	Nov. 1, 1912	102¾ 97
United Dry Goods pfd	10,615,900	.....	1¾	Aug. 31, 1912	108⅛ 103⅜
United Railways Investment	20,400,000	18,150,000	..	.....	39½ 28
United Railways Investment pfd	16,000,000		2½	Jan. 2, 1907	68 57
United States Cast Iron Pipe	12,106,300	1,078,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	22½ 13
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd	12,106,300		1	July 15, 1912	64½ 47⅝
United States Express	10,000,000	.....	3	May 15, 1912	100½ 68⅛
United States Rubber	30,000,000	18,000,000	1	Oct. 31, 1912	67⅞ 45¼
United States Rubber 1st pfd	50,000,000		2	Oct. 31, 1912	116 105⅝
United States Rubber 2d pfd	10,000,000		1½	Oct. 31, 1912	85½ 75

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1912—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1912. (*b*)	
United States Steel	508,302,500	620,501,377	1¼	Sept. 28, 1912	80¾	58¼
United States Steel pfd	360,281,100		1¾	Aug. 30, 1912	117	107⅜
Utah Copper	15,750,000	.....	75c.	Sept. 30, 1912	67½	52½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	27,984,400	11,100,000	1½	Aug. 15, 1912	57½	45
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	20,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1912	122⅜	115⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,680	5,288,000	*5	Oct. 1, 1907	90	54
Wabash	53,200,213	117,295,923	..	.....	9½	3¾
Wabash pfd	39,200,213		..	.....	22⅞	12⅜
Wells-Fargo	23,967,400	.....	5	July 15, 1912	151	119
Western Maryland	49,429,230	48,718,000	..	.....	64¼	53⅜
Western Maryland pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 19, 1912	81	74½
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	28,745,000	¾	Oct. 15, 1912	86¼	78
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	36,700,287	21,644,000	1	Oct. 30, 1912	89½	66¼
Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pfd	3,998,700		1¾	Oct. 15, 1912	130	114⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	15,000,000	..	.....	11¾	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd	4,986,900		..	.....	36½	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd	11,993,500		..	.....	17½	6
Wisconsin Central	16,146,768	36,599,000	..	.....	62½	48
Woolworth (F. W.)	50,000,000	.....	1	Sept. 20, 1912	117⅛	92½
Woolworth (F. W.) pfd	15,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1912	116¾	113

(*b*) Report of prices in 1912 is to November 8. * Scrip. † 1% extra.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

Failures in the United States.

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1912.	1911.	*1912.	*1911.
MANUFACTURERS.				
Iron, Foundries and Nails	77	61	$8,404,093	$3,559,298
Machinery and Tools	210	166	8,222,494	6,540,506
Woollens, Carpets and Knit Goods	39	57	2,258,690	4,122,449
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	34	30	2,718,650	1,964,755
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	414	430	12,519,162	16,807,838
Clothing and Millinery	613	485	7,636,738	4,543,361
Hats, Gloves and Furs	90	59	1,895,315	872,211
Chemicals and Drugs	27	22	347,972	135,107
Paints and Oils	14	26	534,659	871,901
Printing and Engraving	172	182	1,727,204	3,628,679
Milling and Bakers	283	212	1,532,791	1,134,475
Leather, Shoes and Harness	111	73	2,606,384	1,482,821
Liquors and Tobaccos	110	103	2,977,796	1,869,158
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks	134	124	7,338,131	3,520,171
All other	1,453	1,406	27,768,333	31,518,593
Total manufacturing	3,781	3,436	$88,488,412	$82,571,323
TRADERS.				
General Stores	1,717	1,343	$12,415,587	$10,464,875
Groceries, Meats and Fish	2,602	2,090	13,129,805	9,459,771
Hotels and Restaurants	497	472	5,787,887	3,081,842
Liquors and Tobacco	828	727	4,884,122	4,536,663
Clothing and Furnishing	1,123	1,052	9,372,674	10,403,750
Dry Goods and Carpets	794	672	9,408,664	11,448,156
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	394	355	3,025,976	2,469,247
Furniture and Crockery	324	279	2,995,850	2,435,096
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	299	275	3,622,324	3,010,050
Chemicals and Drugs	414	351	2,282,406	1,847,997
Paints and Oils	62	57	399,458	409,837
Jewelry and Clocks	379	293	4,093,733	2,777,820
Books and Papers	96	93	864,289	982,532
Hats, Furs and Gloves	75	60	720,880	1,169,821
All other	1,314	1,221	17,042,016	17,694,756
Total Trading	10,918	9,340	$90,025,671	$82,192,213
				21,734,287
Brokers and Transporters	600	465	23,705,269	
Total Commercial	15,299	13,241	$202,219,352	$186,498,823
Banking	84	108	$23,694,274	$32,481,858

Yearly Failures.		
Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1869	2,799	$75,054,054
1870	3,546	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1972	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,172
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,944
1888	10,679	128,829,973
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,044,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1894	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,899
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,379
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903	12,069	145,444,185
1904	12,199	144,202,311
1905	11,520	102,676,172
1906	10,682	119,201,515
1907	11,725	197,385,225
1908	15,690	222,315,684
1909	12,924	154,603,465
1910	12,652	201,757,097
1911	13,241	186,498,823
*1912	15,299	202,219,352

*Twelve months from November 1 to October 31. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

Receipts and Disbursements U.S. Government, 1900-1912

ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Miscellaneous Sources.		Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts over Ord nary Disbursements
				Premiums on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Other Miscellaneous Items.		
1900	$233,164,871	$295,327,927	....	....	$35,911,171	$567,240,852	$79,527,060
1901	238,585,456	307,180,664	....	....	38,954,098	587,685,338	77,717,984
1902	254,444,708	271,800,122	....	....	36,153,403	562,478,233	91,287,375
1903	284,479,582	230,810,124	....	....	45,106,968	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904	261,274,565	232,904,120	....	....	45,538,329	539,716,914	7,479,092
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	....	....	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906	300,251,878	249,150,213	....	....	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	....	....	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,531
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	....	....	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,711,934	246,212,644	....	....	56,664,912	603,589,490	*58,734,955
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	....	....	51,844,751	675,511,715	15,806,324
1911	314,497,071	322,529,201	....	....	64,346,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912	311,321,672	321,612,200	....	....	58,844,593	691,778,465	37,234,502

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil and Miscellan'ous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursements
1900	....	$105,773,190	$134,774,768	$55,953,078	$10,175,107	$140,877,316	$40,160,333	$487,713,792
1901	....	122,282,003	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073	139,323,622	32,342,979	509,967,353
1902	....	113,469,334	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,585	138,488,560	29,108,045	471,130,858
1903	....	124,934,305	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	28,556,349	505,089,022
1904	....	136,602,203	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,559,266	24,646,490	532,237,822
1905	....	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,965	24,590,944	563,360,094
1906	....	142,894,472	117,946,692	110,474,264	12,746,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907	....	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,163,609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	....	175,420,409	137,746,523	119,037,097	14,579,755	153,892,467	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	....	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910	....	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,131	160,696,416	21,342,979	659,705,391
1911	....	173,838,599	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,953,870	157,980,575	21,311,334	654,137,998
1912	....	173,824,989	148,795,422	135,591,956	20,134,840	153,590,456	22,616,300	654,553,963

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789 to 1912, have been: From customs, $12,016,249,418; internal revenue, $9,267,402,977; miscellaneous, $1,931,802,131; total, excluding loans and premiums, $24,340,587,617.

The total disbursements, excluding postal service, Panama Canal, and public debt, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $5,272,899,110; war, $7,318,792,233; navy, $2,944,033,193; Indians, $563,564,247; pensions, $4,619,655,700; interest, $3,300,324,684; total, $24,622,612,273.

* Disbursements in excess of receipts.

National Statuary Hall.

Works of art in the Capitol Building, Washington, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical, or pictorial art of the nation; by the gift from States, as instanced by the statues of distinguished citizens forming the collection in Statuary Hall, and by purchase by the Government. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee also has charge of accessions to the art works of the Capitol Building, except as otherwise provided by law.

Statuary Hall, formerly the hall of the House of Representatives, was established as Statuary Hall by act of Congress of July 2, 1864. By this legislation a National Hall of Statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute to the collection to be formed; two statues, in either marble or bronze, of deceased citizens of the State whom "for historic renown or from civil or military services" the State should consider as worthy of commemoration in this National Hall of Statuary.

The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

State.	Name.	Date.	State.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	"	Philip Kearny	1875
"	JonathanTrumbull	1872	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	"	George Clinton	1873
Illinois	James Shields	1893	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	"	William Allen	1887
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
"	Lew Wallace	1909	"	Robert Fulton	1881
Iowa	James Harlon	....	Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1869
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	"	Roger Williams	1870
Maine	William King	1877	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
"	John Winthrop	1872	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	Virginia	Washington	1908
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	R. E. Lee	1908
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
New Hampshire	John Stark	1894	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Daniel Webster	1894	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

Comparative Wholesale Prices of Commodities.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES, 1900 TO 1912.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows average ruling prices for 106 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1900 to 1912:

COMMODITIES.	1900. Feb. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.	1910. Nov. 1	1911. Nov. 1.	1912. Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.75125	$1.085	$1.235	$0.96	$0.995	$1.06
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.40	.82	.70	.5675	.795	.70
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.285	.52	.42	.34	.53	.38
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush.	.46	.635	.665	.71	1.23	.74
Rye, Western, per bush.	.61	.8325	.80	.865	1.02	.75
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.	3.40	4.10	5.40	4.25	4.25	4.65
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	6.35	7.35	9.00	7.55	9.15	11.00
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	5.25	4.40	4.65	4.30	3.90	4.55
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	4.90	5.85	8.00	8.60	6.40	8.00
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head.	$5.00	145.00	180.00	195.00	195.00	200.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.0775	.09	.09	.095	.1175	.1225
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.0625	.0825	.1075	.1175	.0940	.1175
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.0825	.0950	.095	.11	.095	.10
Milk (New York), per quart.	.03775	.04525	.04775	.04775	.04775	.04775
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen.	.19	.34	.38	.34	.35	.40
Bread (New York), per loaf.	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel.	11.00	16.00	14.50	19.50	13.50	22.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel.	10.50	16.00	25.75	20.00	16.75	18.75
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb.	.0625	.1075	.1225	.1175	.09125	.12
Hams, smoked, per lb.	.0975	.115	.145	.16	.125	.14
Lard, Western steam, per lb.	.0615	.0980	.1265	.1215	.0915	.11
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.	.25	.28	.32	.325	.33	.32
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.	.1275	.1325	.165	.1525	.15	.1775
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel.	28.00	23.00	20.00	26.00	23.00	25.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.	4.50	7.00	7.00	.750	7.75	6.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.	.08375	.06375	.08125	.11	.15375	.15125
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.0515	.05	.0505	.046	.0660	.0490
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.	.255	.165	.18	.16	.185	.165
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon.	.44	.28	.28	.32	.35	.37
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.	1.05	.97	1.00	.80	.94	1.08
Rice, domestic, good, per lb.	.0425	.05	.05	.045	.04375	.0525
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per bush.	2.25	2.40	2.75	2.80	*4.80	*4.95
Peas, choice (New York), per bush.	1.30	2.10	2.35	2.45	*6.00	*4.90
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs.	1.50	2.12	1.50	1.25	2.37	1.50
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State), per barrel.	4.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel.	8.00	5.50	4.00	4.50	7.50	5.50
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb.	.035	.055	.05	.045	.0575	.0525
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s.	2.10	4.75	5.00	5.25	4.50	4.50
Raisins, layer, per lb.	.0775	.0675	.06	.09	.085	.095
Currants, new, dried, per lb.	.045	.06	.0575	.075	.09	.08375
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb.	.1325	.15	.175	.145	.1625	.1975
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.26	.295	.31	.24	.26	.29
Union, middle backs, No. 1, per lb.	.37	.35	.37	.32	.35	.40
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb.	.41	.37	.42	.38	.39	.42
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.	.0825	.0940	.1510	.1455	.0940	.1175
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb.	.34	.30	.35	.29	.26	.28
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured.	.90	.83	.87	.85	.85	.86
Hemp, Manila, per lb.	.145	.05875	.06375	.05	.05	.10125
Jute, average of grades, per lb.	.0375	.04	.035	.0425	.046	.05875
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb.	5.20	3.80	3.50	3.675	3.32	3.625
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb.	.085	.05375	.06125	.05	.045	.0775
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.	.0325	.03125	.04	.0375	.0325	.04
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.	.0625	.0675	.08	.0775	.0775	.0775
Ginghams, Amosk. Staple (Boston), per yard.	.055	.05	.055	.07	.0625	.0625
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard.	.0575	.06125	.075	.08	.0725	.0725
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton.	6.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.25
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton.	25.00	17.25	19.50	15.75	15.00	18.25
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton.	17.50	12.50	15.00	11.00	10.00	14.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	25.00	15.40	19.90	15.90	15.15	17.90
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	35.00	25.00	27.00	23.50	19.50	27.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton.	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	4.65	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.20	3.60
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton.	45.00	32.00	31.00	27.00	24.00	29.00
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce.	.60375	.50375	.58375	.56	.54375	.625
Copper, Lake Superior ingots (N. Y.), per lb.	.1625	.13375	.13	.128125	.124375	.175625
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.	.04675	.0435	.0435	.0440	.04225	.04975
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb.	.275	.29625	.30625	.3675	.415	.5025
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds.	51.00	44.00	50.50	45.00	44.50	41.50
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton.	4.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton.	3.50	3.35	3.40	3.225	3.15	3.65
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	3.00	1.75	2.85	1.55	1.50	4.00
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton.	4.30	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.95

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued.*

Commodities.	1900. Feb. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.	1910. Nov. 1.	1911. Nov. 1.	1912. Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel..	$1.68	$1.78	$1.53	$1.30	$1.30	$1.65
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon.....	.099	.0875	.085	.0740	.0735	.0835
Linseed, per gallon.....	.56	.42	.63	.97	.88	.58
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound....	.0426	.0496	.0708	.0727	.0565	.0560
Castor, No. 1, per lb.....	.115	.1075	.10	.105	.105	.10
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon.....	.59	1.15	.85	.90	.85	.88
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel...	1.30	2.70	4.00	5.875	6.15	6.10
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal..	.53	.37	.575	.7675	.45	.3825
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel...	1.30	1.80	1.80	2.60	1.80	2.20
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M.....	5.50	4.75	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.75
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel.....	.75	1.02	1.02	1.02	.92	.92
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg.....	3.65	2.40	2.25	2.15	2.00	1.95
Glass window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet.....	2.20	1.95	1.78	2.44	1.45	2.04
Pine, yellow, yard schedule, per M.....	22.00	22.00	26.00	24.00	26.00	26.50
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M...	21.50	23.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	23.00
Timber, hemlock, Penna., random, per M.....	18.00	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	23.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound.....	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound.....	.0115	.0125	.0110	.0110	.0110	.0110
Borax, crystals, per pound.....	.0725	.045	.04	.0375	.0375	.04
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per pound.....	.40	.11	.085	.075	.16	.14
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per pound.....	.0225	.0190	.0185	.0185	.0180	.0180
Nitric acid, 38 degrees, per pound.....	.035	.03875	.03875	.03875	.03875	.03875
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 pounds....	1.20	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 pounds..	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon.....	2.40	2.59	2.61	2.54	2.64	2.56
Opium, per pound.....	3.15	4.25	5.60	4.60	7.75	7.00
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce.....	.32	.15	.14	.14	.14	.195
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, New York State, choice, per pound.....	.09	.05	†.13	†.13	†.30	.27
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per pound...	1.08	1.15	2.05	1.38	1.00	1.03
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per pound	.095	.1775	.175	.13	.09	.08
Paper, news, roll, per pound.....	.03	.024	.021	.026	.0215	.0225
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed...	20.00	22.50	22.50	24.50	22.00	21.00
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 pounds.....	.85	.80	.95	1.10	1.25	1.10
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 pounds....	16.00	13.50	26.00	23.00	16.00	17.00

* Basis of 100 lbs. † Pacific Coast. Average of index numbers yearly since 1895 reveals the following:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1895	$6.4346	1901	$7.5746	1907	$8.9045
1896	5.9124	1902	7.8759	1908	8.0094
1897	6.1159	1903	7.9364	1909	8.5153
1898	6.5713	1904	7.9187	1910	8.9881
1899	7.2100	1905	8.0987	1911	8.7132
1900	7.8839	1906	8.4176	1912	9.1216

The figures for 1912 are based on the numbers ruling on the first of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

Average Savings of Salaried Men.

THE Massachusetts Labor Bureau in 1910, published statistics showing the average income, expenditures, and savings of various classes. Some of the figures relating to salaried persons and professional men are as follows:

	Average Income.	Average Expenditures.	Average Savings.		Average Income.	Average Expenditures.	Average Savings.
Bankers and brokers..	$7,726	$5,338	$2,388	Clergymen.....	$3,150	$2,581	$369
Lawyers.....	4,169	2,685	1,474	Professors and tutors	2,878	2,335	543
Physicians.....	3,907	3,190	717	Steamboat officials..	2,529	1,926	603
Railroad officials.....	3,441	2,813	628	Express officials.....	1,906	1,647	259
Supts. of Man'f'g Co's	3,262	2,533	729				

It is stated that thirty out of every one hundred acknowledged having saved nothing.

Digestiveness of Foods.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or sauteed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roast	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roast or grilled	5	00

Principal Trusts in the United States.*

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Byron W. Holt.)

LEADING CORPORATE INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS.† (Corrected to November 18, 1912.)

PRESENT NAME OF TRUST.	No. of Plants Acquired or Controlled.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location of Main Office.	PRESENT CAPITALIZATION.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.§	Bonds.
Adirondack Electric Power Corp	8	1911	N. Y.	Glens Falls	$9,500,000	$2,500,000 (6)	$5,000,000 (5)
Aeolian-Weber Piano & Pianola Co. (piano & piano player cos.)	13	1903	N. J.	New York	6,478,200	3,500,000 (7)	.....
Allegheny Steel Co.	4	1905	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,000,000 (6)	.....	500,000 (6)
Allis-Chalmers Co. (4 heavy machinery plants)	6	1901	N. J.	New York	19,820,000	16,050,000	12,318,000 (5. 6)
Alpha Portland Cement Co	8	1910	N. J.	Easton, Pa.	8,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Aluminum Co. of America	8	1889	Pa.	Pittsburgh	19,400,000 (12)	600,000 (6)	.....
Amal. Copper Co. (many cos., mines, timber and coal lands; reduction works, railroads, sawmills, etc.)	18	1899	N. J.	New York	153,887,900 (6)	.....	16,000,000 (5)
Amal. Sugar Co. (3 Western beet sugar cos.)	3	1902	Utah.	Ogden	2,551,400 (6)	.....	.....
Am. Agri. Chemical Co. (28 fertilizer plants)	30	1899	Ct.	New York	18,330,900 (2)	27,092,700 (6)	10,578,000 (5)
Am. Axe & Tool Co.	3	1899	Ky.	Glassport, Pa	1,936,250	.....	.....
Am. Beet Sugar Co. (5,000 tons daily)	8	1899	N. J.	New York	15,000,000 (5)	5,000,000 (6)	.....
Am. Book Co. (school book combine)	..	1907	N. Y.	New York	5,000,000 (10)	.....	2,000,000 (6)
Am. Bottle Co.	5	1905	Ohio	Chicago	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	12	1902	N. J.	Mahwah, N.J.	3,600,000 (7)	4,000,000 (7)	780,000 (5)
Am. Brass Co. (largest consumer of copper in U. S.)	12	1903	Ct.	Waterbury	15,000,000 (6)	.....	.....
Am. Can Co. (80% U. S. output)	40	1901	N. J.	New York	41,233,300	41,233,300 (7)	.....
Am. Car & Foundry Co. (railroad cars, 18 cos.)	54	1899	N. J.	New York	30,000,000 (2)	30,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. Caramel Co.	5	1898	Pa.	York, Pa.	1,000,000 (2)	1,000,000 (8)	344,000 (6)
Am. Cement Co.	6	1899	N. J.	Philadelphia	2,100,000	.....	550,000 (5)
Am. Chicle Co. (85% chewing gum in U. S.)	7	1899	N. J.	New York	6,000,000 (18)	3,000,000 (6)	.....
Controls Sen Sen Chiclet Co.	7	1909	Me.	New York	4,000,000	.....	2,597,000 (6)
Am. Coal Products	40	1903	N. J.	New York	10,539,300 (7)	2,500,000 (7)	3,023,000
Am. Colortype Co.	4	1902	N. J.	New York	2,000,000	1,100,000 (7)	.....
Am. Cotton Oil Co. (17 cos.)	60	1899	N. J.	New York	20,237,100	10,198,600 (6)	5,000,000 (5)
Am. Dyewood Co. (U. S. and foreign cos.)	4	1904	Pa.	New York	1,500,000	644,000	.....
Am. Felt Co. (piano and organ felt)	6	1911	Mass.	Boston	1,627,300 (5)	1,627,300 (6)	352,000 (5)
Am. Fork & Hoe Co. (controls 90% of output)	13	1910	Ohio.	Cleveland	3,894,400 (4)	2,300,000 (7)	.....
Am. Fruit Product Co. (cider, vinegar, etc.)	15	1902	N. Y.	Rochester	1,750,000	1,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. Glue Co.	13	1906	Mass.	Boston	800,000 (4)	2,000,000 (8)	.....
Am. Graphophone Co. (cos. in U. S. and Europe)	5	1887	W. Va.	Bridgeport	2,627,550	2,095,630 (1)	1,480,670 (5. 6)
Am. Hardware Corp.	5	1902	Ct.	N. Britain	9,920,000 (6)	.....	.....
Am. Hide & Leather Co. (75% of U. S. leather output)	21	1899	N. J.	New York	11,274,100	12,548,300	6,126,000 (6)
Am. Hominy Co.	10	1902	N. J.	Indianapolis	2,347,500 (2)	1,163,500 (6)	557,500 (5)
Am. Ice Securities Co. (holds Am. Ice Co.)	45	1905	N. J.	New York	19,042,500	.....	2,793,080 (6)
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. (bolts and nuts)	5	1899	Pa.	Lebanon	2,550,000 (7)	3,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. La France Fire Engine Co.	6	1904	N. Y.	Elmira	938,200	990,500	900,000 (6)
Am. Laundry Machine Co. (6 cos.)	6	1909	Ohio.	Cincinnati	5,544,522	1,681,540	.....
Am. Linseed Co. (85% U. S. product)	30	1898	N. J.	New York	16,722,050	16,723,648	315,000 (5)
Am. Locomotive Co.	12	1901	N. Y.	New York	25,000,000	25,000,000 (7)	7,892,000 (4. 5. 6)
Am. Malt Corp. (holds Am. Malt Co.)	13	1906	N. J.	Jersey City	5,695,052	8,705,605 (4)	2,834,000 (6)
Am. Metal Co., Ltd.	6	1887	N. Y.	New York	3,500,000	.....	.....
Am. Milling Co. (cattle feed, etc.)	5	1909	N. J.	Chicago	3,500,000	.....	350,000 (6)
Am. Oak Leather Co.	3	1881	Ohio.	Cincinnati	3,626,700 (6)	1,206,100 (5)	.....
Am. Piano Co. (8 piano cos.)	3	1908	N. J.	New York	3,161,100	3,858,600 (7)	.....
Am. Pipe & Construction Co.	18	1889	N. J.	Philadelphia	5,000,000 (8)	.....	1,700,000 (5)

Am. Pneumatic Service Co. (9 cos.)	28	1899	Del.	Boston	9,991,325	7,828,800	(3)	2,649,000 (5)
Am. Radiator Co. (75% in U. S.)	12	1899	N. J.	Chicago	6,765,000	(10)	3,000,000	(7)	.....
Am. Rolling Mill Co.	3	1899	N. J.	Middletown	5,200,000	(12)	800,000	(6)	.....
Am. Screw Co. (6 cos.)	2	1860	R. I.	Providence	3,000,000	(10)	.....		.....
Am. Seating Co. (church and school furniture)	10	1906	N. J.	New York	2,000,000		1,370,000		.....
Am. Seeding Machine Co	10	1906	Ohio	Springfield	5,000,000	(4)	2,500,000	(6)	.....
Am. Sewer Pipe Co. (85% U. S.)	34	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	7,000,000		.....		1,303,500 (6)
Am. Shipbuilding Co. (6 cos., etc., on Great Lakes)	9	1899	N. J.	Cleveland	7,600,000		7,900,000	(7)	.....
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. (gold, silver, copper and lead)	124	1899	N. J.	New York	50,000,000	(4)	50,000,000	(7)	.....
Controls Am. Smelter and Securities Co.	18	1905	N. J.	New York	30,000,000		47,000,000	(5, 6)	15,000,000 (6)
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (3 big cos)	4	1911	Me.	Boston	1,250,000		.....		.....
Am. Steel Foundries Co	12	1902	N. J.	Chicago	17,184,000		.....		6,338,200 (4, 5, 6)
Am. Stove Co.	9	1901	N. J.	St Louis	5,000,000		.....		500,000 (5)
Am. Sugar Refining Co. (50% refined sugar in U. S., controlling interest in many beet and cane sugar cos)	70	1891	N. J.	Jersey City	45,000,000	(7)	45,000,000	(7)	.....
Am. Thread Co.	13	1898	N. J.	New York	6,000,000	(10)	4,890,475	(5)	6,000,000 (4)
¶ Am. Tobacco Co. (segregated in 1911—see foot note)	180	1904	N. J.	Jersey City	40,242,400	(30)	52,459,400	(6)	5,260,500 (6)
Subsidiaries—13 legally independent cos. (see foot note).	..	..	..	..	97,904,105	(10)	39,691,300	(6, 7)	56,818,350 (5, 6, 7)
Am. Type Founders' Co	38	1892	N. J.	Jersey City	4,000,000	(4)	2,000,000	(7)	1,900,000 (6)
Controls Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	4	1911	N. J.	Chicago	1,000,000		2,000,000		.....
Am. Vulcanized Fibre Co	2	1901	Del.	Wilmington	2,215,200		768,600		266,000 (6)
Am. Window Glass Machine Co	25	1903	N. J.	Pittsburgh	12,557,794		6,557,794		3,489,000 (6)
Controls Am. Window Glass Co. (85% U. S. product).	..	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	12,310,808		4,000,000		.....
Am. Wood Working Machinery Co.	11	1901	Pa.	Rochester	1,500,000	(4)	.....		350,000 (6)
Am. Woolen Co	32	1899	Pa.	Boston	20,000,000		40,000,000	(7)	4,000,000 (4½)
Am. Wringer Co	4	1891	R. I.	New York	900,000	(6)	850,000	(7)	.....
Am. Writing Paper Co. (31 plants, 76% all)	30	1899	N. J.	Holyoke	9,500,000		12,500,000	(2)	13,904,000 (5)
Ames Shovel & Tool Co.	7	1901	N. J.	Boston	2,000,000	(1½)	3,000,000	(7)	.....
Ansco Co. (cameras, films, etc.)	8	1907	N. Y.	Binghamton	1,000,000		280,354		458,000 (6)
Armour & Co. (beef packers)	10	1900	Ill.	Chicago	20,000,000		.....		30,000,000 (4½)
Associated Oil Co. of Cal.	10	1901	Cal.	San Fran.	40,000,000		.....		13,533,000 (5)
Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp	10	1903	S. C.	New York	1,000,000		.....		4,000,000 (5)
Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co	7	1911	Del	New York	7,500,000		.....		2,500,000 (6)
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. (largest in world)	5	1907	N. Y.	New York	1,488,200		1,487,900		164,100
Automatic Electric Co.	3	1908	Ill.	Chicago	4,579,200		.....		969,800 (6)
Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.	30	1911	N. Y.	New York	6,000,000	(1)	.....		4,006,300 (6, 5)
Baldwin Locomotive Works	4	1911	Pa.	Philadelphia	20,000,000	(2)	20,000,000	(7)	10,000,000 (5)
Baltimore Brick Co.	22	1902	Del.	Baltimore	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,000,000 (5)
Beatrice Creamery Co. of Iowa (34,000,000 lbs. butter)	8	1905	Iowa.	Lincoln	1,500,000	(10)	2,000,000	(6)	.....
Bethlehem Steel Corp	12	1904	N. J.	New York	14,862,000		14,908,000		26,291,533 (5, 6)
Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co. (faucets, etc.)	5	1911	Ohio	Cleveland	3,476,300		4,008,700		.....
Bliss (E. W.) Co. (dies, presses, etc.)	5	1892	W.Va.	Brooklyn	1,250,000		1,250,000	(8)	749,300 (6)
Block Light Co. (gas mantles, etc.)	8	1905	N. Y.	Youngst'n, O.	1,300,000		500,000		.....
Booth Fisheries Co.	7	1909	Del.	Chicago	5,000,000		2,000,000	(3)	4,000,000 (6)
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	7	1899	N. J.	New York	21,250,000	(8)	7,500,000	(6)	.....
Brill (J. G.) Co. (8 electric and steam car cos.)	5	1906	Pa.	Philadelphia	5,000,000		4,580,000	(7)	400,000 (5)
Bucyrus Co. (steam shovels, dredges, etc.)	4	1911	Wis.	S. Milwaukee	4,000,000		4,000,000		.....
California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co	2	1899	Cal.	San Fran.	5,000,000	(10)	.....		396,000 (6)
California Fruit Canners' Association	..	1899	Cal.	San Fran.	2,891,600	(7 1-5)	.....		.....
California Wine Association (controls Cal. trade)	25	1894	Cal.	San Fran.	4,754,200		1,426,260	(6)	1,485,000 (5)
Cambria Steel Co.	12	1898	Pa.	Philadelphia	45,000,000	(5)	.....		2,000,000 (5)
Casein Co. of America (glue, paints & milk products)	6	1900	N. J.	New York	5,487,000		1,000,000	(8)	.....
Celluloid Co.	8	1890	N. J.	Newark	5,925,000	(8)	.....		.....
Central Coal & Coke Co.	8	1893	Mo.	Kansas City	5,125,000	(6)	1,875,000	(5)	2,406,000 (6, 5)
Central Fireworks Co. (controls 6 big cos.)	9	1896	N. J.	New York	1,406,800		1,267,200		.....
Central Foundry Co. (95% soil pipe output)	14	1911	Me.	New York	3,600,000		4,600,000		1,000,000 (6)
Central Leather Co. (70% tanneries, etc., in U. S.)	40	1905	N. J.	New York	39,701,030		33,299,050	(7)	39,062,000 (5, 6)
Champion Coated Paper Co.	3	1902	Ohio.	Hamilton	3,000,000	(10)	600,000	(6)	.....
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. of New Jersey	12	1901	N. J.	New York	6,485,800	(4)	.....		1,617,094 (5)
Chicago Railway Equipment Co. (over 225 patents)	8	1892	Ill.	Chicago	2,480,500	(7)	.....		.....
Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	5	1903	Ohio.	Cleveland	1,500,000	(6)	500,000	(7)	.....

Present Name of Trust.	No. of Plants Acquired or Controlled.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location of Main Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.	Bonds.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co	4	1891	W. Va.	Cleveland	$5,000,000 (2½)	.....	$2,500,000 (6)
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co	12	1898	Ohio	Cleveland	2,386,500	$2,502,000	5,435,000 (6)
Coats (J. & P.), Ltd. (4 cotton thread cos. in U. S. & foreign)	4	1890	Lond	Paisley	20,000,000 (30)	27,500,000 (6, 20)	10,000,000 (3¾)
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. (coal and iron mines, coke ovens, railroads, etc.)	10	1892	Col.	Denver	34,235,500	2,000,000	46,044,000 (5, 6)
Controls Colorado Industrial Co	..	1903	Col.	Denver	20,000	.....	33,601,000 (5)
Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co	9	1911	N. Y.	New York	10,446,000	.....	7,000,000 (6)
Consolidated Coal Co	13	1906	Me.	Augusta	2,699,100	.....	925,000 (6)
Consolidated Indiana Coal Co	8	1905	Me.	Chicago	3,400,600	.....	2,773,000 (5)
Consolidated Naval Stores Co. (largest in world)	8	1902	Fla.	Jacksonville	2,475,300 (10)	.....	840,000 (6)
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co	4	1899	N. J.	New York	4,000,000	1,149,500	2,850,500 (4)
Continental Coal Corp	11	1911	Wyo.	Cheyenne	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000 (6)
Continental Cotton Oil Co. (plants in 4 States)	7	1899	N. J.	Jersey City	1,758,679	1,563,002	.....
Continental Gin Co	7	1899	Del.	Birmingham	2,000,000	.....	204,000 (5)
Corn Products Refining Co	22	1906	N. J.	Jersey City	49,756,533	29,818,533 (4)	9,564,480 (5, 6)
Corporation of United Cigar Stores (consol. 8 big cos.)	700	1909	N. Y.	New York	9,001,000	.....	3,000,000 (6)
Crocker-Wheeler Co	3	1893	N. J.	Ampere	1,700,000 (6)	500,000 (7)	.....
Crucible Steel Co. of America (95%)	19	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	24,578,400	25,000,000 (7)	.....
Cuban-American Sugar Co	9	1906	N. J.	New York	7,135,600	7,893,800	9,015,000 (6)
Cudahy Packing Co. (beef packers)	5	1887	Ill.	Chicago	10,000,000	2,000,000 (6)	4,538,000 (5)
Dayton Breweries Co	7	1904	Ohio	Dayton	1,249,125	1,249,125 (6)	2,203,000 (6)
Deere & Co. (cultivators, etc.)	22	1911	Ill.	Moline, Ill	18,396,400	27,654,900 (7)	5,375,000 (5)
Diamond Match Co	20	1889	Ill.	Chicago	16,000,000 (6)	.....	2,000,000 (6)
Diamond Rubber Co	3	1905	Ohio	Akron	10,000,000 (14)	.....	.....
Distillers Securities Corp	95	1902	N. J.	Jersey City	30,784,140 (2)	.....	15,562,894 (5, 6)
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co	50	1903	N. J.	Wilmington	29,426,548 (12)	15,893,248 (5)	16,651,000 (4½)
Eastern Steel Co	4	1903	Pa.	Pottsville	3,650,000	2,000,000 1st 200,000 2d	2,430,000 (5)
Eastman Kodak Co. (world trust)	20	1901	N. J.	Rochester	19,586,200 (40)	6,165,700 (6)	.....
Electric Boat Co	7	1899	N. J.	New York	4,999,600	2,647,500	700,000 (6)
Electric Storage Battery Co	12	1888	N. J.	Philadelphia	16,074,425 (2)	175,000 (2)	.....
Elliott-Fisher Co. (book typewriters)	5	1903	Del.	Harrisburg	4,700,000	4,700,000	.....
Empire Steel & Iron Co	19	1899	N. J.	Catasauqua	1,254,000	2,500,000	.....
Federal Sugar Refining Co	3	1907	N. Y.	New York	6,677,200 (1¼)	3,322,800 (6)	2,500,000 (5)
Four States Coal & Coke Co	3	1910	W. Va.	Pittsburgh	5,000,000	1,180,000 (6)	3,500,000 (5, 5½)
Garland Corp	5	1906	N. J.	Pittsburgh	2,467,100	.....	1,500,000 (6)
General Asphalt Co	69	1903	N. J.	Philadelphia	9,861,000	13,140,000 (5)	2,510,730
General Baking Co. (bread, etc.)	20	1911	N. Y.	New York	3,400,000	5,925,000 (7)	2,900,000 (6)
General Chemical Co	30	1899	N. Y.	Phillipstown	8,553,900 (5)	12,500,000 (6)	.....
General Electric Co	30	1892	N. Y.	Schenectady	77,335,200 (8)	.....	2,806,000 (3½, 5)
General Fire Extinguisher Co	6	1892	N. Y.	Providence	4,000,000 (10)	.....	1,000,000 (8)
General Motors Co	27	1908	N. J.	Detroit	15,822,330	14,393,500 (7)	14,002,000 (6)
General Railway Signal Co	3	1904	N. Y.	Rochester	3,000,000	2,000,000 (6)	592,000 (6)
Goodrich (B. F.) Co	5	1912	Ohio	Akron	10,000,000 (12)	6,000,000 (7)	.....
Great Lakes Coal Co	5	1902	Pa.	Pittsburg	5,000,000	.....	2,120,000 (5)
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co	5	1905	N. J.	Chicago	3,600,000 (8+)	.....	.....
Great Lakes Towing Co. (many towing and wrecking cos.)		1899	N. J.	Cleveland	1,675,000	1,952,850 (7)	.....
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties	10	1906		St. Paul	150,000,000 (1+)	.....	.....
Great Northern Paper Co	5	1899	Me.	Bangor	6,000,000 (7)	.....	5,010,000 (5)
Great Western Cereal Co	9	1901	N. J.	Chicago	2,500,000	500,000	259,500 (6)
Great Western Sugar Co. (9 Colorado beet sugar cos.)	12	1905	N. J.	Denver	10,544,000 (5)	13,630,000 (7)	.....

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (fire brick trust)	36	1902	Pa.	Pittsburgh	18,000,000	(2)	9,600,000	(6)	1,265,000 (5)
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co	4	1905	N. Y.	New York	700,000		700,000	(7)	.....
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. (rattan trust)	3	1897	N. J.	Gardner	2,000,000	(6)	4,000,000	(6)	.....
Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Co	4	1904	Ohio.	Columbus	1,650,000		2,700,000		4,899,000 (6)
Huebner-Toledo United Breweries Co	3	1905	Ohio.	Toledo	1,278,000		1,278,000		2,262,000 (6)
Hydraulic-Press Brick Co	14	1890	Mo.	St. Louis	4,500,000		5,500,000	(6)	420,000 (5)
Illinois Brick Co	18	1900	Ill.	Chicago	4,400,000	(4)	.....		.....
Independent Breweries Co. (capacity 620,000 barrels)	10	1907	Mo.	St. Louis	3,400,000		4,600,000		6,715,000 (6)
Independent Brewing Co. of Pittsburgh (16 breweries in West Pa.)	16	1905	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,918,950		3,965,150		4,050,000 (6)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (steam and air drills in U. S. and Can.)	6	1905	Pa.	....	6,593,125		2,525,500		2,000,000 (5)
Intercontinental Rubber Co. (Mexican and African plantations)	8	1906	N. J.	Jersey City	29,031,000	(2)	1,250,000	(7)	.....
International Agricultural Corp. (fertilizer cos.)	15	1909	N. Y.	New York	7,809,000		13,040,200	(7)	.....
International Cotton Mills Corp. (controls 40 brands)	18	1910	N. Y.	New York	7,676,295		5,809,400		2,000,000 (6)
International Harvester Co. (plants in U. S., Can. and Europe)	33	1902	N. J.	Chicago	80,000,000	(6)	60,000,000	(7)	.....
International Mercantile Marine Co. (122 steamers, etc.)	..	1893	N. J.	Hoboken	49,931,735		51,730,971		78,077,312 (4½, 5)
International Nickel Co	..	1902	N. J.	Bayonne	11,582,626	(12+)	8,912,626	(6)	8,475,154 (5)
International Paper Co. (1,700 tons print paper per day)	24	1898	N. Y.	Corinth	17,442,800		22,406,700		17,662,000 (5, 6)
International Power Co. (compressed air, etc., plants)	..	1899	N. J.	New York	5,047,000		600,000		.....
Controls—Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co. (furnaces, ovens, etc.)	9	1899	N. J.	Birmingham	2,500,000		1,250,000		2,084,000 (5)
Am. & British Mfg. Co. (guns & engines)	2	1902	N. Y.	Providence	8,000,000		2,000,000		500,000 (6)
International Salt Co	..	1901	N. J.	Scranton	18,228,000		.....		8,095,000 (5, 6)
International Shoe Co. (daily capacity 60,000 pairs)	20	1911	Mo.	St. Louis	12,750,000		8,250,000	(7)	.....
International Silver Co. (silverware trust)	19	1898	N. J.	Meriden	685,363		6,028,587	(7)	5,266,000 (6)
International Smelting & Refining Co	6	1908	N. J.	New York	10,000,000	(8)	13,810,556	(6)	10,645,700 (5)
International Steam Pump Co. (90% of all)	12	1899	N. J.	New York	17,773,300		.....		24,487,000 (5)
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. (various cos.)	9	1902	Pa.	Pittsburgh	30,000,000	(Div.)	1,466,000		3,106,000 (6)
Kansas City Breweries Co. (338,332 bbls. in 1911)	3	1903	Mo.	Kansas City	1,557,000		.....		5,050,000 (6)
Keystone Coal & Coke Co	8	1902	Pa.	Greensburg	2,500,000		.....		.....
Keystone Watch Case Co. (9,000 cases, 3,000 movements a day)	7	1899	Pa.	Philadelphia	6,000,000	(7)	.....		.....
Kirby Lumber Co. (300,000,000 ft. daily capacity)	13	1901	Texas	Houston	5,000,000		5,000,000		270,000 (7)
Knickerbocker Ice Co. (about all ice plants in Chicago)	125	1885	Ill.	Chicago	4,000,000		3,000,000	(6)	4,300,000 (5)
La Belle Iron Works (steel, pipe, nails, etc.)	4	1875	W. Va.	Cincinnati	9,915,400	(10)	.....		2,164,500 (6)
Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co. (15 W. Va. cos.)	15	1910	W. Va.	Scranton	12,000,000		.....		15,000,000 (6)
Lackawanna Steel Co. (furnaces, mines in 6 States)	7	1902	N. Y.	Lackawanna	34,728,000		.....		42,058,000 (5)
Lake Superior Corp. (mills, mines, etc.)	12	1904	N. J.	S. S. Marie	40,000,000		.....		16,947,000 (5, 6)
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (4,515,906 tons coal in 1911)	..	1822	Pa.	Philadelphia	26,557,950	(8)	.....		21,425,333 (4, 4½)
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. (9,021,206 tons anthracite coal in 1911)	17	1871	Pa.	Philadelphia	1,965,000		.....		12,796,000 (4, 5, 6)
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. (chimney cos.)	4	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	1,646,500	(8)	.....		583,000 (6)
Manning, Maxwell & Moore (steam gauges, etc.)	5	1905	N. J.	New York	5,000,000	(6)	.....		.....
Massachusetts Breweries Co. (10 Boston breweries)	10	1900	Va.	Boston	6,532,000	(4)	.....		.....
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (plants in foreign countries also)	3	1895	N. Y.	New York	12,797,800	(15)	.....		.....
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries Co. (600 more cos.)	6	1891	Eng.	Chicago	5,262,500	(5)	.....		3,821,500 (5, 6)
Moline Plow Co	4	1870	Ill.	Moline	9,000,000		.....		.....
Mississippi Glass Co. (controls Miss. Wire Glass Co.)	5	1904	N. Y.	Waverly	3,000,000	(3½)	.....		928,500 (6)
Morris & Co. (beef packing plants, etc.)	5	1903	Me.	Chicago	3,000,000	(6)	.....		12,100,000 (4½)
National Biscuit Co. (45 plants and 260 selling agencies)	45	1898	N. J.	New York	29,236,000	(9)	24,804,500	(7)	.....
National Candy Co. (70,000,000 lbs. annually)	20	1902	N. J.	....	5,294,600		2,699,300	(7)	.....
National Carbon Co. (all in U. S. and ¾ in world)	8	1899	N. J.	Cleveland	5,500,000	(6)	4,500,000	(7)	.....
National Car Wheel Co	4	1903	N. Y.	Rochester	1,224,000		663,000		556,000 (6)
National Casket Co. (numerous selling agencies)	3	1890	N. Y.	New York	4,034,300	(5)	.....		.....
National Enamelling & Stamping Co. (tin, galvanized ware, etc.)	15	1899	N. J.	Granite City	15,591,800		8,546,600	(7)	3,528,000 (5)
National Fireproofing Co. (terra cotta, tiles, etc.)	30	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	4,461,300		7,900,500	(4)	1,260,000 (5)

Present Name of Trust.	No. of Plants Acquired or Controlled.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location of Main Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.§	Bonds.
National Lead Co. (white lead, oxides, etc.)	18	1891	N. J.	New York	$20,655,400 (3)	$24,367,600 (7)	.....
National Licorice Co. (in U. S. and Canada)	5	1902	N. Y.	Brooklyn	1,000,000 (3)	500,000 (6)	.....
National Packing Co. (meat packers in U. S. and Eng.)	10	1903	N. J.	Chicago	15,000,000 (7)	.....	$201,000 (6)
National Saw Co. (plants in 3 States)	4	1890	Ky.	Newark	400,000	600,000 (4)	.....
National Silk Dyeing Co. (plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Switzerland)	8	1908	N. J.	Paterson	4,847,000	2,520,300 (7)	.....
National Sugar Refining Co. (10% of business in U. S.)	4	1900	N. J.	Jersey City	10,000,000	10,000,000 (6)	.....
New Jersey Zinc Co. (plants in N. J. and Pa.)	3	1880	N. J.	Newark	10,000,000 (20+)	.....	4,000,000 (4)
New River Co. (holds stocks of coal mining cos.)	27	1906	W. Va.	Macdonald	13,474,800	6,737,400	2,500,000 (5)
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. (tool works in many States)	10	1899	N. J.	New York	8,500,000 (6)	2,000,000 (6)	.....
No. Am. Portland Cement Co. (stock held by 6 cos.)	..	1906	N. J.	Boston	9,900,000	100,000	.....
Otis Elevator Co. (passenger elevators)	9	1898	N. J.	.....	6,375,300 (4)	6,463,700 (6)	3,500,000 (5)
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. (controls 9 cos.)	9	1899	N. J.	Portland	1,237,500	.....	850,000 (6)
Pacific Coast Borax Co. (part of world borax trust)	4	1899	Cal.	Oakland	1,900,000 (12)	.....	.....
Parker Cotton Mills Co. (16 S. C. mills)	16	1911	S. C.	Greenville	4,260,600	7,525,200 (6, 7)	.....
Penn-American Plate Glass Co.	2	1900	Del.	Alexandria	2,000,000	.....	800,000 (6)
Pa. Central Brewing Co. (capacity 350,000 bbls.)	13	1897	Pa.	Scranton	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,250,000 (6)
Pennsylvania Steel Co. (plants in U. S. and Cuba)	12	1901	N. J.	Philadelphia	10,750,000	20,560,800 (7)	20,679,000 (4½ to 6)
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co. (heating apparatus)	4	1886	N. Y.	Syracuse	1,500,000	1,356,700 (7)	.....
Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co. (50% all in U. S.)	9	1911	Ohio	Piqua	1,466,850	1,416,600	429,000 (6)
Pittsburgh Brewing Co. (capacity 1,500,000 bbls.)	16	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	5,962,250 (5)	6,100,100 (7)	6,319,000 (6)
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (output 17,000,000 tons of coal)	200	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	32,000,000	32,000,000 (5)	19,836,120 (5)
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (plants in 3 States)	9	1883	Pa.	Pittsburgh	22,420,800 (7)	150,000 (12)	.....
Pittsburgh Steel Co. (billets, rods, nails, etc.)	6	1901	Pa.	Pittsburgh	7,000,000 (8)	10,500,000 (7)	.....
Pocahontas Consol. Collieries Co. (one of the 20 cos. that sell through Pocahontas Coke Co.)	11	1907	Va.	New York	4,520,000 (2)	2,761,400 (6)	5,613,300 (5)
Pope Manufacturing Co. (7 bicycle and auto cos.)	7	1908	Ct.	Hartford	4,000,000 (1)	2,500,000 (6)	1,000,000 (6)
Pratt Consol. Coal Co. (3,000,000 tons—Alabama)	9	1904	Del.	Birmingham	3,573,000	.....	3,674,000 (5)
Pressed Steel Car Co. (controls industry)	5	1899	N. J.	New York	12,500,000	12,500,000 (7)	75,000 (4)
Procter & Gamble Co. (soap, candles, glycerine, etc.)	16	1905	Ohio	Cincinnati	12,000,000 (12)	2,250,000 (8)	.....
Pullman Co. (owns 5,936 cars)	6	1867	Ill.	Chicago	120,000,000 (8+)	.....	.....
Quaker Oats Co. (3 or 4 leading cereal cos.)	9	1901	N. J.	Chicago	5,000,000 (10)	9,000,000	.....
Railway Steel Spring Co. (leading cos. in U. S.)	15	1902	N. J.	New York	13,500,000	13,500,000 (7)	7,172,000 (5)
Republic Iron & Steel Co. (mills, mines, etc., bar and forge iron)	45	1899	N. J.	Youngstown	27,191,000	25,000,000 (7)	18,051,787 (5)
Rogers-Brown Iron Co. (iron and coal lands, etc.)	5	1909	N. Y.	Buffalo	5,000,000	.....	8,855,000 (5)
Royal Baking Powder Co. (leading cos. in U. S.)	5	1899	N. J.	New York	10,000,000 (12)	10,000,000 (6)	.....
Rumely (M.) Co. (threshers, etc.—third largest in U. S.)	4	1887	Ind.	La Porte	9,000,000	10,000,000 (7)	.....
St. Louis Breweries Co. (10 operative, 8 dismantled)	10	1889	Eng.	St. Louis	4,383,000 (2½)	4,383,000 (8)	4,782,600 (6)
Shults Bread Co. (12 bakeries in and near New York)	12	1910	N. Y.	New York	6,000,000	.....	3,399,000 (6)
Silversmiths Co. (owns Gorham, Whiting and 2 other cos.)	4	1892	N. Y.	New York	8,000,000 (6)	.....	1,900,000 (5)
Singer Mfg. Co. (80% world's output sewing machines)	..	1863	N. Y.	Elizabeth	60,000,000 (12)	.....	.....
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. (plants in Alabama—400,000 tons pig iron)	4	1899	N. J.	Birmingham	10,000,000	6,700,000 (7)	4,000,000 (4½, 6)
Southern Iron & Steel Co. (barb wire, wire nails, etc.)	4	1909	N. J.	Birmingham	9,500,000	5,900,000	10,564,998 (4-6)
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. (cane sugar, etc.)	5	1900	N. J.	Jersey City	3,371,000 (6)	3,670,500 (8)	729,000 (6)
Springfield Breweries Co. (controls trade in W. Mass.)	4	1899	W. Va.	Springfield	1,150,000	1,150,000 (8)	825,000 (6)
Standard Chain Co. (plants in 4 States)	13	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	284,871	515,700 (4)	469,000 (6)
Standard Milling Co. (mills in many States)	17	1900	N. J.	New York	4,600,000	6,900,000 (4)	2,881,000 (5)
Standard Oilcloth Co. (table, etc., oilcloth cos.)	7	1907	N. J.	New York	3,000,000	3,000,000 (6)	.....
(a) Standard Oil Co. (segregated in 1911—see foot note)	200	1882	N. J.	New York	98,338,382 (20)	.....	.....
Subsidiaries—33 segregated cos. as of September 1,							

1912. Supposed to own directly 34 other cos., whose shares have a book value of $31,058,476, and about 40 cos., with a total capital of about $60,000,000	...	...	...	337,115,954	2,000,000	16,000,000	
Standard Roller Bearing Co	12	1901	N. J.	New York	2,725,000	1,000,000 (6)	502,000 (5, 6)
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co	10	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	5,000,000 (4)	2,500,000 (7)	1,732,000 (6)
Standard Screw Co	8	1900	N. J.	Chicago	2,500,000 (6)	2,000,000 (6)	510,000 (5)
Standard Underground Cable Co	4	1889	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,500,000 (12)	.....	.....
Street's Western Stable Car Line	3	1885	Ill.	Chicago	3,800,000	775,000	1,827,000 (5)
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co	3	1902	N. Y.	Rochester	1,500,000	1,500,000 (12¼)	.....
Studebaker Corp	4	1911	N. J.	S. Bend, Ind.	30,000,000	13,500,000 (7)	8,000,000 (5)
Sulzberger & Sons Co	5	1910	N. Y.	New York	20,000,000	10,000,000 (7)	10,145,000 (6)
Sunday Creek Co	10	1905	N. J.	Jersey City	3,751,200	.....	{ 270,000 (6) / 3,651,000 (5)
Swift & Co. (meat packing, etc.)	5	1885	Ill.	Chicago	75,000,000 (7)	.....	5,000,000 (5)
Texas & Pacific Coal Co	3	1888	Texas.	Thurber, Tex.	2,500,000 (6)	.....	.....
Texas Co	5	1902	Texas.	Houston	27,000,000 (5)	.....	15,000,000 (6)
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co. (65% of all)	4	1902	R. I.	Providence	600,000	570,000	.....
Torrington Co. (plants in U. S. & Eng., machinery, etc.)	5	1898	Me.	Boston	2,200,000 (8)	1,000,000 (7)	800,000 (5)
Trenton Potteries Co	5	1892	N. J.	Trenton	1,750,000	{ 1,179,400 (4) non-cumulative / 70,600 (5) cumulative }	411,570 (4)
Union Bag & Paper Co. (25,000,000 bags per day)	10	1899	N. J.	New York	16,000,000	11,000,000 (4)	3,111,000 (5)
Union Mills	4	1901	Me.	Boston	1,500,000	1,000,000 (6)	.....
Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha	5	1883	Neb.	So. Omaha	7,496,300 (6)	.....	700,000 (5)
Union Typewriter Co. (6 leading cos.)	7	1893	N. J.	Ilion, N. Y.	10,000,000	{ 4,000,000 (7) / 5,000,000 (8) }	2,305,000 (5)
United Boxboard Co. (plants in many States)	29	1908	N. J.	New York	14,000,000	.....	.....
United Breweries Co. (one-sixth of business in Chicago)	11	1898	N. J.	Chicago	2,731,500	1,954,000	1,472,000 (6)
United Cigar Manf. Co. (400,000,000 cigars yearly)	23	1906	N. Y.	New York	15,538,000 (4)	5,000,000 (7)	.....
United Coal Co. (third largest in Pennsylvania)	10	1902	Pa.	Pittsburgh	4,000,000	.....	9,693,000 (5, 6)
United Dry Goods Cos. (controls cos. with $33,750,000 capital)	12	1909	Del.	Hoboken	14,427,500 (8)	10,747,400 (7)	.....
United Eng. & Foundry Co. (rolling mill machinery)	7	1901	Pa.	Pittsburgh	4,600,000 (10)	2,000,000 (7)	.....
United Fruit Co. (tropical fruit trust)	16	1899	N. J.	Boston	29,764,700(8+10)	.....	8,250,000 (4½, 5)
United Shoe Mach. Co. (90,276 machines leased in 1911)	15	1905	N. J.	Boston	28,599,434 (8+)	9,515,400 (6)	.....
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. (90% U. S. output)	7	1899	N. J.	Providence	1,001,000 (4)	650,000 (7)	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. (75% U. S. output)	17	1899	N. J.	New York	12,106,300	12,106,300	888,087 (6)
U. S. Envelope	11	1898	Me.	Springfield	750,000	3,750,000 (7)	1,900,000 (5)
U. S. Finishing Co	8	1904	Ct.	New York	3,000,000 (4)	3,000,000 (7)	3,040,000 (5)
U. S. Glass Co. (12 flint plants)	10	1891	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,200,000	.....	390,600 (5)
U. S. Gypsum Co	37	1901	N. J.	Chicago	2,249,600	4,302,900 (5)	{ 411,500 (5) / 1,500,000 (6)
U. S. Light & Heating Co	4	1908	Me.	New York	12,600,150	2,500,000 (7)	.....
U. S. Lithograph Co	7	1901	N. J.	New York	3,300,000	3,200,000	2,500,000 (6)
U. S. Lumber Co	3	1901	N. J.	Scranton, Pa.	6,000,000 (10)	.....	540,000 (6)
U. S. Metal Products Co	10	1911	Mass.	New York	5,000,000	2,000,000 (7)	.....
U. S. Motor Co	10	1908	N. J.	New York	12,193,350	11,491,133	6,000,000 (6)
U. S. Printing Co. of New Jersey	6	1904	N. J.	Norwood	378,400 (7)	446,700 (7)	.....
Controls U. S. Printing Co. of Ohio	5	1891	Ohio	Cincinnati	1,500,000 (5)	.....	.....
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co	7	1901	N. J.	Jersey City	5,918,800	3,945,800	2,650,000 (5)
U. S. Rubber Co	22	1892	N. J.	New York	25,000,000 (4)	50,000,000 (6, 8)	18,500,000 (6)
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. (controlled by above)	11	1899	N. J.	New York	16,941,700 (6)	10,351,400 (7)	1,000,485 (6)
General Rubber Co. (controlled by above) (Also controls Revere and other co's.)	2	1904	N. J.	New York	5,000,000	.....	9,000,000 (4½)
(b) U. S. Steel Corp. (see foot note) 54%, all in U. S.	800	1901	N. J.	New York	508,302,500 (5)	360,281,100 (7)	621,654,300 (4½, 5)
U. S. Whip Co. (14 cos.)	14	1893	Me.	Westfield	607,800 (8)	388,300 (8)	430,000 (6)
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	5	1907	Utah	S. Lake City	9,449,910 (7)	.....	995,000 (6)
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	5	1895	N. J.	Richmond	27,984,400 (3)	20,000,000 (8)	14,100,000 (5)
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co	6	1899	Va.	Roanoke	9,073,680	.....	4,870,000 (5)

Present Name of Trust.	No. of Plants Acquired or Controlled.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location of Main Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.§	Bonds.
Western Stone Co. (8 cos.)	8	1889	Ill.	Chicago	$2,250,000	.....	$122,500 (6)
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	3	1869	Pa.	Pittsburgh	14,000,000 (15)	.....	.....
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co	15	1872	Pa.	Pittsburgh	35,193,287 (4)	$3,998,700 (7)	29,587,650 (5, 6)
Whitaker-Glessner Co	4	1903	W. Va	Wheeling	4,218,300	.....	800,000 (6)

* Trust, as properly understood, means a consolidation, combine, pool or agreement of two or more naturally competing concerns, which establishes a limited monopoly—locally, nationally or internationally—with power to fix prices or rates in any industry or group of industries. Only the incorporated industrial consolidations are included in the tabular list of trusts on the 6 preceding pages. Mention is made at the bottom of the next page of some of the other kinds of trusts.

† This list of 294 industrial trusts, with a total capitalization of $8,524,159,452, is compiled from Moody's Manual of Railroad and Corporation Securities of 1912. Hundreds of minor combinations are not included in this list. Mr. John Moody, in his "Truth About the Trusts," published in 1904, said that there were then in the United States over 440 large industrial, franchise and transportation trusts, of an important and active character, with a total floating capital of $20,379,162,511. His list included railroad, street railway, gas and other public service combinations which are natural monopolies.

‡ In practically all cases the amount of stock includes only the amount issued. The amount of bonds includes the guaranteed bonds of subsidiary companies, when known, and sometimes important issues of notes—notes now constituting a popular method of borrowing capital.

§ The rates of dividends given, on both preferred and common stocks, are the rates actually paid during the last year, so far as known. In many instances rates were lower in 1911 and 1912 than in previous years.

¶ The plants of the American Tobacco Co., as now constituted (the readjustment to comply with the Supreme Court mandate being practically completed), will use over 120,000,000 lbs. of tobacco. The selling value of its products was, in 1910, $65,622,948 and the net profit $11,369,809. The company also manufactures machinery, boxes, bags, etc. Including $3,160,753 net revenue from its $40,098,870 investment in other securities, its surplus is equal to 28.38% on the common stock, as estimated by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co. As to volume of business in the United States, this company (since dissolution) will do about 37.11%, as to cigarettes; 33.08%, as to smoking tobacco; 25.32%, as to plug tobacco; 9.94%, as to fine cut tobacco, and 15.43%, as to little cigars. The more important statistics of the 13 other segregated companies of the American Tobacco Co. are as follows:

Company.	Chief Products.	Selling Value of Products.	Capitalization and Rates of Dividends and Interest. Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.	Bonds.
Ligget & Myers Co	Plug, smoking, etc	$46,531,775	$21,496,300 (12)	$15,383,700 (7)	$30,567,400 (5, 7)
P. Lorillard Co	Smoking, little cigars, etc.	38,718,053	15,155,600 (10)	11,307,600 (7)	21,550,950 (5, 7)
Am. Snuff Co	Snuff	5,520,442	11,001,700 (12)	4,000,000 (6)	.....
Geo. W. Helme Co	Snuff	4,494,557	4,000,000 (10)	4,000,000 (7)	.....
Weyman & Bruton Co	Snuff	4,297,486	4,000,000 (10)	4,000,000 (7)	.....
Conley Foil Co	Tin foil	1,780,526	825,000 (20)	.....	.....
Johnston Tin Foil and Metal Co	Tin foil	676,520	300,000 (6)	.....	100,000
MacAndrews & Forbes Co	Licorice paste	2,514,184	3,000,000 (10)	.....	.....
J. S. Young Co	Licorice paste	1,201,109	1,000,000 (10)	1,000,000 (7)	.....
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co	Plug and smoking	13,905,529	7,525,000 (10)	.....	.....
United Cigar Stores (700 stores)	Sells cigars, etc	30,000,000	9,001,000 (8)	.....	3,600,000 (6)
Porto Rican—Am. Tob. Co	Cigars, cigarettes, etc.	3,000,000	1,999,400 (6)	.....	1,000,000 (5)
British—Am. Tob. Co	All kinds	.....	18,600,105	.....	.....

(a) The Standard Oil Co. of N. J., on May 15, 1911, was declared to be an illegal trust. The company has since dissolved itself into 34 legally distinct companies. Practically, these companies appear to be working as closely together as formerly. So far as consumers are concerned the other 33 companies may still be treated as subsidiaries of the New Jersey Co. The prices of many important petroleum products have recently been advanced. The combined earnings of the 34 corporations are greater than ever before, although not all of the subsidiary companies have, as yet, begun to pay dividends. The total of all dividends paid in 1912 is equal to 52% on the old stock, which is more than that stock holders ever before received in one year. The Standard Oil Trust, with its 107 subsidiaries, handles about 80% of the crude oil (108,000,000 bbls.) and refines about 80% of the refined oil in the United States. It has 18 refineries, 8,000 miles of trunk pipe lines and 75,000 of feeders, storage tanks for 82,000,000 bbls., 12,000 tank cars, 72 oil tank steamers, 150 steamers and barges. Its total investment is over $600,000,000 with a present value of about $1,200,000,000. It has 65,000 employés. Its net profits, for the 12 years ending 1910, were about $815,315,930 and dividends paid $483,405,035. Its 33 subsidiary companies with their capital, supposed rates of dividends (but little is known of their earnings since 1906 when they were exposed in court) and bid prices of their stocks on November 12, 1912, are as follows: Anglo-American, $5,000,000, (par £1) 40%, 18½; Atlantic Refining, $5,000,000, 45%, 570; Borne-Scrymser, $200,000, (25% in 1906), 175; Buckeye Pipe Line, $10,000,000 (par $50), 40%, 176; Chesebrough Mfg.,

$500,000. 40%. 630; Colonial Oil, $250,000. % (?)125; Continental, $300,000, 50%, 920; Crescent Pipe Line, $3,000,000 (par $50), 12%, 66; Cumberland Pipe Line, $1,000,000, % (?), 80; Eureka Pipe Line, $5,000,000, 40%, 390; Galena-Signal, $8,000,000+$2,000,000, 6% preferred, 16%, 230; Indiana Pipe Line, $5,000,000 (par $50), 24%, 138; National Transit, $12,727,572 (par $25), 12%, 44; New York Transit, $5,000,000, 40%, 352; Northern Pipe Line, $4,000,000, 20%, 127; Ohio Oil, $15,000,000 (par $25), 20%, 123; Prairie Oil & Gas, $18,000,000 and $16,000,000 bonds, 24%, 302; Solar Refining, $500,000 (90% in 1906), 530; Southern Pipe, $10,000,000, 28%, 382; South Penn Oil, $2,500,000, 40%, 720; South West Pa. Pipe Lines, $3,500,000, 20%, 160; Standard Oil of California, $45,000,000 (net earnings in 1911, $3,141,626), 10%, 163; Standard Oil of Indiana, $30,000,000, 12%, 310; Standard Oil of Kansas, $1,000,000 (135% in 1906), 335; Standard Oil of Kentucky, $1,000,000 (200% in 1906), 350; Standard Oil of Nebraska, $800,000, 40%, 300; Standard Oil of New York, $15,000,000 (assets worth $100,000,000), 26%, 560; Standard Oil of Ohio, $3,500,000 (5% in 1906), 255; Swan & Finch, $500,000 (earned $150,080 in 1906), 200; Union Tank Line, $12,000,000, % (?), 73; Vacuum Oil, $15,000,000, 12%, 176; Washington Oil, $100,000 (par $10), (35% in 1906), 20; Waters-Pierce, $400,000 (earnings of $500,873 in 1911), 1350.

(*b*) THE United States Steel Corporation produced 9,476,248 tons of finished steel, in 1911, as against 10,733,995 tons, in 1910. Its full capacity is over 14,000,000 tons. It will produce about 12,000,000 tons in 1912, with a value of about $450,000,000. Its net earnings were $104,305,466, in 1911, $141,054,754, in 1910, and $160,964,673, in 1907—the record year. Its employés numbered 196,888, in 1911, and 218,435, in 1910. It owns hundreds of furnaces and steel mills; 240,501 acres of coking and steam coal lands in the north, and 343,000 acres of coal lands in the south; about 80 iron ore mines in the Lake Superior region, and 20 in the Alabama and Georgia region; 29 railroads, about 3,500 miles in length; 81 steamers, 22 barges; many ore docks; 188,829 acres of natural gas property; 629 miles of pipe lines; water supply plants; cement plants with a capacity of 4,000,000 barrels annually. In 1907, it leased the 39,296 acres of ore lands of the Great Northern Railroad, containing over 400,000,000 tons of iron ore. This lease will be terminated January 1, 1915. The United States Steel Corporation, in 1901, acquired practically all of the stocks of the Federal Steel, National Tube, American Steel & Wire, National Steel, American Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, American Sheet Steel, American Bridge, Lake Superior Cons. Iron mines, Shelby Steel Tube and the Carnegie Co. The total amount of the preferred and common stocks of these companies was $720,725,940. In 1902, the United States Steel Corporation acquired the stock of the Union Steel Co., which controlled the Sharon Steel Co., and a number of tin plate, coal and coke companies. In 1904, it acquired the stock of the Clairton Steel Co. In 1907, it acquired control of the Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. In October, 1911, the United States Department of Justice filed suit against the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, charging them with being an unlawful combination.

Besides the incorporated industrial trusts there are innumerable price and rate fixing agreements, profit-sharing pools, selling or buying agencies, product-restricting agreements, etc. They exist in nearly every industry and in nearly every State and city. They are often very effective for longer or shorter periods. Thus, much of the profits of the steel-rail makers during the last twenty years are due to the Steel-Rail Manufacturers' Association. Pools or agreements control the prices of steel beams, steel billets, armor plate, and, in fact, with intermittent relapses, the prices of most important steel and hardware products. The price for iron ores in the Great Lakes districts is fixed yearly by the Bessemer and non-Bessemer Associations. The Anthracite Coal Trust was never more than an agreement by the principal hard coal carrying railroads as to production, freight rates and prices.

Wholesale and retail grocers and druggists are more or less effective in controlling prices in most States and cities. Lumber dealers and chemical manufacturers have many price and selling agreements or pools.

Natural monopolies, such as railroads, street railways, gas, electric light and water companies are not classed as trusts because they are not composed of naturally competing concerns. Consolidations and price and rate fixing agreements in these industries exist in nearly every State and city in the country.

Many of the combinations in these lines are very important. Our greatest railroads have rate-fixing agreements or "community of interest" understandings for controlling rates and the distribution of freights. Besides, they are rapidly coming together, through absorption into larger companies, so that competition no longer exists in most sections of the country.

State Flowers.

THE following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama	*Golden Rod
Alaska	Forget-me-not
Arkansas	Apple Blossom
California	Golden Poppy
Colorado	Columbine
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel
Delaware	Peach Blossom
District of Columbia	Nasturtium
Florida	Orange Blossoms
Georgia	Cherokee Rose
Idaho	Syringa
Illinois	The Native Violet
Indiana	Corn Flower
Iowa	Wild Rose
Kansas	*Sunflower
Kentucky	†Golden Rod
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maine	†Pine Cone and Tassel
Maryland	Black Eyed Susan
Michigan	Apple Blossom
Minnesota	Moccasin
Mississippi	Magnolia
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	*Golden Rod
Nevada	†Sagebrush, its Shrub
New Mexico	†Cactus
New York	Rose
North Carolina	Golden Rod
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Ohio	*Carnation
Oklahoma	Mistletoe
Oregon	Oregon Grape
Rhode Island	Violet
South Dakota	Anemone Patens
Utah	Sego Lily
Vermont	Red Clover
Washington	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Violet
Wyoming	Gentian

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action.
* Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars.
†Not adopted but generally accepted.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet.

Life Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1912, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Co's	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
240	$4,163,591,688	$632,343,089	$836,160,804	$412,268,446	$579,882,567	6,245,610	$2,870,295,457	32,381,762	$18,002,779,939

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Co's	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
528	$157,895,048	$126,038,509	$140,198,355	$89,665,297	$120,856,107	†1,775,000	$1,306,334,743	10,668,059	10,190,560,188

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for twenty years:

Year Ending Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1891....	29	$201,931,425	$62,731,497	$16,230,891	$13,991,226	$92,953,614	$42,350,372	$135,792,048
1892....	31	223,024,998	72,576,866	15,658,759	14,386,195	102,621,820	49,665,730	152,890,333
1893....	32	236,683,206	75,903,820	19,839,418	14,823,176	110,566,414	55,205,336	166,512,254
1894....	33	256,624,478	78,313,162	23,164,108	14,577,455	116,054,725	61,073,545	177,863,333
1895....	35	266,897,200	84,791,622	22,889,493	15,297,604	122,978,718	62,052,872	185,772,902
1896....	36	279,373,107	90,146,264	26,368,039	17,083,169	134,219,515	64,160,732	199,173,296
1897....	35	301,268,179	92,688,307	26,431,312	18,425,197	137,544,815	67,582,025	205,866,394
1898....	35	320,306,169	98,465,681	26,436,307	19,694,634	144,566,622	72,667,590	218,063,363
1899....	37	355,946,005	111,788,691	23,080,965	20,917,143	155,786,799	86,622,697	243,154,558
1900....	40	392,358,741	120,945,587	22,190,804	22,568,261	165,704,652	94,782,223	261,467,238
1901....	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902....	39	488,736,272	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903....	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904....	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905....	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,734,139
1906....	43	632,446,618	183,626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088
1907....	37	625,718,823	191,854,912	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,089,736
1908....	35	644,572,752	194,679,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,035
1909....	35	679,723,687	206,913,492	73,044,427	62,034,966	341,992,885	119,648,990	462,485,855
1910....	34	703,920,542	218,395,545	72,857,068	72,874,539	364,127,162	122,433,710	488,781,352
1911....	33	750,115,822	231,848,341	75,710,202	80,095,320	387,653,861	132,545,773	521,320,114

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1912.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	$2,399,878,087	$352,785,890	Connecticut Mutual.....	$199,154,900	$68,842,290
New York Life, N. Y.	2,102,105,746	684,684,686	National Life, Vt.....	172,678,855	53,443,227
Prudential, N. J.	2,018,499,340	258,824,978	State Mutual, Mass.....	147,892,554	39,266,246
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,504,974,662	587,130,363	Phœnix Mutual, Ct.....	135,897,216	32,322,124
Equitable Life, N. Y.	1,375,441,460	503,887,097	Germania, N. Y.....	131,675,557	46,786 132
Northwestern Mut., Wis..	1,147 273,523	285,575,219	Fidelity Mutual, Pa.....	128,290,057	24,142,952
John Hancock Mut., Mass.	609,238,496	82,831,246	Pacific Mutual, Cal.....	122 514,447	22,493,186
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	584,376,714	147,292,307	Home Life, N. Y.....	105,047,760	26,377,420
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	532,550,097	126,487,055	Pittsburgh L. & T., Pa.....	87,768,918	24,045,822
Union Central, Ohio	321,459,366	87,237,923	State Life.....	86,924,590	10,863,513
Ætna Life, Ct.....	318,604,631	93,788,274	Life of Virginia.....	78,499,874	7,382,152
Massachusetts Mutual	283,660,270	64,730 642	Manhattan Life, N. Y.....	68,630,595	21,982,854
Provident L. & T., Pa.....	253,319,009	77,783,777	Berkshire Life, Mass.....	67,826,316	19,792,633
Travelers' (Life Dept.)....	249,729,584	63,029,979	Union Mutual, Me	62,104,245	17,889,699
New England Mutual.....	232,517,732	58,440,119	Illinois Life, Ill.....	60,215,905	8,971,267

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $28,213,218,530; Great Britain, $5,870,212,000; Germany, $2,810,346,000; France, $762,300,000; Austria, $1,012,340,000; Scandinavia, $350,000,000; Switzerland, $259,337,771; Russia, $450,000,000; Japan, $240,076,652.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1911 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMPANIES.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest Received.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Ætna Life	$10,826,641	$4,581,306	$15,407,947	$3,815,386	$2,522,765	$1,979,221	$1,222,688	$9,580,068
Berkshire	2,405,368	925,931	3,331,299	908,224	196,560	439,525	320,578	1,864,887
Connecticut Mut'l.	6,426,780	3,280,741	9,707,521	4,752,632	388,039	1,121,976	1,430,329	7,532,294
Equitable, N. Y.	52,882,149	23,440,783	76,322,932	20,459,435	8,456,396	12,395,372	12,367,227	54,921,301
Fidelity Mutual	4,741,404	1,269,552	6,010,956	1,704,742	45,647	527,841	200,228	2,493,477
Germania	5,676,807	2,118,743	7,795,550	1,662,105	1,522,690	794,511	726,046	4,747,361
Hartford Life	2,342,870	238,047	2,580,917	1,524,961	4,500	83,171	50,815	1,663,647
Home Life	3,817,282	1,332,589	5,149,871	1,169,870	420,870	691,611	484,381	2,809,865
Illinois Life	1,883,536	437,568	2,321,104	536,344	88,051	199,509	44,297	869,101
John Hancock	22,212,355	3,631,911	25,844,266	6,140,149	232,362	1,388,015	1,843,432	9,603,958
Life Ins. Co. of Va.	2,940,841	359,089	3,299,930	934,131	2,699	83,460	51,659	1,072,301
Manhattan	2,209,918	1,126,453	3,336,371	1,260,205	85,826	620,977	210,817	2,187,362
Mass. Mutual	9,566,889	3,118,533	12,685,422	2,578,350	303,286	959,305	1,739,498	5,580,439
Metropolitan	82,339,846	15,666,456	98,006,302	22,895,366	1,432,839	2,733,639	7,229,884	34,421,570
Michigan Mutual	1,437,492	581,414	2,018,966	635,802	477,317	296,353	77,576	1,487,048
Mutual Benefit	20,923,279	6,800,039	27,723,318	6,593,687	1,480,038	2,876,348	3,205,653	14,320,822
Mutual, New York.	55,042,999	28,783,182	83,826,181	22,813,574	7,185,371	10,758,819	13,631,858	57,052,589
National, U. S. A.	1,868,923	513,755	2,382,678	384,844	1,362,659	215,295	142,115	2,116,493
National, Vermont.	6,702,388	2,457,812	9,160,200	1,580,405	786,211	1,216,695	878,739	4,895,342
New Eng. Mutual	7,846,806	2,866,799	10,713,605	2,502,681	519,457	750,495	1,307,978	5,080,611
New York Life	83,254,525	29,321,945	112,576,470	24,833,201	5,643,774	12,331,582	9,259,107	53,650,847
Northw't'n Mutual.	40,421,263	14,074,490	54,495,753	10,830,204	2,838,559	9,277,055	12,610,321	35,627,462
Pacific Mutual	4,622,890	1,161,562	5,784,452	898,851	98,330	507,079	373,618	1,887,678
Penn Mutual	19,636,495	6,287,597	25,924,092	5,557,328	1,799,860	2,634,500	2,349,155	12,680,364
Phoenix Mutual	5,038,329	1,623,843	6,662,172	1,356,490	465,179	679,169	702,103	3,221,121
Prov. Life and Trust	9,323,749	3,696,788	13,020,537	2,307,450	2,686,362	1,033,234	1,594,715	7,724,987
Prudential	70,264,140	11,059,475	81,323,615	18,470,830	619,937	4,168,557	3,718,496	27,078,415
Sec'r't'y Mut'l, N.Y.	1,575,757	271,314	1,847,571	551,389	4,000	315,918	62,362	934,353
State Life	2,342,899	560,695	2,903,594	579,870	7,000	264,640	181,814	1,033,355
State Mutual	5,398,196	1,763,477	7,161,643	1,604,794	669,439	615,912	845,632	3,753,542
Travelers'	7,774,311	3,420,440	11,194,751	2,603,772	961,550	770,203	56,797	4,427,391
Union Central	10,947,556	5,141,826	16,089,382	2,522,426	2,193,948	1,412,523	1,417,915	7,569,783
Union Mutual	2,251,028	773,146	3,024,174	784,813	207,278	464,878	225,858	1,685,205
United States	871,115	434,792	1,305,907	666,128	93,933	356,262	63,144	1,196,702

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life	$920,783	$363,404	$517,207	$200,000	$457,465	$16,255	$2,532,938	$12,113,006
Berkshire	196,604	87,962	759,017	.....	48,978	15,650	550,173	2,415,060
Connecticut Mutual	565,807	223,124	415,154	.....	229,665	200,066	1,730,933	9,263,227
Equitable, N. Y.	4,790,961	1,414,737	3,284,957	7,000	692,673	.....	10,780,850	65,702,151
Fidelity Mutual	350,424	179,283	363,992	.....	115,952	.....	1,065,734	3,559,211
Germania	497,442	221,400	693,966	24,000	69,330	4,661	1,561,713	6,309,074
Hartford Life	178,520	73,941	183,668	50,000	30,440	68,461	590,662	2,254,309
Illinois Life	475,395	123,783	140,030	7,000	23,920	342	771,753	1,640,854
John Hancock	1,115,640	630,832	4,707,865	.....	311,164	.....	6,874,727	16,478,685
Life Ins. Co. of Va.	524,907	163,587	441,861	104,000	68,941	10,039	1,318,146	2,390,447
Manhattan	206,265	116,603	271,405	16,000	43,473	2,994	740,897	2,928,259
Mass. Mutual	927,956	251,123	470,835	.....	205,093	.....	1,947,381	7,527,820
Metropolitan	3,201,743	3,251,010	16,028,579	140,000	1,198,387	701,340	24,785,321	59,206,891
Michigan Mutual	174,813	67,927	101,493	25,000	42,003	11,730	431,006	1,918,054
Mutual Benefit	2,206,740	447,467	609,387	.....	487,977	12,087	4,024,909	18,345,731
Mutual, New York	3,418,698	1,311,768	3,831,518	.....	767,637	612,987	10,590,036	67,642,625
National, U. S. A	230,622	118,068	223,914	11,094	50,000	.....	664,762	2,781,255
National, Vermont	642,501	156,103	330,372	.....	184,797	3,881	1,343,688	6,239,030
New Eng. Mutual	786,623	221,729	421,858	.....	151,557	.....	1,647,196	6,727,807
New York Life	4,826,281	1,559,008	4,519,141	.....	1,058,508	.....	12,332,054	65,982,901
Northwestern Mutual	4,260,923	835,159	794,605	.....	952,227	788	7,118,518	42,745,980
Pacific Mutual	719,129	184,360	246,747	80,000	75,027	8,802	1,334,958	3,222,636
Penn Mutual	2,250,012	443,499	690,574	.....	571,260	.....	4,221,906	16,902,270
Phoenix Mutual	530,101	169,809	402,825	.....	156,268	4,646	1,227,769	4,498,890
Prov. Life and Trust	843,448	426,835	426,658	.....	140,463	.....	1,932,977	9,657,964
Prudential	2,118,657	2,500,784	15,147,681	200,000	2,166,243	.....	22,451,546	49,529,961
Security Mut'l, N. Y.	164,981	101,104	167,098	.....	28,406	2,007	476,952	1,411,305
State Life	359,267	131,326	145,091	.....	39,721	415	694,489	1,727,844
State Mutual	542,804	125,204	274,682	.....	111,094	13,998	1,107,767	4,861,309
Travelers'	748,588	211,647	617,260	250,000	126,234	.....	2,459,515	6,886,906
Union Central	1,123,127	378,993	732,150	50,000	222,405	100,000	2,714,879	10,284,662
Union Mutual	197,748	98,649	154,489	.....	50,070	24,951	546,720	2,231,925
United States	62,222	80,892	94,729	18,480	14,771	1,324	282,323	1,479,025

Life Insurance Progress in the United States.

It is within the past sixty years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847 June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1; National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1; United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Ætna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

December 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892	4,898,000,000	907,441,000
1899	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1912	18,002,779,939	4,163,591,688

American Experience Table of Mortality.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

Casualty Insurance in the United States.

Insurance in force January 1, 1912—Personal Accident and Health, $5,000,000,000; Steam Boiler, $750,000,000; Plate Glass, $135,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $2,500,000,000; Fidelity, $1,200,000,000; Surety, $1,000,000,000; Credit, $60,000,000; Burglary, $70,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1911.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1911 by the companies doing a miscellaneous insurance business:

Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.	Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Automobile	$2,676,767	$1,129,193	42.1	Liability	$35,201,753	$20,341,029	57.7
Burglary	2,850,341	1,110,978	38.9	Personal Accident	27,351,626	11,837,347	43.2
Credit	1,752,582	1,056,133	60.2	Plate Glass	3,960,546	1,714,236	43.2
Fidelity and Surety	16,958,051	4,980,430	29.3	Steam Boiler	2,246,225	282,338	12.5
Health	7,101,666	3,314,301	46.6	Sprinkler	178,016	73,438	41.2

Ocean Marine Insurance.

Eighteen marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1912, assets of $34,043,259, net surplus of $14,274,876 and premiums received $13,745,122, losses paid $5,450,268, risks written $10,895,373,098.

Fire Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1912.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
351 Stock*..... 268 Mutual.....	$97,703,288	$754,344,998	$283,201,559	$358,623,904	$392,966,986

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
351 Stock*..... 268 Mutual.....	$184,917,550	$33,291,464	$129,474,316	$347,683,330	†$40,000,000,000

* Including Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns o. a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1912.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets	Capital.	Net Surplus.
Home, New York.....	$32,536,747	$3,000,000	14,205,622	Scottish Union & Natl.	$5,309,323	$† 200,000	3,029,645
Continental, New York.	26,770,568	2,000,000	15,193,821	Northern, England....	5,303,606	† 200,000	2,009,786
Hartford, Ct.....	25,435,374	2,000,000	7,805,242	Hanover Fire, N. Y..	4,818,185	1,000,000	1,182,412
Ætna, Ct.....	21,987,822	5.000.000	7,751,527	Westchester Fire, N. Y.	4,657,223	300,000	1,491,977
German-American, N. Y	20,753,408	2,000,000	9,204,426	Milwau. Mechanics'...	4,552,599	1,000,000	689,365
Ins. Co. of N. America.	17,002,775	4,000,000	4,000,000	Sun, England...	4,519,221	† 200,000	1,344,180
Fidelity-Phenix	14,379,528	2,500,000	4,273,860	London & Lancashire.	4,453,442	† 200,000	1,658,823
Liverp., London & Globe	13,793,705	† 200,000	4,491,173	Rossia, Russia.....	4,391,763	† 200,000	709,538
National Fire, Ct.....	11,820,336	1,000,000	2,539,096	Providence-Wash., R.I	4,154,579	750,000	790,192
Royal, England.....	11,500,596	† 200,000	2,747,141	Agricultural, N. Y....	4,022,723	500,000	1,328,264
Phœnix, Ct	11,403,404	2,000,000	3,451,689	Nat. Union Fire, Pa..	3 911,417	1,000,000	426,450
Springfield F. & M.....	10,407,848	2,000,000	2,870,708	Security, Ct.....	3,904,145	1,000,000	927,997
Queen, New York.....	9,558,099	1,000,000	3,728,799	Phœnix, England.....	3,772,684	† 200,000	1,406,395
American, N. J.	9,345,660	1,000,000	a3,234,295	Ins. Co. State of Pa....	3,722,525	800,000	449,120
N. British & Mercantile.	9,135,422	† 200,000	3,715,371	Palatine, England....	3,429,984	† 200,000	1,524,200
Fire Association, Pa.	8,942,707	750,000	2,458,849	Franklin Fire, Pa....	3,380,823	500,000	727,232
Fireman's Fund, Col ...	8,662,790	1,500,000	2,453,176	Orient, Ct.....	3,378,172	500,000	1,299,827
St. Paul F. & M., Minn...	7,970,978	500,000	2,177,716	Nat.-Ben Franklin....	3,216,536	1.000,000	615.165
Pennsylvania Fire., Pa..	7,666,515	750,000	2,284,890	London, England.....	2,947,879	† 200,000	838,018
Connecticut Fire.....	7,491,191	1,000,000	2,036,519	Williamsb'rg C., N. Y..	2,856,657	250,000	663,302
Commercial Union.....	7,000,154	† 200,000	2,347,930	International, N. Y....	2,772,447	200,000	285.009
Germania, N. Y.....	6,961,140	1,000,000	2,398,126	Norwich Union, Eng..	2,741,461	† 200,000	910,573
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	6,736,192	1,000,000	2,475,199	Commonwealth, N. Y..	2,587,927	500,000	1,009,385
Firemen's, N. J.....	6,389,556	1,000,000	2,796,426	Buffalo German, N. Y.	2,575,275	200,000	1,611,092
Globe & Rutgers, N. Y....	6,352,629	400,000	2,689,960	Camden Fire, N. J....	2,562,690	500,000	743,325
Northwestern Nat'l, Wis	6,186,431	1,000,000	1,495,145	Girard F. & M., Pa...	2,546,486	500,000	409,565
Munich, Germany.....	6,026,598	† 200,000	1 782,761	Atlas, England.....	2,529,585	† 200,000	806,171
New Hampshire Fire....	5,944,532	1,200,000	1,873,228	Aachen & Munich, Ger.	2,470,143	† 200,000	1,269,018
Boston, Mass	5,752,509	1,000,000	2,146,494	Western Canada.....	2,404,301	† 200,000	1,026,800
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	5,657,100	200,000	2,778,194	North River, N. Y....	2,389,805	350,000	510,087
American Central, Mo...	5,471,662	2,000,000	830,558	Royal Exchange, Eng.	2,258,543	† 200,000	695.029

a $300,000 of this amount is special reserve fund under laws of State of New Jersey.

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1913, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the insurance department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES—1881-1912.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1881.....	$81,280,900	$44,641,900	1898.....	$130,593.905	$73,796,080
1882.....	84,505,024	48,875,131	1899.....	153,597,330	92,683,715
1883.....	100,149,228	54,808,664	1900.....	160,929,805	95,403,650
1884.....	110,008,611	60,679,818	1901.....	174,160,680	106,680,590
1885.....	102,818,796	57,430,789	1902.....	161,488,355	94,775,045
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,567	1903.....	145,302,155	104,532,000
1887.....	120,283,055	69,659,508	1904.....	222,198,050	144,621,235
1888.....	110,885,665	63,965,724	1905.....	165,221,650	116,446,324
1889.....	123,046,833	73,679,465	1906.....	518,611,800	292,124,866
1890.....	108,993,792	65,015,465	1907.....	215,084,709	127,847,000
1891.....	143,764,967	90,576,918	1908.....	217,885,850	157,842,500
1892.....	151,516,098	93,511,936	1909	188,705,150	143,536,212
1893.....	167,544,370	105,994,577	1910.....	214,003,300	150,246,000
1894.....	140,006,484	89,574,699	1911.....	217,004,575	190,000,000
1895.....	142,110,233	84,689,030	1912.....	*226,000,000	*195,000,000
1896.....	118,737,420	73,903,800	Total 32 years...	$5,359,258,199	$3,404,271,685
1897.....	116,354,570	66,722,140			

*Estimated.

State Fire Marshals.

FOLLOWING is a list of the Fire Marshals holding office in each of the States; their duties being to provide and put in operation means for the prevention of fires and to investigate the causes of fires that have taken place. The laws of almost all the States give them extensive powers, and they have the right to enter premises and compel the attendance of witnesses in the pursuance of their duties. The officials are usually appointees by the Governors of their respective States, but in Maine, Michigan and North Carolina the State Insurance Commissioners are State Fire Marshals ex-officio. In a number of States Fire Marshal laws have not yet been passed, but legislation to this effect may be expected within the next few years.

States.	Fire Marshals.	Addresses.	States.	Fire Marshals.	Addresses.
Alabama....	Lorrie Rice.....	Montgomery.	Nebraska....	C. A. Randall....	Lincoln.
Dist. of Col..	P. W. Nicholson..	Washington.	N. Carolina..	Jas. R. Young...	Raleigh.
Colorado....	Vacant.....	Denver.	New York...	Thomas Ahearn..	Albany.
Illinois.....	C. J. Doyle.....	Springfield.	Ohio.....	John W. Zuber...	Columbus.
Iowa.....	Ole O. Roe.....	Des Moines.	Oklahoma...	C. C. Hammond,..	Okla. City.
Kentucky....	C. C. Bosworth..	Louisville.	Pennsylvania.	J. L. Baldwin....	Harrisburg.
Maine.....	A. T. Havey.....	Augusta.	S. Carolina ..	B. A. Wharton...	Cross Hill.
Louisiana....	C. H. Trousdale.	New Orleans.	S. Dakota....	S. E. Crans.....	Lead.
Maryland....	G. Edw. Myers..	Baltimore.	Tennessee...	J. E. Oliver.....	Nashville.
Massachus'ts.	J. H. Whitney...	Boston.	Texas.....	Walter Inglish...	Austin.
Michigan....	C. A. Palmer....	Lansing.	Virginia.....	Joseph Button...	Richmond.
Minnesota...	C. E. Keller.....	St. Paul.	W. Virginia..	Chas. Ellison....	Charleston.
Mississippi...	J. W. Miller.....	Jackson.	Wisconsin...	T. M. Purtell....	Madison.
Montana....	George W. Reif..	Helena.			

The Fire Marshal for Canada is E. F. Gunther, Victoria, B. C., and for Manitoba, A. Lindback, Winnipeg.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS.

The officers of the National Association of State Fire Marshals are C. A. Palmer, President; T. M. Purtell of Madison, Wis., Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of A. Lindback of Winnipeg, Can., Chairman; Charles Ellison of Charleston, W. Va., and Frank Craft of Mitchell, S. Dak.

Rules in Case of Fire.

CRAWL on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, issued the following rules applying to houses, flats, hotels, etc.:

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all KEEP COOL. Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight DON'T JUMP.

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

ADVICE BY EX-CHIEF CROKER.

The following rules are suggested by Edward F. Croker, ex-Chief of the New York Fire Department:

1. At the first sign of fire do not run away from it. 2. Get well acquainted with the surroundings where you live. 3. Do not resist a fireman in attempting rescue. 4. Do not be too hasty to jump from high places. 5. Fire drills should become a fixed law. 6. Everybody should learn how to use fire appliances. 7. At any cost calm the fears of little children. 8. No matter how hot the fire, bend every effort to keep calm. 9. Cleanliness in the home an important preventive of fire. 10. In case of too much smoke try to get a wet cloth about the mouth.

FIRE DEPARTMENT DON'TS FOR CITY RESIDENTS.

The New York Fire Department has prepared the following series of "Don'ts" regarding danger from fires, which are especially applicable to cities:

Don't block the fire escapes, you may need them yourself to-night. Don't leave everything to the landlord; inspect your own house from cellar to garret and locate all exits. Don't throw cigars or cigarettes out of windows. They drop on awnings and set them afire. Don't allow children to play with matches. Don't use matches or candles in dark closets or cellars. Don't keep matches except in a tin box with cover attached. Don't toss away a match unless completely extinguished, and then toss it into a metal or porcelain receptacle. Don't fill lamps or oil stoves while lighted. Don't use kerosene oil in lighting fires. Don't use naphtha or gasoline for cleaning purposes where there are open lights or fires. Don't put hot ashes on a dumb-waiter. Don't accumulate old beds and bedding or other trash in cellars. Don't allow delivery boys to tie back the dumb-waiter door in cellar; by this means fires have spread throughout buildings. Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year. You are responsible, not the landlord. If you must have lace curtains or other draperies near gas jets, see that the jets are properly protected.

Help in Case of Accidents.

Drowning. **1.** Loosen clothing, if any. **2.** Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. **3.** Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. **4.** Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. **5.** Apply warmth and friction to extremities. **6.** By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. **7.** DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. **8.** When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the *other* eye.

Fire in One's Clothing. *Don't run*—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene. *Don't use water*, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas. Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Rules in Case of Fire (consult Index).

Antidotes for Poisons.

First. Send for a physician.

Second. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

Arsenic. All the compounds of this substance are extremely poisonous, operate in the same manner, and require the same treatment.

SYMPTOMS. Burning pain in stomach, with sickness and faintness, violent vomiting and retching, great thirst, hoarseness, difficulty of speech, cramps in legs, feeble, rapid, and small pulse; cold, clammy sweats; countenance expressive of great torture and anxiety; tongue and mouth parched; delirium, coma, and finally death.

ANTIDOTES. Evacuate the contents of the stomach by emetics (mustard is the best), give milk, farinaceous or slippery elm decoction both before and after vomiting has begun. The chemical antidote is the "hydrated sesquioxide of iron," readily prepared by adding ammonia water to the common tincture of iron—both of which are found in every drug store; of the precipitate thrown down on mixing these teaspoonful doses in water may be freely given. An insoluble and therefore inert substance is formed with the arsenical compound.

Opium and its active principles, Morphine, Codeine, Narcotine, etc.

SYMPTOMS. Giddiness, stupor, slow breathing, pupils contracted; the patient lies motionless and insensible. As the poisoning advances the features become ghastly, pulse feeble or imperceptible, and muscles relaxed.

ANTIDOTES. Emetics such as sulphate of zinc or mustard; stimulants such as ammonia, atropine hypodermically. The patient should be continually roused. Stomach pump should be used if solid opium has been taken, but it is of little use when morphine or laudanum has been taken.

When the Boat Overturns.

DON'T go out in a pleasure boat without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision. All persons should be seated before leaving shore, and no one should attempt to exchange seats in midstream or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to exchange seats. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is passed. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself several minutes, often when a single minute means a life; or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him in reach of help.

Acknowledgment of Deeds.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Promissory Notes and Checks.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

Administration of Deceased Persons' Estates.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate or personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	None.	No statutery provision.
Arkansas.....	To grandparents, parents, husband, wife, descendant, brother, sister, or adopted child the rate is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or their descendants the rate is 2%. $2,000 exempt. To others the rates are 3% up to $10,000; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; 6% above $50,000; $1,000 exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	For the purpose of determining the rate of tax, beneficiaries are divided into five classes: (a) husband, wife or children; (b) brothers, sisters or their descendants, also son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (c) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (d) great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The tax also varies with the amount of the estate or legacy. On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the rates for the five classes of beneficiaries are respectively 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $25,000 to $50,000 the above rates are multiplied by 2. On amounts from $50,000 to $100,000 the original rates are multiplied by 3. On amounts from $100,000 to $500,000 they are multiplied by 4, and on amounts in excess of $500,000 they are multiplied by 5. Amounts exempt from taxation are as follows: To widow or minor child, $24,000; to other beneficiaries in class (a), $10,000; to beneficiaries in class (b), $2,000; to beneficiaries in class (c), $1,500; to class (d), $1,000; to class (e), $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child the rate is 2%, with $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants, 3%. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Connecticut	To parents, husband or wife, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law the rate is 1%, $10,000 exempt. To others 5%, with $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware	Exempt to parents, grand-parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to $500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1%; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2%; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3%; to those more remote in blood, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia	**None.**	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Illinois	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana	**None.**	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas	Exempt to $5,000 to husband, wife, father, mother, child or adopted child; exempt to $1,000 to brother, sister, nephew or niece.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Kansas..... *Continued.*	Estates are classified by amount in five classes, with increasing rate of tax. Up to $25,000; from $25,000 to $50,000; from $50,000 to $100,000; from $100,000 to $500,000; amounts in excess of $500,000. To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or descendant thereof, wife of son or husband of daughter, the rates on the above classes are 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, and 5%. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, the rates are 3%, 5%, 7½%, 10% and 12½%. To all others the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	Tax of 5% on all estates over $500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts.	(a) To husband or wife, parents, ancestors, children, adopted children, descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law the rates are 1% up to $50,000; 1½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 2% above $100,000. Exceptions are $10,000 to parents, husband, wife or children, or adopted children, to others in Class A, $1,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, nephew or niece the rates are 3% up to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $100,000; 5% above $100,000; $1,000 exempt. To all other persons the rate is 5%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times; and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b), except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes..
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, adopted child, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, lineal descendants, brother or sister, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Expenses of last sickness. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Judgments and decrees.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, descendants, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child, exempt to $5,000; on excess rates are $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $250,000, 2%; $250,000 to $1,000,000 3%; 4% above $1,000,000. To others exempt to $1,000; rates on excess on above amounts are 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
N. Carolina....	Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed ¾%. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5%; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½%; $10,000 to $25,000, 10%; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½%; above $50,000 15%; exempt $2,000 in all cases.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
N. Dakota.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or descendants thereof. To others, 2% above $25,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, brother, sister, nephew, niece, lineal descendant, adopted child, person legally designated as heir, and descendants thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To others, 5% above $200.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.
Oklahoma.....	To widow, $10,000 exempt; next $5,000 taxed 1%; above $15,000 rate increases with each $100, reaching 100% at $1,252,500. To husband, descendant, ancestor, adopted child or descendant thereof; $5,000 exempt; next $5,000 taxed 1%; above $10,000, rate increases with each $100, reaching 100% at $1,247,500. To more remote relatives there is a smaller exemption, and the rate reaches 100% about $490,000. To strangers, $100 is exempt; next $500 taxable at 5%; above $600, rate increases with each $100, reaching 100% at $95,600.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.

State.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Oregon.....	(a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, lineal descendants or ancestors, $5,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $10,000. (b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants, $2,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $5,000. In all other cases above $500: $500 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
South Dakota..	To parents, husband, wife, child, descendants, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child, 1%. Exempt: $20,000 to widow; to others above named $5,000 exempt. To uncles, aunts, nephew, niece, or their descendants, 2%; $500 exempt. To others more remote the rates are: Under $10,000, 4%; $10,000 to $20,000, 6%; $20,000 to $50,000, 8%; above $50,000, 10%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $5,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%; $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%; $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	Tax of 5% on all estates over $10,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. xpenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due to State. 5. Debts due to U. S.
Virginia.....	Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister. To all others, 5%	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Washington....	(a) Tax of 1% above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to $50,000, 4½% from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6% up to $50,000, 9% up to $100,000, 12% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.

The Bankruptcy Law.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Distribution of Intestate's Personal Estate.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow or descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota and Virginia.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut and Vermont the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, in case deceased leaves a father surviving, the widow takes one-half; if no father surviving, the widow takes one-half and $2,000 in addition.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $10,000 and three-fourths of the residue.

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia, Nevada and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

Law Examinations in New York State.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of four years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be three years instead of four, and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practicing attorneys for at least three years, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

Law of Contracts.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

Arrest in Civil Action.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing it in actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander or the like. Other States only allow arrest to prevent or punish the escape of a defendant from the State and the concealment or transfer of his property with intent to defraud creditors. Still other States combine these two theories or modify them in different ways.

The following synopsis shows a grouping of the States along lines of approximately similar legislation.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff); only after judgment for fraud or personal injuries, New Mexico.

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, sheriffs or other officers of the Court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff.

In Wyoming and Ohio (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

(Revised to December 1, 1912.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska, New Mexico, and South Carolina. California requires man and woman to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by grantiug only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Alabama.....	3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs.
Alaska	3 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut..	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	2 years.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D.of Columbia	2 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia.....	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year. §	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. § Not required for offence within State.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska:....	1 year. †	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina...	.....	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	6mos.(a)	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.
(a) One year for causes arising out of State.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	1 year.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings, consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

Divorce Statistics.

THE Bureau of the Census issued in 1910 a report of the results of a compilation of statistics of divorces of married people granted by the courts in the United States for a period of twenty years; being from 1887 to 1906, both years inclusive, and which are shown in 1912 ALMANAC, pages 197–199.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries.

It should, perhaps, be stated that this comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include as a rule only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population instead of 73, an immaterial difference.

Country.	Census Year.	Population.	Divorces: Annual Average.*	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Population.
Australia, Commonwealth of	1901	3,773,248	359	10
Austria	1900	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	1900	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1900	3,744,283	†396	11
Denmark	1901	2,449,540	411	17
France	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	1900	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	1900	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	1900	6,176,057	491	8
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England and Wales	1901	32,527,843	568	2
Scotland	1901	4,472,103	175	4
Ireland	1901	4,458,775	‡	‡
Hungary, Kingdom of	1900	19,254,559	¶2,130	¶11
Italy	1901	32,475,253	**819	**3
Japan	1898	43,763,855	93,949	215
Netherlands	1899	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand††	1901	772,719	92	12
Norway	1900	2,221,477	129	6
Roumania	1899	5,956,690	1,187	20
Servia	1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1900	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73

*For the 5-year period of which the census year given is the median year except for Bulgaria and Servia. †Average annual number of divorces 1896-1900. ‡Annual average less than 1. Only 1 divorce granted during the 5-year period. ¶Annulments included with divorces. **Legal separations. ††Exclusive of Maoris.

The National Temperance Society.

President—Rev. David S. Dodge. *Editor and Lecturer*—Rev. C. H. Mead. *Treasurer*—John W. Cummings.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized in 1865 for the special work of creating and circulating sound temperance literature to promote the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicants, and to unify and concentrate the temperance and Christian sentiment of the nation against the drink habit and the drink traffic. The headquarters of the society is at 373 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Statistics of Homicide.

Josiah Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 gives the following table of homicides and the annual average:

	Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.
Italy	3,606	2,805	England	318	151	Hungary	..	625
Austria	689	499	Ireland	129	54	Holland	35	28
France	847	580	Scotland	60	21	Germany	567	476
Belgium	132	101	Spain	1,584	1,085			

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. For 1908 the Census Bureau reported the number of homicides in the registration area of the United States—55.3 per cent. of the total population—as 3,003, and in 1909 as 2,854.

According to Frederick L. Hoffman the average homicide rates per 100,000 of population for 30 representative American cities were as follows; For the years 1882-1891, 5.0; for 1892-1901, 4.9; and for 1902-1911, 7.2. The homicide rates for thirteen years ending with 1910 were as follows: For 9 Southern cities, 14.7; for 3 Western cities, 9.7; for 7 Central cities, 7.8; and for 11 Eastern cities, 4.3. The homicide rate for Memphis, Tenn., was 47.1; for New Orleans, La., 22.2; for Louisville, Ky., 16.5; for San Francisco, Cal., 11.2; for Chicago, Ill., 8.4; for Manhattan and The Bronx, 5.1; for Boston, Mass., 4.6; for Philadelphia, Pa., 3.7, and for Milwaukee, Wis., 1.7.

The excessive mortality from homicide among the colored race is indicated by the following data: In New Orleans, La., for the five-year period ending 1910, the colored death rate from homicide was 66.6 per 100,000 population, as against 13.2 for the whites; in Savannah, Ga., the comparative rates were 30.9, as against 17.0; and in Charleston, S. C., 45.2 as against 11.1

Prisoners' Commutation Table.

THE following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York :

SENTENCE.	COMMUTATION.			REMAINING SHORT TERM.			SENTENCE.	COMMUTATION.			REMAINING SHORT TERM.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Years.							Years.						
1	..	2	..	..	10	..	11	3	11	..	7	1	..
1½	..	3	..	1	3	..	11½	4	1	15	7	4	15
2	..	4	..	1	8	..	12	4	4	..	7	8	..
2½	..	6	..	2	..	..	12½	4	6	15	7	11	15
3	..	8	..	2	4	..	13	4	9	..	8	3	..
3½	..	10	..	2	8	..	13½	4	11	15	8	6	15
4	1	..	..	3	..	..	14	5	2	..	8	10	..
4½	1	2	15	3	3	15	14½	5	4	15	9	1	15
5	1	5	..	3	7	..	15	5	7	..	9	5	..
5½	1	7	15	3	10	15	15½	5	9	15	9	8	15
6	1	10	..	4	2	..	16	6	..	..	10	..	..
6½	2	..	15	4	5	15	16½	6	2	15	10	3	15
7	2	3	..	4	9	..	17	6	5	..	10	7	..
7½	2	5	15	5	..	15	17½	6	7	15	10	10	15
8	2	8	..	5	4	..	18	6	10	..	11	2	..
8½	2	10	15	5	7	15	18½	7	..	15	11	5	15
9	3	1	..	5	11	..	19	7	3	..	11	9	..
9½	3	3	15	6	2	15	19½	7	5	15	12	..	15
10	3	6	..	6	6	..	20	7	8	..	12	4	..
10½	3	8	15	6	9	15	30	11	10	..	18	2	..

2 months off first year, 2 months off second year, 4 months off third year, 4 months off fourth year, 5 months off fifth year and 5 months off each subsequent year after five years.

Embezzlements.

THE fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York keeps a record of embezzlements reported in the United States. The following are the figures for five calendar years:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Banks and trust companies	$3,032,001	$5,933,971	$3,840,576	$6,263,185	$2,666,549
Beneficial associations	451,831	281,511	404,601	509,598	477,858
Public service	1,807,763	1,044,741	1,007,028	743,552	1,736,428
General business	2,013,048	2,402,982	1,908,051	2,001,353	4,417,250
Insurance companies	81,540	581,233	1,296,981	35,115	60,279
Transportation companies	353,783	544,526	287,466	216,256	310,551
Court trusts	327,088	242,608	865,970	487,864	356,836
Miscellaneous	1,300,910	534,107	1,041,387	475,042	1,456,300
Total	$9,367,964	$11,565,679	$10,652,060	$10,731,965	$11,482,051

The total amount of embezzlements reported by the same authority for each year from 1896 to 1910, inclusive, was as follows: 1896, $9,113,030; 1897, $11,154,530; 1898, $9,236,351; 1899, $5,873,086; 1900; $8,090,878; 1901, $7,734,250; 1902, $6,933,516; 1903, $10,312,793; 1904, $10,068,971; 1905, $12,623,536; 1906, $18,883,709; 1907, $9,367,964; 1908, $11,565,679; 1909, $10,652,060; 1910, $10,731,965; 1911, $11,482,051 ; total, $163,824,369.

THE WORLD of July 31, 1910, said: Amount stolen from banks in past five years, $28,000,000. Banker convicts in Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., exceeded every other class of prisoners except burglars and mail robbers. Records show that a majority of embezzlers stole money to gamble in Wall Street. Total thefts of $28,000,000 do not represent complete record of losses, because banks conceal them whenever possible. Temptation to try and repeat performances of the few men who have made quick fortunes in Wall Street is held responsible for increasing embezzlements among bank employés.

COMPILED FROM THE CODES OR REVISED STATUTES OF THE

WITHIN the limits of the subjoined table showing the penalties prescribed by the respective States for the offences enumerated it is impossible to attain complete accuracy in comparing the several penalties, for the reason that the provisions of the several States defining these very familiar crimes are not identical. Especially is this true in regard to crimes classified in degrees, some States making but little attempt in that direction, leaving it to the discretion of the trial court to adapt the severity of the punishment to the gravity of the offence, while other States provide a minute classification into degrees, depending on the several possible circumstances attending the commission of the crime.

Murder in the First Degree—in the table below—may be generally defined to be the unlawful intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character, or intentionally, in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definition of degrees varies greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions. First, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to or containing a human being; and second, whether the crime is perpetrated by day or night. Thus the most serious offence is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night.

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same

	State.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill	Robbery.
		1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.		
1	Alabama....	Death or life imprisonment	Not Less than 10	1—10	Not over 1 and $500	2—20	Death or not less than 10
2	Alaska.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 15	1—20		1—15	1—15
3	Arizona.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5 up to life imprisonment	Not less than 5
4	Arkansas....	Death	5—21	2—7	Not over 12 months	1—21	3—21
5	California...	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 1
6	Colorado....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—8	Not over 1	1—14	3—14
7	Connecticut.	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 10 and $1,000		10—30	Not over 7
8	Delaware....	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 5		Not over 5 (e)	Not over 12
9	Florida.....	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20 or $5,000		Not over 20	Not over 20
10	Georgia.....	Death or life imprisonment		1—20	1—3	2—10	4—20
11	Idaho.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 up to life
12	Illinois.....	Death or not up to life	less than 14	Any term fixed by jury up to life		1—14	1 up to life
13	Indiana.....	Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	2—21		2—14 and $2,000	2—14 and $1,000
14	Iowa.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 8 and $1,000		Not over 30 (l)	10—20
15	Kansas.....	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	5—21	3—5	Not over 10	10—21 (l)
16	Kentucky...	Death or life imprisonment		2—21	1—6	1—5	2—10
17	Louisiana....	Death		Not over 20 and	$2,000	Not over 20	Not over 14
18	Maine.....	Life imprisonment		Not over 20 or	$1,000	1—20	Any term of years
19	Maryland...	Death	5—18	Not over 10 or	$500	2—10	3—10 (u)
20	Mass.....	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20		Not over 10	Life imprisonment (v)
21	Michigan....	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 15		Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years
22	Minnesota...	Death (y)	Life imprisonment (y)	5—20	1—15	5—10	5—40
23	Mississippi..	Death or life imprisonment		2—20		Not over 10	Not over 15
24	Missouri....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not less than 5	3—5 (cc)	Not over 10	Not less than 5

SEVERAL STATES AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

elements as that of arson, namely the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night.

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the *person or immediate presence* of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury.

Grand Larceny is simple theft, of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—most States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim irrespective of value, though of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitute the crime of robbery.

Assault with intent to kill, bigamy, forgery, perjury and rape, are not subdivided into degrees in the subjoined table.

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment, it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

Where the classification of a crime in a particular State does not approximately agree with the definitions given above, note is made of the fact.

The District of Columbia has no distinct penal code, but in general the provisions given in the table for Alaska would apply.

NOTE — In the table below, after the figures given, "years" is understood, unless otherwise stated. Where two figures are given, separated by a dash, as 1-7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven," where a sum of money is given in the table the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

Rape.	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.					
Death or not less than 10	Death or not less than 10	2—10	1—20		1—10	2—5	2—5 (a)	2—10	1
3—20 (b)	10—20		1—15	2—5	1—10	1—7	3—10 (c)	2—20	2
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	3
Death	2—10		3—7		1—5	3—7	1—15	2—10	4
Not less than 5	Not less than 2	1—25	1—15	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $5,000	1—14	1—14	5
1—20	1—10		1—10		1—10	Not over 2 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	6
Not over 30	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 25	Not over 20	Not over 5 (d)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 5	7
Death or life imprisonm't	Death	1—10	Death	Not over 20	Not over 3, & restitution	Not over $2,000 & not over 1	Not over $2,000 & pillory	Not over 3 fine and pillory	8
Death or impris'nm't for life	Any term up to life	Not over 20 (f)	Any term up to life	Not over 20 (f)	Not over 5 or $1,000	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10	9
Death or 1—20	5—20	2—7	1—20		1—4 (g)	2—4	4—10	4—10	10
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2 up to life	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—14	Not over 3 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	11
1 up to life	1—20		5—20	1—20	1—10	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	12
2—21	2—21 (h)		10—20	1—14	1—14 (h)	2—5 or $1,000	2—21 or $50—$1,000	2—14 or $1,000	13
Any term up to life	Any term up to life	Not over 30 (j)	Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 10 (k)	Not over 10	14
5—21	10—21	7—10 (m)	10—21	5—10	Not over 5 (n)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (o)	Not over 21	15
Death or 10—20	10—20	5—12	2—10		1—5	3—9	1—5	2—10	16
Death	Death	10—20 (p)	Death	Not over 14 (q)	Not over 10	1—5	Not over 5	2—14	17
Any term of years	Life	Any term of years (r)	Any term of years	1—10 (s)	1—5	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 10 (t)	Not over 10	18
Death or 18 mos.—21 yrs.	Death or not over 20	2—20	3—10 (u)		1—15 (u)	18 mos. —9 yrs.	Not over 10	1—10	19
Life imprisonm't or any term of years	Life imprisonm't or any term of years	Not over 10	Life imprisonm't or not less than 10	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20 (w)	Not over 10	20
Life imprisonm't or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years		Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 15 (x)	Not over 14	21
7—30	Not less than 10	7—15 (z)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	1—10	Not over 5	1—5 (z)	Not over 20	22
Death or life imprisonm't	Death or life imprisonm't	Not less than 10 (aa)	Not over 25	7—15	Not over 5	Not over 10	Not over 10 (bb)	2—15	23
Death or not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not less than 3	Not less than 5	Not less than 2	Not over 5 (dd)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (ee)	Not less than 10	24

	State.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill	Robbery.
		1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.		
25	Montana....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5—10	1—20
26	Nebraska....	Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	1—10		2—15	3—15
27	Nevada.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 (ff)
28	N. Hamp....	Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Not over 10	Not over 20	Not over 30
29	New Jersey..	Death	Not over 30	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both		Not over 12 or $3,000 or both	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both
30	New York...	Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 10	Not over 20
31	N. Carolina..	Death	2—30	4 months to 20 years		1—20	No statutory definition
32	North Dak..	Death or life imprisonment	10—30	5—15	1—5	1—10	Not less than 1
33	Ohio.....	Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—20		1—15	1—15
34	Oklahoma...	Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 10	Not less than 10
35	Oregon.....	Death	Life imprisonment	1—15 and $5,000		1—10	Not less than 10 up to life
36	Pennsylvania	Death	Not over 20	Not over 12 and $1,000	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $1,000
37	Rhode Island	Life imprisonment		Not over 20		1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
38	So. Carolina.	Death or life imprisonment		2—30		Not over 30	No statutory definition
39	South Dak...	Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 10	10—20 (oo)
40	Tennessee...	Death	10—20	2—10	1—5	3—21	5—15
41	Texas.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 5	2—5		2—7 (qq)	Not less than 5 up to life (qq)
42	Utah.....	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—10	Not over 1	1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
43	Vermont....	Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not less than 1 up to life		Not over 10 and $1,000	Not over 20 and $1,000
44	Virginia.....	Death	5—18	1—5	Not over 1	1—10	Death or 8—18
45	Washington..	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 20		Not less than 5	Not less than 5
46	West Virginia	Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Court to fix penalty	2—10	Not less than 10
47	Wisconsin...	Life imprisonment	14—25 (uu)	5—10	4—7 (uu)	1—15	3—10
48	Wyoming....	Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20		Not over 14	Not over 14

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) Alabama—Perjury on trial of a felony (3-20 years). (b) Alaska—(rape of daughter, sister or female under 12 years) life imprisonment. (c) Alaska—(perjury in trial of capital offence 2-20 years). (d) Connecticut.—The punishment of larceny of over $2,000 is not more than 20 years; the figure given in the table is larceny of over $50 and below $2,000 in value. (e) In Delaware, besides imprisonment and graduated fines, the pillory or whipping or both are prescribed for most of the offences scheduled. (f) In Florida the punishment for a lesser degree of arson is not over 10 years and for a lesser degree of burglary not over 5 years. (g) In Georgia various grades of larceny are recognized, for theft of horses, cattle, etc. (h) Also fine not over twice value of property destroyed or stolen. (i) Assault with intent to rape punishable by not over 20 years, lesser assault by not over 5 years. (j) Iowa recognizes two lesser degrees of arson punishable respectively by not over 20 years and not over 15 years, according to the definition given above. (k) In Iowa perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by not less than 10 years—up to life. (l) In Kansas lesser

Rape.	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.					
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	1—5	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	Not over 3 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	25
3—20	1—20		1—10		1—7	1—7	1—14	1—20	26
Not less than 5 up to life (gg)	Not less than 2 up to life (hh)	1—10 (hh)	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	27
Not over 30	Not over 30	Not over 20	Not over 25	Not over 15 (ll)	Not over 5 (ll)	Not over 3	Not over 5	Not over 7	28
Not over 30 or $5,000 or both	Not over 15 or $2,000 or both		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	29
Not over 20 Death	Not over 40 Death	Not over 25 2—40	Not less than 10 Death	Not more than 10 Any term up to life	Not over 10 Not over 1 (kk)	Not over 5 4 mos.—10 yrs.	Not over 10 (jj) 4 mos.—10 yrs. & $1,000	Not over 20 4 mos.—10 yrs.	30 31
Not less than 10 3—20	Not less than 10 Not over 20	7—10 (ll)	Not less than 10 Life imprisonm't or 5—30	5—10 (ll) 1—15	1—5 1—7	1—5 1—7	1—10 (ll) 3—10	Not less than 10 1—20	32 33
Not less than 10 3—20	20—30 10—20	10—20 5—15 (nn)	7—20 5—15	2—7 3—10 (nn)	Not over 5 1—10	Not over 5 1—4	5—10 (mm) 3—10 (nn)	7—20 2—20	34 35
Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 20 and $4,000	Not over 12 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $1,000		Not over 3 and $500	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $500	Not over 10 and $1,000	36
Not less than 10 up to life	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10	Not less than 5 up to life	Not over 10	Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	1—5 or $1,000	Not over 20	2—10	37
Death or life imprisonm't	Death or not less than 10		Life imprisonm't or not less than 5		3 mos.—10 yrs.	6 mos.—5 yrs.	Not over 7	1—7	38
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10 (oo)	Not less than 10	5—10 (oo)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 10 (oo)	Not less than 10	39
Death or not less than 10 up to life	5—21	2—21	5—15	3—10 (pp)	3—10	2—21	1—15	3—15	40
Death or any term over 5 up to life	5—20		2—12		2—10 (qq)	2—5	5—10	2—7	41
Not less than 5	2—15	1—10	1—20 (rr)	6 mos.—3 yrs.	1—10	Not over 5 and $500	1—10	1—20	42
Not over 20 or $2,000 or both	Any term up to life	Not over 10 and $1,000	Not over 15 or $1,000		Not over 10 or $500 or both	Not over 5	Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	43
Death or 5—20	Death	5—10 (ss)	Death or 5—18	3—10	1—10	3—8	Not over 1 yr. and $1,000 (ss)	1—10	44
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not over 10	Not less than 5	Not over 15	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 15	Not over 20	45
Death or 7—20	Death or life imprisonm't	Not less than 5 (tt)	5—15	2—10 (tt)	2—10	1—5	1 yr. and $1,000 (tt)	2—10	46
10—30	7—14	3—14 (uu)	5—15 (uu)	3—8 (uu)	1—3	1—5	2—5 (uu)	1—7	47
Not less than 1 up to life	Not over 21		Not over 14 (vv)		Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 14	Not over 14	48

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Continued. See following page also.

degrees of robbery are punishable (5-10) and (not over 5). (m) Two lesser degrees of arson are recognized in Kansas. (n) Theft of horses or cattle punishable by not over 7 years. (o) Kansas—Perjury on trial of capital offence or felony (not less than 7). (p) In Louisiana lesser degree arson punishable (7-20). (q) In Louisiana lesser degree of burglary punishable (not over 10). (r) In Maine a lesser degree of arson is punishable (1-10). (s) In Maine a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5). (t) In Maine perjury on trial of crime punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (not less than 10). (u) And restoration of property stolen or its value. (v) In Massachusetts 3 lesser degrees of robbery are punishable respectively (not over 20) (any term of years) (not over 10). (w) In Massachusetts perjury in trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (x) In Michigan perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (y) In Minnesota, murder in the first degree may be punished by life imprisonment in the discretion of the court for exceptional circumstance—murder

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Concluded.

in the third degree is punishable (7-30 years). (z) In Minnesota, a third degree of arson is punishable (not over 7) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (aa) In Mississippi, third degree arson is punishable (7-10). (bb) In Mississippi, perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (cc) Missouri defines four degrees of manslaughter. (dd) In Missouri larceny of horse is punishable (not over 7). (ee) In Missouri perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 7). (ff) In Nevada robbery in a railroad train may be punished with death. (gg) In Nevada, rape accompanied with extreme violence and great bodily injury, is punishable by death or not less than 20 years, in the discretion of the jury. (hh) In Nevada arson is also punishable by fine not over $10,000 and not over twice value of property destroyed. (ii) In New Hampshire a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5) and larceny of horses or cattle (not over 7). (jj) In New York perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (not more than 20). (kk) In North Carolina larceny in aggravated cases (or habitual offenders) is punishable (not over 10). (ll) In North Dakota third degree arson is punishable (4-7), lesser degrees of burglary (1-5) (1-3) and perjury on trial of a felony (not less than 10). (mm) In Oklahoma perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (10-20). (nn) In Oregon third degree arson is punishable (3-10), third degree burglary (2-5) and perjury on trial of capital offence (5-20). (oo) In South Dakota arson in the third and fourth degrees is punishable (4-7) and (1-4) years respectively, burglary in the third and fourth degrees (not over 5) and (not over 3) years respectively, and perjury on the trial of a felony (1-20), and second degree robbery (1-7). (pp) In Tennessee third degree burglary is punishable (3-15). (qq) In Texas assault with a dagger is punishable with double penalty shown above. Horse theft is punishable (5-15). Robbery accomplished by means of deadly weapons is punishable (death or not less than 5). (rr) In Utah burglary accomplished by dynamite or other explosive is punishable (25-40). (ss) In Virginia lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (tt) In West Virginia lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and lesser degrees of burglary (1-10). Perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (1-10). (uu) In Wisconsin third degree murder is punishable (7-14) and third and fourth degrees of manslaughter (2-4) and (1-2) years respectively. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) (1-15) and (1-8) years respectively. Burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (15-40) years and the lowest degrees of burglary by (1-10) and (1-3) years respectively. Perjury on trial of offence punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (3-15) years. (vv) In Wyoming burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (not over 20).

Lynchings and Legal Executions.

Lynchings—The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to November 15, 1912, was 3,413. In 1912 to November 15, there were 52 lynchings, of which 49 occurred in the South and 3 in the North; 49 were males and 3 females. Of the lynched 50 were negroes and 2 whites. The offences for which they were lynched were: Rape, 10; murder, 26; attempted rape, 2; insults to white women, 3; unknown causes, 1; robbery and assault, 1; race prejudice, 1; arson, 3; complicity in murder, 3; murderous assaults, 2. The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each were as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 5; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; South Carolina, 5; Texas, 3.

Legal Executions—In 1908 to November 15, there were 92, in 1909 there were 107, in 1910 there were 104, in 1911 there were 61, and in 1912 to November 15, there were 128, of which 62 were in the North and 66 in the South. Eighty-nine were whites, 39 colored and 127 were males and 1 female. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder 125, rape 3. The States in which the executions in 1912 to November 15 took place, and the number in each, were as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 8; California, 4; Connecticut, 2; Colorado, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 6; Kentucky, 4; Massachusetts, 5; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; New York, 21; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 4; Nevada, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 4; Utah, 6; Vermont, 1; Washington, 2; Wyoming, 2; Virginia, 6. From a table prepared by George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.

Wills.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

National Probation Association.

ORGANIZED in 1906 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911.

The purposes of the Association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders; also to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. The Association holds an annual conference each Spring at the time and place of the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It publishes an annual directory of probation officers in the United States, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and other literature. From time to time it appoints special committees to study and report on particular phases of probation, parole, and juvenile court work. Supported by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

President—Bernard Flexner, Louisville, Ky. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles A. DeCourcy, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, Ill.. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Arthur W. Towne, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

State Legislation in 1912.

THE following summary of legislation by States in 1912, up to Oct. 1, is compiled by permission from the appendix to the annual address of President Stephen S. Gregory, of the American Bar Association, delivered at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27, 1912. Only the principal new legislation of current interest is covered by this summary. Much of the legislation in the States consists of amendments of existing laws:

Arizona—At the first session of the Legislature, after Arizona was admitted, the following, among other statutes, were adopted:

Acts to prohibit foreign corporations from removing causes to the Federal Courts; limiting the number of cars in a railroad train; requiring experienced engineers and conductors for trains; making void contracts in advance between employer and employee for the settlement of damage suits; prohibiting blacklisting; regulating child labor; providing for the punishment of desertion of wife or child; providing for indeterminate sentences; prohibiting the employment of teachers in the public schools suffering with tuberculosis; a so-called White Slave act; denying corporations the right to contribute to political campaigns; denying State officials the right to use and the railroads to issue passes; regulating the transportation of passengers by common carriers; providing that corporations shall pay their employees semi-monthly; a Compulsory Workmen's Compensation act; providing for an Inheritance Tax; prescribing the terms upon which licenses shall be issued to foreign corporations seeking to do business in that State; a Pure Food act; providing for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures before and after election; a general Registration act and Primary law for elections.

California—At an extra session of the Legislature acts were passed: Providing for the registration of voters; providing for the confinement and care of persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, so as to have lost the power of self-control; providing for the organization of the Railroad Commission, and defining its powers, duties, etc., called the "Public Utilities Act"; amending the law as to primary elections, so as to permit each candidate to have his name at the head of the list on equal terms with all the others; a Presidential Primary act; regulating reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts; providing for the recall of elective officers of counties and subdivisions thereof; providing for the initiative and referendum; providing for the recall of officers of cities and towns; imposing additional duties and conferring additional powers upon the Industrial Accident Board; providing for submitting to the electors of every city and county or town the question whether such city, county or town should retain the powers of control vested therein respecting public utilities, or surrender the same to the Railroad Commission.

Illinois—At a special session in 1912 the Legislature passed acts providing for Presidential primaries; regulating fraternal benefit societies; providing for mutual insurance against liability in consequence of accident or casualty of employees or other persons; revising the laws of the State relating to charities.

Kentucky—The following acts of general interest were passed at the 1912 session: Creating a department of banking; providing for the nomination of candidates at primary elections and for placing the names of candidates on the ballots to be voted for at general elections; creating a department of public roads, and the office of State Commissioner of Public Roads; providing for the investigation of fires and for the appointmeint of a fire marshal and assistants; amending the school law of the State; proposing to amend the Constitution by allowing the employment of convict labor upon public roads and bridges; providing for the protection of game and fish; permitting women to vote for the election of school trustees and some other school officers, and upon school questions, and to hold common school offices; amending the law as to liability insurance companies; prohibiting the use of public drinking cups; making an appropriation to secure the birthplace of Jefferson Davis and to erect thereon a suitable memorial to his memory; regulating the employment of females in order to safeguard their health, which provides, among other things, that no female under twenty-one years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation, except domestic service and nursing, more than sixty hours in any one week, or ten hours in any one day; regulating the sale of opium, or its alkaloids, or their derivatives or any mixture thereof; regulating the practice of dentistry in the State; providing for compulsory attendance in the common schools and graded common schools; regulating telephone companies; promoting the building of good roads, as to the acquisition of toll roads by counties; permitting husband and wife to testify for or against each other; providing for the creation of a parental home for the care and protection of unfortunate, dependent, neglected or orphan children; providing for the creation of a commission known as the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners; providing annuities for aged, infirm, disabled or retired teachers in cities of the first class; providing for the drainage of lands; establishing a State Board of Forestry; creating a State Fire Insurance Rating Board; providing for the organization of the militia, which establishes an elaborate military code for this State.

Louisiana—Acts were passed to prevent improper use of the national flag; limiting the liability of a bank to its depositors for payment of forged checks to one year after the return of checks so paid to the depositor; providing that marriages contracted between persons one or both of whom were domiciled in Louisiana and forbidden to marry shall not be there deemed valid because contracted elsewhere and where not prohibited, if the parties after such marriage return to live permanently in Louisiana; revising the law as to holidays and making Saturday afternoons half holidays in all cities of over ten thousand; the Uniform Bill of Lading act; rendering a wife competent as a witness for or against her husband in prosecutions for failure to support wife or child; authorizing municipalities to refuse permits to build negro houses in white communities and vice versa; creating a conservation commission; regulating the practice of nursing; providing for an employer's liability commission; creating a commission to revise and prepare amendments to the laws of the State relative to corporations; providing a new charter for the city of New Orleans under the commission form of Government, with the initiative, referendum and recall; creating a State tuberculosis commission, specifying its powers, etc.; prohibiting the

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1912—*Continued.*

exhibition of children under sixteen in theatrical and other exhibitions; providing that in actions against public service corporations for personal injury assumption of risk by an employee or negligence of a fellow servant shall not be a defence, but may be considered by the court in determining the measure of damages; an elaborate act governing the militia and establishing a military code; making it a felony for any person over seventeen to have carnal knowledge of any unmarried female between the ages of twelve and eighteen years; regulating primary elections, making it compulsory that all nominations for candidates for United States Senator, members of the House of Representatives, State, District and Parochial officers and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, and for city and ward offices; relating to conservation of the soil, mineral and forestry resources of the State, and also to game birds, fish and other game; an elaborate Corrupt Practices act; protecting the transfer of stocks; prohibiting fire insurance companies, associations and partnerships or their agents doing business in Louisiana from entering into combinations to control rates for fire insurance; defining and punishing lotteries; requiring pure air in rooms in which three or more linotype or other type casting machines are operated; prohibiting employers from lending or advancing to their employees at a greater rate of interest than fixed by law. Joint resolutions were adopted ratifying the Income Tax amendment to the Federal Constitution; proposing an amendment to the State Constitution relative to pensions for Confederate veterans; for an amendment providing for the recall of all elective officers except judges and for an amendment exempting certain classes of voters from the consequences of failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed.

Maryland—Among the acts passed by the Legislature of this State in 1912 were the following: Relating to the Ballot law; relating to primary elections, prohibiting bribery, corruption, intimidation, etc., in relation thereto; a Ten-Hour Day law for women; a Presidential Primary act; prohibiting the use of a common drinking cup in public places; providing for certificates of indebtedness of the State to the amount of $3,170,000, to be used by the State Roads Commission to construct and maintain a system of State roads; giving railroad companies the right to change in whole or in part from steam motive power to electric motive power; creating a penal system commission which is largely an investigating body authorized to examine the State penal institutions and report the results of its investigations with recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly; establishing a State laboratory for the production of tuberculin, hog cholera serum and other biological products; providing for the registration of all births and deaths within the State; revising the child labor laws of the State; facilitating the insurance of employees against the consequence of accidents resulting in personal injury or death and to permit agreements between employers and employees with referrnce to such accidents.

Massachusetts—Among the legislation of the year were: A Minimum Wage law; an act to shorten the form of deeds, mortgages and other instruments relating to real property; permitting the organization of corporations for engaging in the business of buying and selling real estate; amending the Inheritance Tax law so that now in Massachusetts only the real estate of a deceased non-resident is taxed on the theory that the tax on his personal property at the time of death should go to the State where he resides; providing that in any corporation having two or more classes of stock of different par value, the voting powers of the different classes may be fixed in proportion to such par values respectively; providing that no bank shall be liable to a depositor or drawer for the payment of a forged instrument unless within one year after the return of said instrument to the depositor or drawer he notifies the bank in writing of the facts; increasing the amount recoverable from a railroad corporation for death through negligence from $5,000 to $10,000; prohibiting discrimination in the sale of commodities; regulating tenement houses in towns; establishing a commission on economy and efficiency for the commonwealth; establishing a State Board of Labor and Industries; a joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Minnesota—The Legislature of this State at its special session passed the following among other acts: A State Primary Election law for the nomination of all State officers; an act relating to corrupt practices at primaries and elections; an act for raising the gross earnings tax upon railroads from 4 to 5 per cent.; an act amending the law as to the employment of children; an act regulating foreign fraternal benefit societies doing business in Minnesota. The United States constitutional amendment providing for the direct vote of United States Senators was ratified.

Mississippi—The Legislature of this State passed numerous statutes relating to taxation and increasing the number of occupations subject to a privilege tax. Among other acts were those providing for the levy and collection of a tax on incomes; for numbering and registering automobiles; for the taxation of freight line companies; for the commission form of government in cities which adopt the act; to enable the municipal authorities to appropriate funds toward the support of brass bands for the amusement and entertainment of the citizens; to prohibit hotels, restaurants, cafes, dining cars, railroad companies and sleeping car companies from allowing tips to be given to employees, to prohibit all persons from giving the same, and to prohibit employees from receiving them; requiring corporations, companies, associations, partnerships and individuals to pay their employees in money once each month in the absence of a written contract to the contrary; creating a Highway Commission and defining its powers; authorizing the State Board of Health to establish a bureau of vital statistics; making railroad corporations liable for damages for fire set directly or indirectly by locomotives and to give such corporations an insurable interest in the property along the line of the road; requiring newspapers and periodicals published in Mississippi to print the names of their editors at the top of the editorial page; prohibiting any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing to work their employees more than ten hours per day, except in cases of emergency; regulating the employment of children in mills, factories, etc., providing no girl under the age of thirteen or boy under the age of twelve shall be thus employed, and no boy under sixteen or female under eighteen shall work therein more than eight hours a day nor more than forty-eight hours a week, or at night; abolishing and prohibiting Greek

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1912—*Continued.*

letter fraternities, sororities and secret orders among students in the University of Mississippi and in all other educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the State; providing for establishing levees, drains, canals, etc., and draining the wet swamp and overflow lands of the State; providing that proof of injury inflicted by engines, locomotives or cars of railroad corporations, etc., shall be prima facie evidence of want of reasonable skill and care in all actions against such corporations to recover for injuries thus inflicted; providing that the license of any insurance company shall be revoked on failure to pay a final judgment within ninety days after it has become final; reducing the rate of interest that may be stipulated by contract from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent.; providing for regular annual sessions of the Legislature; amending various sections of the statutes by substituting therein the words "county home" for the words "poor house"; requiring some preliminary educational qualifications and a degree of doctor of medicine for all applicants to practice medicine; amending the law of Mississippi against trusts; repealing the Bribery Immunity act of 1911; a resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution that nine or more jurors in civil suits may agree on a verdict and return it as the verdict of the jury; a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum.

New Jersey—Among the legislation of the session were acts to eliminate justices of the peace from the persons authorized to solemnize marriages; regulate the manufacture and sale of insecticides, giving power to the State Chemist to examine and brand the product of manufacture; provide for the sanitary condition of bakeries and limit the hours of service of adults as well as of children and forbid children under sixteen to work at night; forbid the use in manufacturing mattresses, bed springs, lounges or sofas of materials that have been used in a hospital or about any person having infectious or contagious diseases; amend and revise the law concerning marriage and make additional requirements with regard to licenses, requiring strict inquiry to be made in regard to the identity and circumstances of the parties applying therefor; provide for the employment of inmates of penal and reformatory institutions on the roads; make further provisions for the construction and improvement of State highways.

New Mexico—The Legislature of this new State at its first session passed acts concerning the bonding of the public debt and the disposition of a large body of land given to the State by the general Government in the Enabling act; also an act to prevent corrupt practices in connection with elections, and an act providing for the study of alcoholic drinks and their effect upon the human system.

Rhode Island—The Legislature of this State passed the following among other acts: A general revision of the tax and revenue laws of the State and providing for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners; making an appropriation for indexing the births, deaths and marriages of the State; creating and establishing a Public Utilities Commission and prescribing its powers and duties and providing for the regulation and control of public utilities; providing for fire drills in the public and private schools of the State having more than twenty-five pupils; providing for the treatment of persons bitten by dogs or other animals suspected of being afflicted with hydrophobia, at the public expense; providing for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies; providing for the abatement of smoke in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants; punishing the making or using of false statements to obtain property on credit; amending the factory inspection laws prohibiting the employment of persons under twenty-one as messengers for a telegraph, telephone or messenger company before five in the morning or after ten at night; authorizing the establishing of open air schools; amending the law as to registering, numbering, use and speed of motor vehicles and licensing the operators thereof; providing for the creation and establishment of a Board of Control and Supply and providing for the regulation and control of State institutions; providing that banks shall not be liable to a depositor on payment of a forged check unless within a year after the return of such negotiable instrument the depositor shall notify the bank that it is a forgery; requiring wood alcohol to be labelled and penalizing the selling of any article of food or drink or drug containing any wood alcohol; amending the law as to interest and usury; regulating lobbying and an Employer's Liability act.

South Carolina—Among the acts passed were the following: A liquor act; acts amending the law so as to permit certain freight and mail trains to be run on Sunday, and also trains for the transportation of passengers to and from religious services; limiting interest to 7 per cent. unless stipulated in writing, when it may be 8; providing for beneficiary, agricultural scholarships in the Clemson College; prescribing the method of capital punishment in South Carolina, which is to be by electrocution within the walls of the State penitentiary at Columbia; providing that in cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over no child under fourteen shall be employed as a messenger for any telegraph, telephone or messenger company, nor shall any minor child or person under eighteen years of age be so employed before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening; creating the State Warehouse Commission and providing for operating a State warehouse system for storing cotton and other commodities; prohibiting betting, pool selling and bookmaking, etc.; authorizing the State Board of Health to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations for the protection of the public health of the State; establishing a State Board of Embalming; providing that wills shall be presented to the judge of the Probate Court for probate within thirty days after the death of the deceased; providing for appeals from the orders or rulings of the insurance commissioner; requiring railroad companies to put cinder deflectors on the windows of passenger coaches; providing for elections in any city of over 4,000 inhabitants upon the question of adopting a commission form of government and for the adoption of that form of government in cities of over 10,000 and less than 25,000, and cities of over 50,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants; providing that the General Assembly shall not establish any new county the greatest of which shall be four times as long as the least central width thereof.

Virginia—Among the acts adopted by the Legislature of Virginia during the session were the following: Providing that in no action tried before a jury shall the trial judge give to the jury a peremptory instruction directing what verdict the jury shall

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1912—*Continued.*

render; regulating the proceedings against and the liquidation of delinquent insurance corporations; requiring a reserve for outstanding liability losses of insurance companies transacting the business of insuring against loss or damage resulting from accident; preventing deception in the sale of ice cream and establishing standards for the same, defining condensed milk and providing for its sale; prohibiting unauthorized hypnosis; regulating policies insuring against accidental bodily injury or disease; providing for the designation by cities and towns of segregation districts for the residence of white and colored persons; providing for the examination and testing of dairy cattle for the purpose of controlling tuberculosis; providing for a system of drainages; establishing the department of mines and dealing with coal mines and the safety of employees therein; providing for the immediate registration of births and deaths; establishing a feeble-minded colony on the farm of the Virginia State Epileptic Colony and provides for the government of the same; regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in Virginia; providing that no case shall be heard nor decided in the Court of Appeals upon an imperfect or incompetent record; amplifying the law as to the Bureau of Insurance generally, dealing particularly with foreign insurance companies; amending the act regulating the hours of labor in factories and manufacturing establishments by providing that no female and no child under fourteen years of age shall work as an operative in any manufacturing establishment in the State more than ten hours in any one day of twenty-four hours; making the unauthorized use of automobiles or motor vehicles without the consent of the owner a misdemeanor; providing for the pension, maintenance and support of disabled firemen's associations in cities of a population of 100,000 or over; providing for the holding of primary elections for United States Senators, State officers and members of the Legislature; dealing with the militia of the State; providing for submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the Constitution as to special legislation for the organization and government of cities and towns.

Legislation of New York in 1912.

THE Legislature of New York in 1912, in addition to passing laws, also approved of a proposition to be submitted to the people at the polls at the Fall election later bonding the State to the amount of $50,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and improving State and county highways. The Legislature also passed for the first time (which must also be passed by a Legislature containing another Senate before they can be voted upon by the people at the polls) several amendments to the State's Constitution. One of these amendments to the Constitution is intended to authorize the passing of a Workingman's Compensation act. It says that nothing contained in the Constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health or safety of employés; or for the payment, either by employers or by employers and employés or otherwise, either directly or through a State or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employés or for death of employés resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employé to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another.

Another proposed amendment to the Constitution increases the number of County Judges in Kings County from two to four; and also provides that the number of County Judges in any county of the State may be increased from time to time by the Legislature to such number that the total number of County Judges in any one county shall not exceed one for every two hundred thousand, or major fraction thereof, of the population of such county.

A third proposed amendment to the Constitution declares that the Legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in laying out parks, highways or streets; provided that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such park, public place, highway or street.

A fourth proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of the lands of the State constituting the forest preserve for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State and to regulate the flow of streams.

A fifth proposed amendment to the Constitution guarantees to cities and incorporated villages the right of municipal self-government; restricting the power of the Legislature to the enactment of general laws in reference thereto. The amendment says that the Legislature shall not pass any special or local bill affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village; and the statement is added: "Nor shall the Legislature provide for the filling of any municipal office now existing or hereafter to be created other than by an election by the electors within such municipality or by appointment by a duly elected officer of such municipality. The people of every city and incorporated village shall have the power to organize their own municipal government and to administer the same for municipal purposes, subject only to such general laws as the Legislature may enact."

A direct tax of 1 mill was imposed, which will raise $11,000,000.

The Legislature, in the General Appropriation bill, appropriated $28,113,000; in the Supply bill, $3,565,000; for charitable institutions, prisons, and the care of the insane, $4,294,000; in special appropriation acts, $9,754,000; making the total appropriations for the year 1912 the sum of $45,726,000, as contrasted with $38,934,000 in 1911, or an increase of $6,792,000. There was also an increase of appropriations due to sinking fund requirements from $4,140,000 in 1911 to $6,657,000 in 1912, or an increase of $2,517,000, making the total increase in appropriations by the Legislature in 1912 as contrasted with 1911 the sum of $9,309,000. There were the following specific increases: Capitol reconstruction and power plant, $255,000; Educational Building and equipment, $688,000; highway repairs, $1,407,000; State aid to towns in the construction of highways, $38,000; charitable institutions, $2,344,000; compensating owners of diseased animals, $130,000; publishing session laws and concurrent resolutions, $247,000; factory investigation, $50,000; expenses of Legislature, $96,000; Panama-Pacific Exposition, $25,000; Court of Appeals Building, $100,000; to settle Philip Philipse claims, $225,000.

An act was passed generally amending the Conservation act; defining the boundaries of the Adirondack Park, of the Catskill Park, in regard to the reforestration of private lands, etc.

Increasing the salaries and providing a pension or retirement fund for the employés of State hospitals.

Providing better conditions for workers in compressed air.

Providing increased protection for workers who handle explosives.

Limiting the hours of labor of women in mills and factories to fifty-four hours a week; and also

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1912—*Continued.*

limiting the hours of labor of male minors under the age of eighteen years in mills and factories to fifty-four hours in any week.

Giving authority to the heads of New York City departments to pay employés who are injured in the discharge of duty.

Increasing the number of factory inspectors of the State Labor Department from 85 to 125.

Extending to January 15, 1913, the life of the commission appointed in 1911 to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class.

Providing for fire drills, automatic sprinklers and fire-proof receptacles in factories.

Adding new requirements in respect to the licensing and regulation of immigrant lodging places.

Providing that the assignment or transfer of liquor tax certificates shall be filed in the office of the officer who issued them.

Appropriating $1,909,924 for new buildings and improvements at the State hospitals.

Appropriating $15,000 for the deportation of alien and non-resident lunatics.

Creating a Commission of five persons on barge canal operation; to inquire into the subject of the proper methods to be applied in the operation and maintenance of enlarged canals.

Appropriating $1,500 to determine the water supply available for canals.

Appropriating $12,000,000 to be expended in furnishing proper terminals for barge canal traffic.

Appropriating $30,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal and the Champlain Canal.

Appropriating $100,000 for the alteration of the "State House," to make it suitable for the use of the Court of Appeals.

Appropriating $265,000 for the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of land surrounding the Sullivan Monument near the Newtown battlefield in Chemung County.

Providing that whenever reorganization of railroad corporations take place, the Public Service Commissions are to fix the capitalization.

Enabling the city of New York to deal directly with existing railroad corporations in making contracts for operating and sharing in the cost of extensions to their systems.

Amending the Tenement House law so as to include apartment and flat houses within the definition of a "tenement house."

Amending the General Corporation law in relation to corporate names.

Amending the Election law in relation to party committees and delegates; providing that State committees shall consist of such numbers and be elected from such units of representation, in even numbered years, as the respective parties shall provide, by rules and regulations adopted at a State convention at which State officers are nominated.

Appropriating $2,519,399 for the State Commission of Highways for the maintenance and repair of public highways improved or constructed by State aid.

Appropriating $200,000 for the construction and equipment on the State fair grounds at Syracuse, of a cattle building and for the permanent improvement of the grounds.

Providing that a trust company located in a village or third class city shall maintain a reserve fund of at least 30 per cent. of its resources in cash.

Amending the Election law by providing for the correction of enrolment rolls.

Providing for the apportionment of moneys for the promotion of agriculture.

Providing for the acquisition and development of forest lands by counties, towns and villages.

Regulating the sale of commodities by weight and by measure.

Amending the Highway law generally.

Providing for the apportionment and payment of the expense of constructing county highways through or into cities of the second and third class.

Authorizing savings banks to invest in "poor district bonds."

Authorizing banks, on the consent of the Superintendent of Banks, to buy the stock of safety deposit companies carrying on business on premises owned or leased by the bank.

Providing for the examination of savings banks at least once each year, instead of every two years, as heretofore.

Increasing from $5,000 to $7,000 the amount the Superintendent of Prisons may expend in indexing prisoners under the Bertillon system.

Changing the name of the State Commission in Lunacy to that of "The State Hospital Commission" and amending the Insanity law generally.

Providing for the recording of farm names.

Appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into the prices, purity, production, distribution and consumption of food and food stuffs, farm and dairy produce in the State and to suggest legislation with respect thereto.

Providing for the licensing of chiropodists by the Board of Regents.

Providing for the punishment of misconduct in relation to petitions for the designation of candidates for a party nomination.

Providing for the punishment of persons who circulate false statements or rumors as to banking institutions.

Providing for proceedings against and the liquidation of delinquent insurance corporations.

Providing for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

Providing for the exemption and reduction in assessment of lands planted with trees for forestry purposes.

Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims against the State incurred during the Allds investigation made by the Legislature in 1910.

Establishing the New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island.

Appropriating $6,000,000 for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

Providing for the registration of factories.

Authorizing the Board of Statutory Consolidation to examine and report a plan for the classification, consolidation and simplification of the civil practice in the courts of the State.

Providing that in counties having a population of less than 100,000 no more than two election Commissioners shall be appointed and that their salaries shall not exceed $1,200 each.

Authorizing the Trustees of Public Buildings to sell "Geological Hall" in the city of Albany.

Authorizing the State Fire Marshal to investigate the origin of any fire or explosion.

Providing for the dedication of the Saratoga battle monument and the appointment of a Commission.

Establishing a State Reformatory for misdemeanants.

Appropriating $1,000,000 for the reconstruction of the State Capitol; $550,000 for continuing the construction of the State Education Building; $200,000 for equipping and decorating the State Education Building, and $500,000 for re-establishing the State Library.

Providing for the appointment of a Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission to represent the State and promote an exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., in 1915, and appropriating $250,000 for the use of the Commission in promoting an exhibit.

Public Roads in the United States.

(From a summary of Bulletin No. 41, issued by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MILEAGE AND COST OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics on Road Mileage	1904.	1909.	Statistics on Road Mileage	1904.	1909.
Total mileage of all public roads in United States	2,151,379	2,199,645	Total mileage of stone roads in United States	36,818	59,237
Total mileage of all improved roads in United States	153,530	190,476	Total mileage of gravel roads in United States	109,905	102,870(a)
Percentage of all roads improved	7.14	8.66	Total mileage of sand-clay, brick, bituminous-macadam & other impr'd roads in U. S.	6,806	28,372

STATES HAVING LARGEST MILEAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS.

States.	1904.	1909.	States.	1904.	1909.
Indiana	23,877	24,955	Kentucky	9,486	10,114
Ohio	23,460	24,106	Illinois	7,924	8,914
New York	5,876	12,787	California	8,803	8,587
Wisconsin	10,633	10,167(a)	Massachusetts	7,843	8,463

(a) Decrease caused by reclassification of roads.

STATES WHICH HAVE MADE THE GREATEST PROGRESS IN ROAD BUILDING IN THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD:

States.	Miles Imp. Road		Gain.	States.	Miles Imp. Road		Gain.
	1904.	1909.			1904.	1909.	
New York	5,876	12,787	6,911	Pennsylvania	2,160	3,364	1,204
Georgia	1,634	5,978	4,344	Tennessee	4,285	5,353	1,068
Washington	1,976	4,520	2,544	New Jersey	2,422	3,377	955
Missouri	2,733	4,755	2,022	Florida	885	1,752	866
South Carolina	1,878	3,534	1,656	Maryland	1,570	2,142	572
Alabama	1,720	3,263	1,543				

The gain in New York State is due largely to the fact that the State has bonded itself for $50,000,000, and that $5,000,000 a year is being expended by the State, in addition to an equal sum by the counties, in building State highways.

The gain in Georgia is largely attributed to the use of 4,500 prisoners on the public roads of the State.

The gain in South Carolina, Alabama and Florida is due largely to the fact that sand-clay roads are being built and that this is a very cheap and satisfactory type of road building.

STATES SHOWING THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS—1909.

States.	Per Cent.	States.	Per Cent.
Rhode Island	49.14	Wisconsin	16.64
Massachusetts	49	New York	16.13
Indiana	36.7	Washington	13.19
Ohio	27.13	Maryland	12.77
Connecticut	24.08	Utah	12.23
New Jersey	22.76	Tennessee	11.66
Kentucky	18.82	South Carolina	11.02
Vermont	18.4	Maine	10.59
California	17.87	Michigan	10.01

The following States have between 5 and 10 per cent. of roads improved: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Oregon.

There are twenty-two States which have less than 5 per cent. of roads improved.

AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF IMPROVED ROADS IN THE VARIOUS STATES IN 1909.*

Materials.	Cost.	Materials.	Cost.
Sand-clay	$723	Macadam	$4,989
Gravel	2,047	Bituminous macadam	10,348

* These figures are based on reports received from the officials of State Highway Departments and from counties, townships and other local subdivisions of the various States.

ESTIMATED COST OF IMPROVED ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES BASED ON DATA CONTAINED IN BULLETIN NO. 41.

Roads.	Mileage.	Ave. Cost per Mile.	Total Estimated Cost in U. S.	Roads.	Mileage.	Ave. Cost per Mile.	Total Estimated Cost in U. S.
Stone	59,237	$4,989	$295,533,393	Miscellaneous	3,771	$10,000	$37,710,000
Gravel	102,870	2,047	210,574,890	(B. Mac., Brick, &c.)			
Sand-clay	24,601	723	17,786,523	Grand totals	190,479		$561,604,806

VALUE OF RIGHTS OF WAY ON ALL PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On a basis of 40-foot width, there are 10,668,276 acres of rights of way included in the public roads of the United States.

Based on the average value of farm lands in the various States, the total value of these rights of way would amount to $345,652,215.

Cost of improved roads	$561,604,806
Value of rights of way	345,652,215
Total	$907,257,021

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1911.

It is estimated that the total expenditure for the year 1911 was $141,298,209.

Automobile Industry.

In round figures, a quarter of a million automobiles were built in the United States during 1912, and practically all of this enormous output found a ready market either at home or abroad. Although September marks the end of the automobile year, some of the factories producing popular-priced cars found their output sold as early as July, an unusual situation and one significant of the prosperous state of this remarkable industry. By September 1 the factories, with few exceptions, were either producing, or on the point of beginning the production of cars, intended for the 1913 market.

To a greater extent than ever before the United States during 1912 left its impress on the world's automobile market. From importing the bulk of cars required in this country ten or a dozen years ago, the situation has been reversed, and the United States is in a fair way to supply the world before many years pass. In 1901 the exports amounted to only $367,000; by 1906 they had jumped to $4,500,000. In 1911 the total was well over $21,000,000. The figures for the current year have not been compiled, but they will probably reach $25,000,000.

IMPORTS DECREASING ANNUALLY.

Imports of automobiles to the United States reached the crest in 1906, when the value of cars brought in was approximately $5,000,000. For 1912 the total will hardly be $2,000,000. The explanation of this enormous decrease in imports lies in the fact that American manufacturers have learned to build quite as high-class cars as those turned out of the best French, German, Italian and English plants, and those who want the best find the home industry equal to filling the demand.

What has been termed the "American invasion" of Great Britain caused a great deal of comment and apprehension in that country in the year just ending. While the bulk of exports were of low-priced cars, these proved good enough to seriously affect the British market, and methods of meeting the situation are being considered at the present time. Canada remains the best outside customer of the American automobile manufacturer, taking up to September 1 more than $6,000,000 worth of cars, while the total for the United Kingdom on that date was about $4,000,000. Germany is also proving an appreciative customer, buying more American cars in the first six months of 1912 than in all of 1911.

PRODUCTION GREATLY INCREASED.

The output of 250,000 cars, which does not include motor trucks, represented an increase of about 50,000 over the previous season, a growth that surprised even the most optimistic. The limit of yearly demand had been supposed to be 200,000, but the lowering of price of small, light cars brought great accessions to the list of owners. By October 1 further reductions had been announced, or were contemplated, thus bringing the motor car within reach of a still greater portion of the population.

Carefully compiled figures indicate that the number of automobiles in use in the United States on September 1, 1912, was more than 860,000, an average of one car to every 110 persons. In New York State alone more than 100,000 cars had been registered in the Secretary of State's office, producing a revenue, in registration fees, of $1,000,000. California stands second in the number of registrations with more than 80,000; Ohio third with 56,000; Pennsylvania fourth with 53,000, which includes licenses taken out by non-residents; Illinois fifth with 47,000; Indiana sixth with 46,000, and New Jersey seventh with 43,000, showing a slight lead over Massachusetts.

SELF-STARTING DEVICE POPULAR.

Mechanically, in the automobile field, the year just ending will go down in history as the year of the self-starter. While this useful, if not always dependable, adjunct to the motor-driven vehicle was by no means new in the industry, its value as an attraction to the car buyer became thoroughly recognized at the time of the shows throughout the country in January and February. The self-starter appeared in many forms, actuated in various ways, principally by acetylene gas, electricity, compressed air or by springs. Several manufacturers who had given the self-starter only slight consideration found themselves compelled by popular demand to adopt the device in some form in order to meet competition. It is probable that more than 90 per cent. of cars built for 1913 will be equipped with a self-starter, the electrically actuated type appearing to be most popular.

AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS.

To a greater extent than in any previous year the growing popularity of the automobile brought a country-wide demand for highway improvement, and particularly for the building of roads capable of withstanding this form of traffic. Every State vastly increased its outlay in this respect. While New York led in the amount of money spent on its roads, the main arteries of traffic leading out of New York City were in execrable condition during the greater part of the year, and some of the principal roads on Long Island became deplorably bad. At various times during the year road congresses were arranged by leading automobile bodies, and the question of Federal aid for highways was brought before Congress with such force that a committee was appointed to look into the matter and instructed to report at the next session. California continued to increase its admirable boulevard system during the year, and is destined to prove the strongest competitor of Massachusetts as the "motorist's paradise."

Due to various causes, the motor-propelled vehicle for business uses failed in the last twelve months to make the progress that had been hoped for, although a considerable increase was shown. The number in use throughout the country is estimated at 33,000, as compared with 25,000 in December, 1911, New York leading by a wide margin in their utilization. A notable feat in motor trucking was a transcontinental journey from Philadelphia, via New York to San Francisco, by a fully loaded vehicle of three tons capacity, the run occupying about sixty days and furnishing a spectacular proof of the growing dependability of the commercial motor vehicle.

RACING DURING THE YEAR.

Racing in the United States was at a low ebb during 1912, especially in the Eastern States. Memorial Day brought the decision of a 500-mile race on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, an American-built car winning from a large field at an average speed of 78.6 miles an hour. The Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races, previously run on Long Island and at Savannah, Ga., were transferred to Milwaukee, Wis., and run over an inferior course. The Vanderbilt Cup was won by a German car piloted by De Palma and the Grand Prize by an Italian car in the hands of Bragg. The average speed in the Vanderbilt Cup race was 69 miles an hour and in the Grand Prize race 69.3 miles an hour. A regrettable feature of the Milwaukee race carnival was the death of David Bruce-Brown, a famous young American driver, following an injury in practice.

Abroad the Automobile Club of France revived the classic Grand Prix race, which was won by a French car in a two days' race. Several other important road races were held in Europe during the year, in strong contrast with previous seasons, and confirmative of the belief that road racing is not only in favor with the public but a distinct help to the makers of automobiles.

Automobile Races and Records.

OFFICIAL RECORDS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONTEST BOARD OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION:

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 kilo	15.88
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 mile	25.40
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	2 miles	51.28
January 24, 1906.	Daytona	Darracq	Hemery	5 miles	2 34
March 24, 1909.	Daytona	Benz	Bruce-Brown	10 miles	5 14 2-5
January 29, 1906.	Daytona	Flat	Lancia	15 miles	10
March 30, 1911.	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	20 miles	13 11.92
March 28, 1911.	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	50 miles	35 52.31
March 6, 1908.	Daytona	Renault	Bernin	100 miles	1 12 45 1-5
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	150 miles	1 55 18
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	200 miles	2 34 12
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	250 miles	3 14 55
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	300 miles	3 53 33.50
March 28, 1911.	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	81.65 miles	One Hour.

(STANDING START.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance	Time.
March 16, 1910.	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	40.53

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	¼ mile	8.16
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	½ mile	16.80
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 kilo	21.40
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 mile	35.35
April 13, 1910.	Los Angeles	Flat	Bragg	2 miles	1 15.96
April 8, 1910.	Los Angeles	Flat	De Palma	5 miles	3 15.62
April 9, 1910.	Los Angeles	Simplex	Robertson	10 miles	6 35.62
July 4, 1910.	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	15 miles	10 25.17
July 4, 1910.	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	20 miles	14 6.72
March 19, 1911.	Los Angeles	Lozier	Tetzlaff	25 miles	18 22.60
March 19, 1911.	Los Angeles	Lozier	Tetzlaff	50 miles	36 35.80
March 19, 1911.	Los Angeles	Lozier	Tetzlaff	75 miles	54 50.20
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	100 miles	1 13 37.25
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	150 miles	1 49 52.84
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	200 miles	2 25 59.52
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	250 miles	3 07 13.94
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National	Dawson	300 miles	3 48 49.30
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National	Dawson	350 miles	4 25 15.27
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National	Dawson	400 miles	5 04 14.23
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National	Dawson	450 miles	5 44 04.54
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National	Dawson	500 miles	6 21 06.03

(HOUR RECORDS.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 16, 1910.	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	74 miles	1
April 16, 1910.	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	148 miles	2

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
September 7, 1912.	Brighton B'ch.	Blitzen Benz II.	Burman	1 mile	47.85
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Christie	Oldfield	2 miles	1 35.89
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	3 miles	2 27.81
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	4 miles	3 17.02
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	5 miles	4 06.58
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	10 miles	8 17.02
April 14, 1912.	San José, Cal.	Simplex	Disbrow	15 miles	13 30.00
April 14, 1912.	San José, Cal.	Simplex	Disbrow	20 miles	17 57.40
April 14, 1912.	San José, Cal.	Simplex	Disbrow	25 miles	22 26.60
September 16, 1911.	Syracuse	Simplex	De Palma	50 miles	47 21.65
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	75 miles	1 15 52.50
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	100 miles	1 40 51.00
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	150 miles	2 30 51.00
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	200 miles	3 28 04.50

24-HOUR TRACK RACES.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.
October 15, 1909.	Brighton B'ch.	Stock Chassis Lozier.	Patschke & Mulford	1,196 miles.
October 19, 1910.	Brighton B'ch.	Class "C" Stearns	Poole & Patschke	1,253 miles.
April 8, 1911.	Los Angeles	Flat	Verbeck & Hirsh	1,491 miles.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued.*

TRACK AND ROAD RACES.

May 4, 1912, at Santa Monica, Cal. Light car race, 101 miles—Won by G. Joermann in a Maxwell car; second, Evans (Flanders); third, Towers (Flanders). Time—1h. 37m. 57s. (Average 61.68 miles per hour.) Medium car race, 151 miles—Won by R. De Palma in a Mercer car; second, J. Nikrent (Case); third, L. Disbrow (Case). Time—2h. 10m. 43s. (Average 69.54 miles per hour.) Free-for-all race, 303 miles—Won by T. Tetzlaff in a Flat car; second, C. Bragg (Flat); third, D. Bruce-Brown (Benz). (Average 78.50 miles per hour.)

May 30, at Indianapolis, Ind. 500-mile Motordrome race—Won by J. Davison in a National car; second, T. Tetzlaff (Flat); third, H. Hughes (Mercer). Time—6h. 21m. 6s. (Average 78.72 miles per hour.) Prize money $20,000 to first; $10,000 to second, and $5,000 to third.

June 25-26, at Dieppe, France. Grand Prix race run in 2 parts, distance 956 + miles—Won by Boillot in a Peugoet car; second, Wagner (Flat); third, Regal (Sunbeam). Time—13h. 58m. 23⅕s. (Average 68 + miles per hour.)

July 6, at Tacoma, Wash. 250-mile race—Won by T. Tetzlaff in a Flat car; second, E. Bergdoll (Benz); third, H. Devore (National). Time—3h. 37m. 35s.

July 6, at Portland, Me. 100-mile Beach race—Won by W. Endicott in a Schacht car; second, J. Rutherford (National). Time—1h. 36m. 41s. 50-mile race won by A. Hummel in a Mercer car. Time—54m. 10s.

August 30, at Elgin, Ill. Illinois trophy, distance 203 miles—Won by C. Merz in a Stutz car; second, G. Anderson (Stutz); no third. Time—3h. 4m. 32s. (Average 66.11 miles per hour.) Aurora trophy, distance 152 miles—Won by H. Hughes in a Mercer car; second, E. Pullen (Mercer); third, Trussel (Falcar). Time—2h. 20m. 40.11s. (Average 65.04 miles per hour.) Jencks trophy, distance 101 miles—Won by H. Endicott in a Mason Special, no second or third. Time—1h. 40m. 42.6s. (Average 60.57 miles per hour.)

August 31, at Elgin, Ill. Elgin trophy race, 254 miles—Won by R. De Palma in a Mercedes car; second, R. Mulford (Knox); third, Merz (Stutz). Time—3h. 43m. 26s. (Average 68.4 miles per hour.) Free-for-all race, 305 miles (continuation of Elgin trophy race)—Won by R. De Palma in a Mercedes; second, E. Bergdoll (Benz); third, R. Mulford (Knox). Time—4h. 28m. 36s. (Average 70.01 miles per hour.)

September 9, at Le Mans, France. French light car Grand Prix, distance 402.4 miles—Won by Zuccarelli in a Lion-Peugoet car; second, Champoiseau (Schneider); third, Molen (Vinot). Time—6h. 12m. 22s. Sarthe Grand Prix for heavy cars, same time and distance—Won by Goux in a Peugoet; second, Le Duc (S. P. A.); no third. Time—5h. 31m. 54s. (Average 73 + miles per hour.)

October 2, at Wauwatosa (Milwaukee), Wis. Vanderbilt Cup race, distance 299 miles 2,764 feet—Won by R. De Palma in a Mercedes car; second, H. Hughes (Mercer); third, Wishart (Mercedes). Time—4h. 20m. 31.54s. (Average 69 miles per hour.)

October 5, at Wauwatosa (Milwaukee), Wis. Grand Prize race, distance 409 miles 4,616 feet—Won by C. Bragg in a Flat car; second, E. Bergdoll (Benz); third, G. Anderson (Stutz). Time—5h. 59m. 25s. (Average 69.3 miles per hour.)

Canadian Sports.

CANADIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1912.

The twenty-ninth annual track and field championships of Canada were conducted by the Quebec Association of the A. A. U. of Canada, on the M. A. A. grounds, Montreal, September 28. Results, winners only: 100-yard dash—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York. Time—10s. 220-yard dash—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York. Time—22 1-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A. Time—49 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 58s. One-mile run—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C. Time—4m. 20 3-5s. Three-mile run—Won by H. V. Tressider, unattached, Toronto. Time—15m. 21 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Alex. Cameron, Toronto Central Y. M. C. A. Time—16s. One-mile walk—Won by G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Y. M. C. A. Time—6m. 56 3-5s. Running high jump—Won by G. O. Johnstone, Boston A. A. Height—5 ft. 9 in. Running broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., Distance—22 ft. 1½ in. Pole vault—Won by W. Halpenny, Montreal A. A. A. Height—12 ft. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by D. J. Cable, Montreal A. A. A. Distance—39 ft. ½ in. Throwing discus—Won by J. Duncan, Broadhurst Football Club, N. Y. Distance—139 ft.

CANADIAN HOCKEY.

Amateur—Ontario Hockey Association (largest in the world, 123 teams), Senior Champions, Eaton Club of Toronto. Intermediate, Preston of Preston. Junior, Toronto Canoe Club of Toronto. Intercollegiate Hockey Union, Senior Champions, McGill University of Montreal. Intermediate, Royal Military College of Kingston. Junior, University of Toronto. Alberta Hockey Association, Senior Champions, Calgary. Saskatchewan Hockey Association, Senior Champions, Regina. Maritime Provinces Hockey League, Senior Champions, Victorias of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Winnipeg Amateur League, Senior Champions. The Victorias of Winnipeg. Allan Cup-holders, emblematic of Canadian Championship, Victorias of Winnipeg, who defeated Calgary, Eatons and Regina, 5 games in 9 days.

Professional—National Hockey Association, Senior Champions, Quebec Hockey Club of Quebec. Maritime League, Senior Champions, New Glasgow Hockey Club of New Glasgow. Stanley Cup-holders, Quebec.

SWIMMING.

Because of the Olympic games there were no Canadian outdoor swimming championships held during 1912. The results in the indoor championship events were as follows:

Forty yards, at Montreal, April—Won by Geo. R. Hodgson. Time—19 1-5s. 50 yards, at Victoria, B. C., October—Won by L. F. Lee. Time—29 2-5s. 100 yards, at Montreal, April—Won by Geo. R. Hodgson. Time—59 4-5s. 200 yards, at Victoria, B. C., October—Won by A. D. McDonald. Time—2m. 37 2-5s. 220 yards, at Montreal, April—Won by Geo. R. Hodgson. Time—2m. 50s. 440 yards, at Montreal, April—Won by Geo. R. Hodgson. Time—5m. 25 2-5s. Variety spring board diving, at Montreal, April—Won by R. M. Zimmerman. Relay race (200 yards), at Montreal—Won by Amateur Athletic Association team (Geo. R. Hodgson, Frank McGill, Geo. Draper, A. McKay).

Baseball.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1912.

PLAYED between New York (Giants), winners of National League Championship, and Boston (Red Sox), winners of American League Championship. Boston defeated New York 4 games to 3, with another game an eleven inning tie at 6 to 6. Results by games:

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per Cent.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per Cent.
Boston	4	3	1	.571	New York	3	4	1	.429

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First game, at New York, October 8. Boston—4 runs, 6 hits, 1 error. New York—3 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Boston, Wood and Cady. New York, Tesreau, Crandall and Meyers.

Second game, at Boston, October 9. Boston—6 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. New York—6 runs, 11 hits, 5 errors (11 innings). Batteries—Boston, Collins, Hall, Bedient and Carrigan. New York, Mathewson and Meyers and Wilson.

Third game, at Boston, October 10. New York—2 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Boston—1 run, 7 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—New York, Marquard and Meyers. Boston, O'Brien, Bedient and Carrigan and Cady.

Fourth game, at New York, October 11. Boston—3 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. New York—1 run, 9 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Boston, Wood and Cady. New York, Tesreau, Ames and Meyers.

Fifth game, at Boston, October 12. Boston—2 runs, 5 hits, 1 error. New York—1 run, 3 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Boston, Bedient and Cady. New York, Mathewson and Meyers.

Sixth game, at New York, October 14. New York—5 runs, 11 hits, 2 errors. Boston—2 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—New York, Marquard and Meyers. Boston, O'Brien, Collins and Cady.

Seventh game, at Boston, October 15. New York, 11 runs, 16 hits, 4 errors. Boston—4 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—New York, Tesreau and Meyers and Wilson. Boston, Wood, Hall and Cady.

Eighth game, at Boston, October 16. Boston—3 runs, 8 hits, 5 errors. New York—2 runs, 9 hits, 2 errors (10 innings). Batteries—Boston, Bedient, Wood and Cady. New York—Mathewson and Meyers.

COMPOSITE SCORE.

BOSTON.

NAMES.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Pct.
Hooper	8	31	3	9	2	1	0	13	4	5	.290	16	3	0	19	1.000
Yerkes	8	32	3	8	0	2	0	12	3	2	.250	15	22	0	27	1.000
Speaker	8	30	4	9	1	2	0	14	2	4	.300	21	2	2	25	.920
Lewis	8	32	4	6	3	0	0	9	1	2	.188	14	0	1	15	.933
Gardner	8	28	4	5	2	1	1	12	5	1	.179	9	12	4	25	.840
Stahl	8	32	3	9	2	0	0	11	6	1	.281	77	3	1	81	.988
Wagner	8	30	1	5	1	0	0	6	6	3	.167	24	24	3	51	.941
Cady	7	22	1	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	.136	30	9	1	40	.975
Bedient	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Carrigan	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9	5	0	14	1.000
Wood	4	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.286	1	6	0	7	1.000
Collins	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	3	0	3	1.000
Hall	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	.750	0	5	1	6	.833
O'Brien	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	1	6	0	7	1.000
*Engle	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	.333	0	0	0	0	.000
†Ball	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
‡Henriksen	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	..	293	25	61	14	6	1	90	36	19	.245	222	101	13	336	.962

NEW YORK.

NAMES.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Pct.
Devore	7	24	4	6	0	0	0	6	5	7	.250	10	1	2	13	.846
Doyle	8	32	5	8	1	0	1	12	2	3	.250	15	25	4	44	.909
Snodgrass	8	33	2	7	2	0	0	9	5	2	.212	17	1	1	19	.947
Murray	8	31	5	10	4	1	0	16	2	2	.323	23	1	0	24	1.000
Merkle	8	33	5	9	2	1	0	13	6	0	.273	74	1	3	78	.976
Herzog	8	30	6	12	4	1	0	18	3	0	.400	11	16	0	27	1.000
Fletcher	8	28	1	5	1	0	0	6	6	1	.179	16	23	4	43	.907
Meyers	8	28	2	10	0	1	0	12	3	2	.357	42	5	1	48	.979
Mathewson	3	12	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	.167	1	12	0	13	1.000
***Becker	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Crandall	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
**McCormick	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.250	0	0	0	0	.000
Wilson	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.000	2	1	1	4	.750
Shafer	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	5	1.000
Tesreau	3	8	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	1	.375	0	10	0	10	1.000
Marquard	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	4	1	5	.800
Ames	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Totals	..	274	31	74	14	4	1	99	38	21	.270	231	109	17	357	.953

*Engle batted for Carrigan in eighth inning of third game; for O'Brien in second inning of sixth game, and for Wood in tenth inning of eighth game. †Ball batted for O'Brien in eighth inning of third game. ‡Henriksen ran for Stahl in ninth inning of third game, and batted for Bedient in seventh inning of eighth game. **McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning of first game; for Fletcher in tenth inning of second game; for Tesreau in seventh inning of fourth game; for Fletcher in seventh inning of fifth game, and for Fletcher in ninth inning of eighth game. ***Becker ran for Meyers in ninth inning of first game.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Totals.
Boston	3	4	2	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	0	25
New York	11	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	0	31

Left on bases—Boston 55, New York 53. Two base hits—Boston—Lewis 3, Gardner 2, Stahl 2, Hooper 2, Henriksen 1, Hall 1, Engle 1, Speaker 1, Wagner 1; total 14. New York—Murray 4, Herzog 4, Snodgrass 2, Merkle 2, Fletcher 1, Doyle 1; total 14. Three-base hits—Boston—Speaker 2, Yerkes 2, Gardner 1, Hooper 1; total 6. New York—Murray 1, Merkle 1, Herzog 1, Meyers 1; total 4. Home runs—Boston—Gardner 1. New York—Doyle 1. Double plays—For Boston—Stahl and Wood, 1; Speaker and Stahl, 1; Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl, 1; Hooper and Stahl, 1; Speaker 1 (unassisted). For New York—Fletcher and Herzog, 1; Fletcher and Merkle, 1; Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle, 1; Devore and Meyers, 1. Struck out by Boston pitchers—By Wood—Merkle 3, Tesreau 3, Fletcher 3, Devore 2, Snodgrass 2, Herzog 2, Meyers 2, Murray 2, Crandall 1, Mathewson 1; total 21. By Collins—Doyle 1, Merkle 1, Snodgrass 1, Devore 1, Mathewson 2; total 6. By Bedient—Doyle 1, Devore 1, Snodgrass 1, Mathewson 1, Fletcher 1, Merkle 2; total 7. By O'Brien—Devore 1, Merkle 1, Meyers 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4. By Hall—Herzog 1; total 1. Grand total 39. Struck out by New York pitchers—By Tesreau—Hooper 3, Cady 3, Stahl 2, Gardner 2, Wagner 2, Speaker 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1; total 15. By Mathewson—Stahl 2, Collins 2, Wagner 2, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1; total 10. By Marquard—Wagner 2, O'Brien 2, Hooper 1, Yerkes 1, Ball 1, Gardner 1, Stahl 1; total 9. By Crandall—Stahl 1, Gardner 1; total 2. Grand total 36. Bases on balls—Off Boston pitchers—Off Wood—Devore 2, Murray 1, total 3. Off Hall—Doyle 2, Devore 2, Snodgrass 1, Becker 1, Meyers 1, Tesreau 1, Herzog 1; total 9. Off Bedient—Devore 3, Becker 1, Murray 1, Snodgrass 1, Meyers 1; total 7. Off O'Brien—Fletcher 1, Doyle 1, Marquard 1; total 3. Grand total 22. Bases on balls off New York pitchers. Off Tesreau—Hooper 3, Speaker 2, Wagner 1, Wood 1, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1, Hall 1; total 11. Off Marquard—Hooper 1, Speaker 1; total 2. Off Ames—Wagner 1; total 1. Off Mathewson—Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1, Gardner 1, Wagner 1; total 5. Grand total 19. Relief pitchers' records—Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 4 runs, in 25 times at bat in 7 innings. Off Crandall, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 6 times at bat in 2 innings in game of October 8. Off Collins, 9 hits, 3 runs, in 30 times at bat in 7 1-3 innings. Off Hall, 2 hits, 3 runs, in 9 times at bat in 2 2-3 innings. Off Bedient, 0 hits, 0 runs, in 1 time at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 9. Off O'Brien, 6 hits, 2 runs, in 26 times at bat in 8 innings. Off Bedient, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 2 times at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 10. Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 24 times at bat in 7 innings. Off Ames, 3 hits, 1 run, in 8 times at bat in 2 innings, in game of October 11. Off O'Brien, 6 hits, 5 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning. Off Collins, 5 hits, 0 runs, in 22 times at bat in 7 innings, in game of October 14. Off Wood, 7 hits, 6 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning. Off Hall, 9 hits, 5 runs, in 32 times at bat in 8 innings, in game of October 15. Off Bedient, 6 hits, 1 run, in 26 times at bat in 7 innings. Off Wood, 3 hits, 1 run in 12 times at bat in 3 innings, in game of October 16. Wild pitches—Tesreau 3. Balk—O'Brien 1. Muffed fly balls—Fletcher 1, Lewis 1, Doyle 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4. Muffed foul fly—Merkle 1, Cady 1, Stahl 1; total 3. Muffed thrown balls—Wilson 1, Merkle 1, Gardner 2, Doyle 1, Wagner 1; total 6. Wild throws—Meyers 1, Marquard 1, Yerkes 1, Merkle 1, Hall 1, Speaker 1; total 6. Fumbles—Wagner 2, Fletcher 3, Doyle 2, Gardner 2, Devore 2, Speaker 1; total 12. First base on errors—Boston 11, New York 5. Sacrifice flies—Herzog 2, McCormick 1, Hooper 1, Gardner 1; total 5. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient—Snodgrass 1, Herzog 1. By Wood—Meyers. By Tesreau—Gardner. Umpires—Evans and O'Loughlin, of the American League; Klem and Rigler, of the National League. Official scorers—Francis C. Richter, of Philadelphia, and J. Taylor Spink, of St. Louis, all games. Average time of games—2h. 13 7-8m. Average attendance—31,505. Weather—Clear and cool.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

Games and City.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	National Commission.
First—New York	35,730	$75,127	$40,568.00	$27,046.00	$7,513.00
Second—Boston	30,148	58,369	31,519.26	21,012.84	5,836.90
Third—Boston	34,624	63,142	34,096.68	22,731.12	6,314.20
Fourth—New York	36,502	76,644	41,387.76	27,591.84	7,664.40
Fifth—Boston	34,683	63,201	.....	56,880.90	6,320.10
Sixth—New York	30,622	66,654	.....	59,988.60	6,665.40
Seventh—Boston	32,694	57,196	.....	51,476.40	5,719.60
Eighth—Boston	17,034	30,500	.....	27,450.00	3,050.00
Totals	252,037	$490,833	$147,571.70	$294,177.70	$49,083.60

Distribution of the money—Of the players' share, $147,571.70, the Red Sox as winners take 60 per cent., or $88,543.02, and the Giants as losers take 40 per cent., or $59,028.68. The money is divided equally among the players. The Red Sox had twenty-two eligible players, and each received $4,024.68. The Giants had twenty-three eligible players, and each received $2,566.46.

The New York and Boston clubs each received $147,038.85. Of the Boston club's share 25 per cent., or $36,772.21, will be turned into the treasury of the American League for equal distribution among the other seven clubs, each of which will receive $5,253.17. This 25 per cent. distribution to the clubs was a new arrangement, adopted by the American League at its annual meeting last year. The plan was suggested at the last annual meeting of the National League, but was not adopted then.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	Boston-Pittsburgh	8	100,429	$50,000.00
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,232	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	124,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.50
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS TO DATE.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1884	Providence (N. L.)	3	Metropolitans (A. A.)	0
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie

OTHER POST SEASON SERIES, 1912.

St. Louis Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per Cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per Cent.
Cardinals (N. L.)	4	3	1	.571	Browns (A. L.)	3	4	1	.429

Philadelphia Series.

Athletics (A. L.)	4	1	0	.800	Phillies (N.L.)	1	4	0	.200

Chicago Series.

White Sox (A. L.)	4	3	2	.571	Cubs (N. L.)	3	4	2	.429

Recapitulation (including World's Series).

Americans	15	11	4	.577	Nationals	11	15	4	.423

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1912.

National League.

Clubs.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Won.	Per Cent.
New York		12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682
Pittsburgh	8		13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.612
Chicago	13	9		11	10	15	17	17	92	.609
Cincinnati	6	11	10		8	13	16	11	75	.490
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14		11	13	12	73	.480
St. Louis	7	7	7	9	11		10	12	63	.412
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11		13	58	.379
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	10	9		52	.340
Lost	48	59	59	78	79	90	95	101	609	

American League.

Clubs.	Boston.	Washington.	Athletics.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	New York.	Won.	Per cent.
Boston		12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691
Washington	10		7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599
Athletics	7	13		10	14	13	16	17	90	.592
Chicago	6	9	12		11	14	13	13	78	.506
Cleveland	11	4	8	11		13	15	13	75	.490
Detroit	6	8	9	8	9		12	16	69	.451
St. Louis	5	8	6	9	7	9		9	53	.344
New York	2	7	5	9	8	6	13		50	.329
Lost	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102	611	

PENNANT WINNERS TO DATE.

National League.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	Spalding	8
1877	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	6
1878	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12
1894	**Baltimore**	**89**	**39**	**.695**	**Hanlon**	**12**
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12
1897	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12
1898	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	8
1912	**New York**	**103**	**48**	**.682**	**McGraw**	**8**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900..	Chicago.....	82	52	.607	Comiskey....	8	1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8
1901..	Chicago.....	83	53	.610	Griffith.....	8	1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8
1902..	Philadelphia...	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8	1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8
1903..	Boston.....	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8	1910..	Philadelphia..	102	48	.680	Mack.....	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8	1911..	Philadelphia..	101	50	.669	Mack.....	8
1905..	Philadelphia...	92	56	.622	Mack.....	8	1912..	Boston.....	105	47	.691	Stahl.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8							

COLLEGE SCORES.

College.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	College.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Princeton.....	25	18	6	1	Williams.....	14	11	3	0
Yale.....	29	18	9	2	Vermont.....	22	14	6	2
Harvard.....	24	12	10	2	West Point.....	15	12	3	0
Pennsylvania.....	25	17	7	1	Annapolis.....	16	12	4	0
Cornell.....	24	11	12	1	New York University	9	2	6	1
Columbia.....	18	6	11	1	Georgetown.....	13	6	6	1
Dartmouth.....	19	10	9	0	Lafayette.....	17	7	10	0
Amherst.....	22	11	10	1	Fordham.....	19	5	14	0
Brown.....	22	17	5	0					

The records of the teams for the season are as follows:

PRINCETON.

12	Rutgers.....	5
4	Dickinson.....	1
6	Ursinus.....	0
6	N. Y. University	6
2	BaltimoreOrioles	10
6	Johns Hopkins..	0
3	Georgetown.....	1
5	Georgetown.....	4
2	Boston Braves..	8
23	Lehigh.....	6
12	Fordham.....	0
2	Brown.....	1
5	North Carolina..	4
1	Penn State.....	4
2	Cornell.....	0
4	Holy Cross.....	6
8	Pennsylvania...	0
2	Cornell.....	3
0	Williams.....	2
3	Pennsylvania...	2
9	Lawrenceville...	2
6	Michigan.....	3
5	Harvard.....	1
3	Lafayette.....	2
1	Yale.....	6
11	Amherst.....	1
4	Yale.....	2
19	Yale.....	6

YALE.

7	Trinity.....	2
2	Georgetown....	3
*4	Cornell.....	1
3	Virginia.....	3
13	Johns Hopkins..	1
7	Johns Hopkins..	5
2	Vermont.....	1
4	Columbia.....	0
8	Holy Cross.....	2
7	New Haven (p.).	6
6	Georgetown....	3
8	Fordham.....	1
20	Andover.....	2
4	Holy Cross.....	9
17	Georgetown....	0
3	Pennsylvania...	3
1	Brown.....	3
12	Amherst.....	3
2	Yale Alumni....	4
1	Williams.....	6
2	Cornell.....	1
6	Princeton.....	1
6	Dartmouth.....	5
2	Princeton.....	4
6	Princeton.....	19
0	Cornell.....	3
9	Harvard.....	6
5	Harvard.....	2
2	Brown.....	8

*Practice game at Washington.

HARVARD.

15	Catholic Univ...	2
0	Boston Amer...	2
1	Georgetown....	5
8	Columbia.....	5
2	Bates.....	3
11	Maine.....	1
7	Colby.....	0
7	Vermont.....	0
4	Bowdoin.....	0
3	Amherst.....	2
6	Lafayette.....	1
5	Holy Cross.....	7
8	Syracuse.....	2
5	Dartmouth.....	9
4	Brown (11 inn.).	5
1	Princeton.....	5
2	Pennsylvania...	1
3	Phillips Exeter..	1
2	Williams.....	6
1	Brown.....	2
7	Holy Cross.....	3
2	Pilgrims.....	2
6	Yale.....	9
2	Yale.....	5

BROWN.

3	Providence (I. L.)	2
5	Bowdoin.....	4
5	Wesleyan.....	2
10	Mass. Aggies...	1
1	Princeton.....	2
3	Bates.....	2
9	Pennsylvania...	3
5	Vermont.....	1
5	Union.....	1
11	Colgate.....	1
1	Cornell.....	3
3	Rhode Island...	0
11	Lafayette.....	2
3	Yale.....	1
13	Notre Dame....	0
5	Harvard.....	4
2	Holy Cross.....	3
0	Amherst.....	3
4	Tufts.....	5
2	Harvard.....	1
4	Cornell.....	1
8	Yale.....	2

WILLIAMS.

3	Mass. Aggies...	0
6	Wesleyan.....	1
1	Dartmouth.....	1
2	Princeton.....	0
5	Syracuse.....	3
6	Yale.....	1
0	Amherst.....	2
2	Dartmouth.....	0
8	Amherst.....	2
6	Harvard.....	7
6	Holy Cross.....	1
8	Cornell.....	5
3	Wesleyan.....	2
0	Vermont.....	2

WEST POINT.

0	Dartmouth.....	6
1	Bucknell.....	7
11	Pennsylvania...	2
3	Swarthmore....	1
12	Stevens.....	2
16	Lehigh.....	3
7	Columbia.....	1
8	Norwich.....	4
2	Penn State.....	5
12	Michigan.....	4
6	Fordham.....	0
11	7th Regiment...	1
8	Navy.....	7
7	Colgate.....	6
7	Syracuse.....	0

ANNAPOLIS.

3	Pennsylvania...	4
5	St. John's.....	0
4	Columbia.....	0
2	Amherst.....	4
13	Fordham.....	0
6	West Maryland.	0
1	North Carolina.	0
4	Johns Hopkins..	2
2	Univ. of Georgia	0
10	New York Univ.	7
8	Bucknell.....	7
0	Catholic Univ...	1
4	Mt. St. Joseph's.	3
4	Maryland A. C..	3
10	L'Hirondelles..	2
7	Army.....	8

PENNSYLVANIA.

4	Navy.....	3
6	F. & M.....	5
13	N. Y. University	2
14	Holy Cross.....	3
5	Swarthmore....	3
6	Dartmouth.....	3
2	Holy Cross.....	1
2	West Point.....	11
17	Ursinus.....	4
3	Brown.....	9
5	Virginia.....	4
0	Princeton.....	8
3	Yale.....	3
18	Lehigh.....	0
2	Princeton.....	3
3	Lafayette.....	4
8	Michigan.....	4
1	Harvard.....	2
6	Cornell.....	2
15	Columbia.....	2
9	Johns Hopkins..	4
12	Cornell.....	2
8	Cornell.....	1
11	Michigan.....	4
1	Michigan.....	2

CORNELL.

1	Yale.....	14
2	Wash'n Nat'n'ls.	14
2	Baltim'e Orioles.	4
1	Virginia.....	2
3	Georgetown....	3
9	Lehigh.....	2
8	Niagara.....	1
4	Rochester.....	0
0	Princeton.....	2
3	Colgate.....	1
3	Dartmouth.....	2
3	Brown.....	1
3	Princeton.....	2
2	Penn State (6 in)	0
1	Vermont.....	2
13	Columbia.....	3
7	Lafayette.....	2
1	Yale.....	2
3	Columbia.....	1
2	Pennsylvania...	6
5	Williams.....	8
1	Brown.....	4
3	Yale.....	0
2	Pennsylvania...	12
1	Pennsylvania...	8

COLUMBIA.

6	St. John's B'klyn.	2
3	Rutgers.....	4
1	Georgetown....	5
0	Annapolis.....	4
1	Wash'ton & Lee.	4
8	Amherst.....	10
2	Dartmouth.....	3
5	Harvard.....	8
0	Yale.....	4
13	New York Univ.	2
8	Lehigh.....	6
10	Trinity.....	2
8	Lafayette.....	7
1	Army.....	7
10	Stevens.....	6
3	Cornell.....	13
1	Cornell.....	3
2	Pennsylvania...	15

DARTMOUTH.

3	Columbia.....	2
6	Army.....	0
3	Pennsylvania...	6
1	Seton Hall.....	0
12	Bowdoin.....	2
22	Bowdoin.....	2
9	Syracuse.....	5
2	Cornell.....	3
1	Williams.....	4
9	Harvard.....	5
2	Vermont.....	6
0	Williams.....	2
1	Tufts.....	3
4	Holy Cross.....	6
3	Tufts.....	0

2	Trinity	3	1	Georgetown	4
5	Yale	6	8	Catholic Univ	1
0	Amherst	3	1	Yale	2
8	Amherst	9	7	Holy Cross	3
	LAFAYETTE.		18	N. H. State	2
6	South Carolina	11	3	Bowdoin	1
5	South Carolina	3	0	Harvard	0
1	A. & M.	9	2	Brown	5
11	Trinity	6	1	Syracuse	0
1	Wash'ton & Lee	17	4	Lafayette	3
0	Wash'ton & Lee	6	10	U. of Maryland	0
0	Georgetown	4	9	Norwich	3
6	Army	4	2	Cornell	1
4	Frank. & Mars'll	0	1	Notre Dame	4
7	Columbia	8	6	Dartmouth	2
5	Middlebury	0	5	Colgate	4
2	Brown	11	0	Tufts	4
4	Lehigh	6	2	Mass. Aggies	1
4	Pennsylvania	3	7	Amherst	4
2	Lehigh	4	2	Williams	0
5	Rutgers	3	NEW YORK UNIV.		
1	Lehigh	2	2	Pennsylvania	13
	VERMONT.		6	Princeton	0
1	Trinity (N. C.)	2	2	Columbia	13
0	A. & M. of N. C	0	7	St. John's	2
7	Wash'ton & Lee	1	7	Navy	10

1	Rutgers	0	0	Army	6
2	Wesleyan	1	5	Wesleyan	3
3	Union	15		AMHERST.	
1	Trinity	7	5	Univ. of Virginia	4
	GEORGETOWN.		4	Virginia	8
1	Wash. Nationals	6	5	North Carolina	3
4	Lafayette	0	10	North Carolina	11
5	Columbia	1	7	Trinity	2
3	Yale	2	3	Trinity	8
1	Princeton	5	4	Navy	3
3	Cornell	3	0	Cath. U., Wash.	5
5	Harvard	1	10	Columbia	8
3	Virginia Univ	4	7	Wesleyan	0
6	Seton Hall	3	2	Harvard	3
3	Yale	5	3	Tufts	2
0	Yale	12	4	Springfield T. S.	4
2	Fordham	6	3	Yale	12
6	Hawaii	5	2	Williams	0
	FORDHAM.		2	Williams	8
2	Princeton	12	3	Brown	0
5	Tufts	4	1	Princeton	11
11	St. John's, B'klyn	1	4	Vermont	7
1	Yale	8	5	Mass. Aggies	6
4	Wesleyan	6	3	Dartmouth	0
6	Georgetown	2	9	Dartmouth	8
3	Hawaii	0			

FINAL MINOR LEAGUE STANDINGS.

The Texas League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Houston	87	52	.626	Austin	66	79	.455
San Antonio	84	57	.596	Galveston	59	79	.428
Waco	82	63	.566	Fort Worth	59	81	.422
Dallas	73	67	.521	Beaumont	55	87	.387

The Canadian League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ottawa	63	35	.643	St. Thomas	48	52	.480
Brantford	54	44	.551	Berlin	42	50	.457
Hamilton	51	46	.526	Guelph	39	51	.433
London	48	49	.495	Peterboro	40	58	.409

New England League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Lawrence	76	47	.618	Brockton	62	62	.500
Lowell	75	50	.600	New Bedf'd	57	68	.456
Worcester	68	56	.548	Haverhill	48	76	.387
Lynn	63	62	.504	Fall River	47	75	.385

South Atlantic League.

First Half.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Jacksonville	36	17	.679	Macon	26	29	.473
Albany	31	25	.554	Columbus	25	30	.455
Savannah	31	28	.525	Columbia	18	38	.324

Second Half.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	36	21	.632	Macon	25	33	.431
Savannah	35	22	.614	Columbia	23	37	.383
Jacksonville	34	24	.586	Albany	21	37	.362

The Tri-State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Harrisburg	75	37	.670	Wilmington	58	54	.518
Allentown	65	47	.580	Reading	52	59	.468
Trenton	61	51	.545	York	45	65	.409
Atlantic City	59	52	.532	Chester	31	81	.277

The Central Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ottumwa	79	48	.622	Hannibal	67	62	.519
Kewanee	74	51	.592	Galesburg	63	67	.477
Burlington	72	54	.571	Keokuk	48	76	.387
Monmouth	71	54	.568	Muscatine	33	94	.260

The Kitty League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Clarksville	68	29	.701	Paducah	46	54	.460
Henderson	52	48	.520	Hopkinsville	44	54	.449
Evansville	46	53	.465	Cairo	41	59	.410

Carolina Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Anderson	66	42	.611	Spartanburg	54	55	.495
Winston-Salem	59	44	.573	Greensboro	51	57	.472
Charlotte	61	46	.570	Greenville	33	79	.295

Blue Grass League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Frankfort	85	42	.670	Lexington	60	65	.480
Maysville	82	47	.634	Paris	60	69	.465
Richmond	64	64	.500	Mt. Sterling	31	96	.244

South Michigan League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Battle Creek	74	50	.597	Jackson	65	60	.520
Adrian	72	50	.590	Kalamazoo	57	62	.479
Flint	67	56	.545	Lansing	57	66	.463

Central International.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Duluth	59	41	.590	Grand Fo'ks	45	53	.459
Superior	51	52	.495	Winnipeg	50	65	.423

The Virginia League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Petersburg	31	16	.660	Norfolk	25	22	.532
Roanoke	31	19	.620	N'port News	21	23	.477
Richmond	27	20	.574	Danville	16	32	.333
Portsmouth	24	20	.545	Lynchburg	11	34	.244

The Central League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Wayne	77	52	.593	Canton	64	66	.492
Youngst'n	75	53	.586	Akron	59	68	.465
Erie	74	55	.574	Grand Rap's	56	66	.459
Dayton	72	57	.558	Terre Haute	58	70	.453
Springfield	71	55	.543	Zanesville	53	76	.406
Wheeling	65	59	.524	South Bend	41	37	.320

New York State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Utica	82	57	.590	Scranton	62	69	.473
W'ks-Barre	81	57	.587	Albany	62	72	.463
Elmira	75	58	.564	Syracuse	54	82	.397
Troy	70	62	.530	Binghamton	50	79	.388

The Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Springfield	90	44	.672	Dubuque	65	73	.471
Davenport	76	59	.563	Danville	63	71	.470
Decatur	69	67	.507	Bloomington	58	78	.427
Quincy	67	70	.489	Peoria	55	81	.405

Wisconsin-Illinois League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Oshkosh	87	45	.659	Green Bay	61	68	.473
Racine	78	51	.605	Rockford	63	71	.470
Appleton	67	60	.527	Aurora	54	80	.403
Wausau	66	67	.496	Madison	51	85	.375

Nebraska State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hastings	66	45	.595	Seward	53	58	.477
Fremont	66	45	.595	Grand Isl'd	51	59	.464
Kearney	63	48	.568	York	45	67	.402
Columbus	56	54	.509	Superior	43	67	.391

Union Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Missoula	83	51	.620	Ogden	71	68	.511
Salt Lake	77	61	.558	Butte	53	82	.393
Great Falls	72	61	.545	Helena	50	83	.376

Western Canada League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Calgary	34	11	.756	Bassano	16	35	.390
Edmonton	25	26	.490	Red Deer	17	30	.362

Connecticut League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New Haven	76	41	.650	Holyoke	58	57	.504
Hartford	67	51	.568	Springfield	49	71	.409
Bridgeport	61	55	.526	Waterbury	39	75	.342

Southern League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Birm'gham	84	52	.618	Nashville	67	70	.489
Mobile	79	58	.576	Montgomery	64	75	.460
New Orleans	71	64	.529	Chattanooga	59	74	.444
Memphis	69	72	.490	Atlanta	55	85	.393

CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Great Bend	54	36	.600	Junction	47	43	.522
Manhattan	52	38	.578	Lyons	36	54	.400
Minneapolis	50	40	.556	Salina	31	59	.344

OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

First Half.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Portsmouth	43	30	.589	Marion	34	43	.442
Mansfield	45	34	.570	Lima	34	43	.442
Newark	42	36	.538	Chillicothe	31	43	.419

Second Half.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Portsmouth	38	22	.633	Newark	28	32	.467
Ironton	31	29	.517	Mansfield	27	33	.450
Lima	30	30	.500	Chillicothe	26	34	.433

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneap'lis	15	60	.636	Milwaukee	78	85	.479
Toledo	98	66	.598	St. Paul	77	90	.461
Columbus	98	68	.590	Louisville	66	101	.395
Kansas C'y	85	82	.509	Indianap's	56	112	.333

THE MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Manistee	78	35	.690	Boyne City	48	66	.421
Traverse C'y	78	36	.685	Muskegon	45	69	.395
Ludington	58	58	.500	Cadillac	34	79	.301

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toronto	91	62	.595	Buffalo	71	78	.477
Rochester	86	67	.562	Montreal	71	81	.467
Newark	80	72	.527	Jersey City	70	84	.455
Baltimore	74	75	.497	Providence	63	87	.420

THE NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	79	62	.560	Victoria	65	76	.461
Spokane	78	62	.557	Portland	63	75	.456
Vancouver	78	63	.553	Tacoma	58	83	.411

THE APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Bristol	57	43	.570	Cleveland	51	51	.500
Knoxville	56	46	.549	Asheville	47	58	.448
Johnson C'y	54	48	.529	Morristown	41	60	.409

THE ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Lincoln	71	47	.602	Kankakee	57	60	.487
Pekin	58	54	.518	Streator	52	65	.444
Canton	58	56	.509	Champaign	51	65	.440

THE M-I-N-K LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Neb'ka City	60	37	.619	Beatrice	45	55	.450
Falls City	61	41	.598	Humboldt	45	56	.446
Auburn	56	44	.560	Hiawatha	33	66	.333

OHIO–PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
East Liverp'l	18	12	.600	Fairmont	15	16	.484
Sharon	16	15	.516	Follansbee	14	15	.483

SOUTH CENTRAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Texarkana	21	12	.636	Longview	15	17	.469
Paris	17	15	.531	Marshall	11	20	.355

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Oakland	120	83	.591	Portland	85	100	.459
Vernon	118	83	.587	San Fran'o	89	115	.436
Los Angeles	110	93	.542	Sacra'ento	73	121	.376

Archery.

THE National Archery Association of the United States held its thirty-fourth annual tournament on August 13-16 on Soldier's Field, Boston, Mass. One of the noteworthy incidents of the meet was the presence of three of the veterans who shot in the first national tournament in 1879, Dr. Edward B. Weston of Chicago, W. H. Clark of Wyoming, Ohio, and the Rev. W. B. D. Gray of Cheyenne, Wyo. Another noteworthy incident was the showing of the new comers who had never shot in any tournament before, Miss Mary A. Brownell of Wellesley College, winning the 40-yard range medal and the wand shoot; Mrs. G. P. Bryant winning the flight and Ellis Spear, Jr., winning the Duff Arrow.

THE LEADING SCORES:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

(144 arrows at 100 yards. 96 arrows at 80 yards. 48 arrows at 60 yards.)

	Hits.	Sc's.	G'lds.
Geo. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass	230	1,094	22
W. H. Wills, New York City	195	885	15
H. B. Richardson, Boston, Mass.	196	860	16
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	176	712	8
H. S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.	159	693	14

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

(30 arrows at 60 yards. 30 arrows at 50 yards. 30 arrows at 40 yards.)

	Hits.	Sc's.	G'lds.
Geo. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.	177	1,153	54
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	174	1,064	33
H. B. Richardson, Boston, Mass.	175	1,005	24
H. S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.	171	973	30
H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.	168	884	22

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

(48 arrows at 60 yards. 24 arrows at 50 yards.)

	Hits.	Sc's.	G'lds.
Mrs. Witwer Taylor, Chicago, Ill.	112	524	4
Miss J. V. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	103	477	9
Miss F. M. Patrick, Wellesley Col.	94	424	11
Miss M. A. Brownell, Well. Col.	98	388	4
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston, Mass.	90	380	9

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

(24 arrows at 50 yards. 24 arrows at 40 yards. 24 arrows at 30 yards.)

	Hits.	Sc's.	G'lds.
Mrs. Witwer Taylor, Chicago, Ill.	131	787	35
Miss Mary A. Brownell, Well. Col.	128	694	20
Miss Julia V. Sullivan, Chicago.	131	651	11
Miss F. M. Patrick, Wellesley Col.	116	598	14
Mrs. Edward W. Frentz, Boston.	122	564	9

TEAM ROUNDS.

(Gentlemen's—96 arrows at 60 yds.)

	Hits.	Scores.
First Boston	324	1,618
Chicago	307	1,419
Keystone	242	1,022
Second Boston	236	1,002
New York City	83	403

TEAM ROUNDS.

(Women's—96 arrows at 50 yards.)

	Hits.	Scores.
Boston	248	1,078
Chicago	217	923

CHAMP'NSHIPS.—DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

George Phillip Bryant won with	9 points
Henry B. Richardson	1 point
Total	10 points

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

George Phillip Bryant won with	7¼ points
Dr. Robert P. Elmer	2¼ points
Homer S. Taylor	¼ point
Henry B. Richardson	¼ point
Total	10 points

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

Mrs. Witwer Taylor won with	8 points

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

Mrs. Witwer Taylor won with	5½ points
Miss Julia V. Sullivan	4 points
Miss Mary A. Brownell	½ point
Total	10 points

FLIGHT SHOOT.

George P. Bryant won with	229 2-3 yards
Mrs. G. P. Bryant won with	215 1-3 yards

Championship Medals. Men—York Round Gold Medal, awarded annually to the winner of the Double York Round, won by G. P. Bryant with 230 hits, 1,094 score or 9 points. American Round Gold Medal, awarded annually to the winner of the Double American Round, won by G. P. Bryant with 177 hits, 1,618 score or 7¼ points. This score establishes new Double American Round record. Women—National Round Gold Medal, awarded annually to the winner of the Double National Round, won by Mrs. Witwer Taylor with 112 hits, 524 score or 8 points. Columbia Round Gold Medal, awarded annually to the winner of the Double Columbia Round, won by Mrs. Witwer Taylor with 131 hits, 787 score or 5½ points.

Boxing.

PROFESSIONAL.

LACK of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. The abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

January 1, 1912—Frank Moran defeated Fred Storbeck, two rounds, F., London, Eng. Ray Bronson vs. Tommy Devlin, ten rounds, D., Jeffersonville, Ind. Joe Rivers K. O. Frankie Conley, eleven rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

January 9—Tommy O'Rourke defeated Battling Nelson, ten rounds, P. V., Springfield, Mo.

January 10—"Kid" McCoy defeated George Gunther, ten rounds, R. D., Paris, France.

January 11—Johnny Coulon K. O. George Kitson, three rounds, South Bend, Ind.

January 13—Al Palzer K. O. "Sailor" White, five rounds, New York City, N. Y.

January 17—Jim Flynn K. O. Al Williams, two rounds, Toronto, Ont.

January 18—"Knockout" Brown defeated Abe Attell, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Harry Lewis K. O. "Dixie Kid," eight rounds, Liverpool, Eng.

January 21—Frankie Burns defeated Johnny Daly, twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans.

January 22—Johnny Coulon K. O. Harry Forbes, three rounds, Kenosha, Wis.

January 23—Jack Denning defeated Mike Gibbons, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

January 24—Frank Loughrey K. O. Dick Roberts, two rounds, Paris, France. Frank Moran K. O. "Stoker" Smith, one round, Paris, France. Jim Barry defeated Bill Lang, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Australia. "Packey" McFarland defeated Jack Ward, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

January 26—Dave Smith defeated Johnny Thompson, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

January 29—Jimmy Clabby K. O. Jack Howard, seven rounds, Melbourne, Aus.

January 31—Tommy Murphy vs. "One Round" Hogan, twenty rounds, D., R. D., San Francisco, Cal.

February 3—Johnny Coulon defeated Frankie Conley, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

February 5—Frank Moran K. O. Fred Storbeck, twelve rounds, London, Eng.

February 6—"Packey" McFarland defeated "Kid" Burns, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

February 7—Mike Gibbons K. O. "Young" Cashman, four rounds, New York City.

February 12—Carl Morris vs. Jim Stewart, ten rounds, D., New York City. Sam Langford defeated James Barry, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

February 15—"Packey" McFarland defeated Eddie Murphy, ten rounds, P. V., South Bend, Ind.

February 17—Johnny Thompson K. O. Jack Lester, twenty rounds, Sydney, Aus.

February 18—Johnny Coulon defeated Frankie Burns, twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans.

February 19—Owen Moran defeated Joe Bedell, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

February 20—Joe Mandot defeated "Pal" Moore, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans.

February 22—Johnny Kilbane defeated Abe Attell, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal. Frank Mantell, defeated Bill Papke, twenty rounds, R. D., Sacramento, Cal.

February 23—Mike Gibbons K. O. Willie Lewis, two rounds, New York City.

February 24—Jimmy Clabby vs. Dave Smith, twenty rounds, D., Sydney, Aus.

February 26—"Young" Cashman defeated Billy Lewis, seven rounds, stopped, New York City. Battling Nelson vs. "Young" Pogo, six rounds, D., Fort Smith, Ark. Jean Poesy defeated "Digger" Stanley, fifteen rounds, R. D., London.

February 27—Joe Jeanette defeated Andy Morris, five rounds, stopped, New Haven, Ct.

February 29—Georges Carpentier K. O. Jim Sullivan, two rounds, Monte Carlo. "Packey" McFarland defeated Tommy Devlin, four rounds, stopped, Cleveland, Ohio.

March 5—"Packey" McFarland defeated "One Round" Hogan, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 9—Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated Tom McMahon, six rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tommy Murphy defeated Abe Attell, twenty rounds, R. D., Daly City, Cal.

March 12—Owen Moran vs. "Pal" Moore, ten rounds, D., P. V., New York City.

March 16—Joe Rivers K. O. Jack White, twelve rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

March 17—Sam McVey defeated Jim Barry, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

March 18—"Dixie Kid" K. O. Ted Lee, two rounds, London, Eng.

March 20—Eddie McGoorty defeated Hugo Kelly, ten rounds, P. V., Kenosha, Wis. Jim Stewart defeated Carl Morris, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 21—Bob Moha defeated "Sailor" Burke, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 23—Frank Klaus defeated Jack Dillon, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Jack Lester defeated Johnny Thompson, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus. "Knockout" Brown K. O., stopped, "Knockout" O'Donnell, one round, New York City.

March 26—Mike Gibbons defeated Jack Denning, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 28—Harry Lewis defeated Harry Mansfield, twenty rounds, R. D., Liverpool, Eng. Frank Moran defeated Tom Kennedy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 29—Frankie Burns K. O. Johnny Frayne, nine rounds, San Francisco, Cal. Jim Savage defeated Al. Kubiak, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 30—Tommy Sullivan defeated Dick Gilbert, ten rounds, R. D., Charleston, S. C. Frank Mantell defeated Jack Herrick, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

April 1—Joe Jeanette K. O. Griff Jones, four rounds, New York City. Joe Mandot defeated Owen Moran, ten rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn. Bobby Wilson K. O. Dick Hyland, two rounds, Utica, N. Y. Ray Bronson defeated Clarence English, fifteen rounds, R. D., St. Joseph, Mo.

April 3—Max Roberts defeated J. Marthuim, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France. Jimmy Clabby defeated K. Mehegan, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus. Georges Carpentier defeated George Gunther, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France.

April 4—Joe Jeanette K. O. "Black Bill" three rounds, Lewiston, Me.

April 6—"Porky" Flynn defeated Jim Barry, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

April 8—Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

April 12—"Packey" McFarland K. O. Willie Schaeffer, four rounds, Quincy, Ill. Mike Gibbons defeated Jeff Smith, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

April 13—Howard Morrow K. O. Bert Fagen, seven rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

April 15—"Knockout" Brown defeated "Young" Erne, ten rounds., P. V., New York City. Owen Moran defeated Freddie Duffy, twelve rounds, P. V., Providence, R. I.

April 18—Leach Cross defeated Tommy Murphy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

April 22—"Digger" Stanley defeated Charles Ledoux, twenty rounds, R. D., London, Eng.

April 23—Abe Attell K. O. Jimmy Carroll, seven rounds, Sacramento, Cal. Carl Morris defeated Morgan Williams, eight rounds, P. V., Oklahoma City.

April 26—"Packey" McFarland defeated Abe Attell, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

April 27—"Porky" Flynn defeated Jim Barry, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

April 29—Mike (Twin) Sullivan defeated Harry Wuest, ten rounds, P. V., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOXING—*Continued.*

April 30—Bob Moha defeated Bill McKinnon, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Dick Hyland defeated Matty Baldwin, ten rounds, R. D., Salt Lake City, Utah.
May 1—Jack Britton defeated "Pal" Moore, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
May 2—Bill Papke K. O. Bill Leitch, two rounds, New York City.
May 3—Luther McCarty K. O. Carl Morris, six rounds, Springfield, Mo. Frank Klaus vs. Jack Dillon, ten rounds, D., New York City.
May 8—Eddie McGoorty K. O. Jimmy Howard, seven rounds, Indianapolis, Ind.
May 10—Jack White defeated Frankie Conley, twelve rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
May 11—Ad. Wolgast vs. Willie Ritchie, four rounds, D., San Francisco, Cal.
May 14—Johnny Kilbane defeated Frankie Burns, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Mike Gibbons K. O. Paddy Lavin, eight rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.
May 21—Johnny Kilbane vs. Jimmy Walsh, twelve rounds, D., Boston, Mass. Charley White defeated Owen Moran, nine rounds, F., Syracuse, N. Y. Tony Ross defeated Frank Moran, ten rounds, R. D., Cleveland, Ohio. Ray Temple defeated Joe Mandot, eight rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn.
May 22—Georges Carpentier defeated Willie Lewis, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France. "Young" Jack O'Brien vs. "Knockout" Brown, six rounds, D., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23—Luther McCarty K. O. Jack Reed, three rounds, Joplin, Mo. Harry Brewer defeated Ray Bronson, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo.
May 27—Sam Langford K. O. "Porky" Flynn, fourteen rounds, Melbourne, Aus.
May 28—Eddie McGoorty defeated Bob Moha, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jack Dillon K. O. Hugo Kelly, three rounds, Indianapolis, Ind.
May 29—"Packey" McFarland defeated Ray Bronson, ten rounds, Indianapolis, Ind.
June 1—Ad. Wolgast defeated "Young" Jack O'Brien, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 3—Eddie Murphy K. O. Martin Canole, eight rounds, Providence, R. I. Leach Cross defeated "Knockout" Brown, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jem Driscoll K. O. Jean Poesy, twelve rounds, London, Eng.
June 5—Frank Mantell defeated Dan Sullivan, twenty rounds, R. D., Sacramento, Cal.
June 7—"Packey" McFarland K. O. Frank Brennen, four rounds, Muskegon, Mich.
June 8—Jack White defeated Harry Thomas, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
June 15—Joe Jeanette defeated "Black Bill," six rounds, stopped, New York City.
June 19—Luther McCarty defeated Tim Logan, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 21—Phil Brock K. O. Tommy Kilbane, six rounds, Cleveland, Ohio. Charley Miller defeated Al Kaufmann, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
June 24—Willie Ritchie defeated Joe Mandot, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La. Frank Klaus, defeated Georges Carpentier, nineteen rounds, F., Dieppe, France.
June 25—Mike Gibbons defeated Joe Stein, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
June 28—Al Palzer K. O. "Bombardier" Wells, three rounds, New York City.
June 29—Bill Papke defeated Marcel Moreau, fifteen rounds, stopped, Paris, France. Ray Bronson defeated Harry Brewer, ten rounds, P. V., Indianapolis, Ind.
July 1—Mike Gibbons K. O. Sid Burns, five rounds, New York City.
July 2—Johnny Coulon defeated Joe Wagner, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Battling Nelson defeated Andy Bezenoh, ten rounds, P. V., Winnipeg, Can.
July 3—"Packey" McFarland K. O. Ed. Randall, three rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 4—Jack Johnson defeated Jim Flynn, nine rounds, stopped, Las Vegas, N. M. Abe Attell defeated Eddie Marino, ten rounds, P. V., Tacoma, Wash. Frank Mantell vs. Johnny Thompson, twenty rounds, D., Sacramento, Cal. Joe Mandot defeated Ray Temple, eight rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn. Johnny Kilbane defeated Tommy Dixon, twelve rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio. Eddie McGoorty defeated "Chicago" Brown, ten rounds, P. V., Benton Harbor, Mich. Ad. Wolgast K. O. Joe Rivers, fourteen rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
July 8—Jim Smith defeated Fred Storbeck, six rounds, stopped, New York City.
July 16—Joe Jeanette K. O. Jeff Madden, three rounds; Mickey McDonough, one round, New Bedford, Mass.
July 17—"Bombardier" Wells K. O. Tom Kennedy, eight rounds, New York City.
July 20—Joe Jeanette defeated Jim Johnson, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
July 31—"Gunboat" Smith K. O. Andy Morris, two rounds, New York City.
August 3—Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus. Abe Attell vs. Tommy Murphy, twenty rounds, D., San Francisco, Cal.
August 6—"Porky" Flynn defeated Jim Barry, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass. Jim Stewart defeated Luther McCarty, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
August 8—Tommy Burns K. O. Joe Richards, six rounds, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
August 14—"Gunboat" Smith vs. "Porky" Flynn, ten rounds, D., New York City.
August 17—Harry Thomas defeated Frankie Conley, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
August 19—Jess Willard vs. Luther McCarty, ten rounds, draw, P. V., New York City. Jim Savage defeated Tom Kennedy, seven rounds, stopped, New York City. Joe Jeanette K. O. Jeff Madden, two rounds, New York City.
August 21—Leach Cross defeated Tommy O'Keefe, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
August 27—Jack Britton K. O. Eddie Murphy, eleven rounds, Boston, Mass.
August 28—"Young" Brown defeated Tommy Murphy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. George Kirkwood K. O. Tommy Houck, six rounds, New York City.
August 30—"Packey" McFarland defeated Joe Hirst, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Matty McCurt defeated Harry Forbes, ten rounds, P.V., Racine, Wis. Al Williams K.O. Ed. Kennedy, one round San Francisco, Cal. Joe Jeanette K. O. Griff Jones, two rounds, New York City.
September 2—Joe Mandot defeated Joe Rivers, twenty rounds, R. D., Vernon, Cal. Jim Flynn K. O. Charles Miller, fifteen rounds, San Francisco, Cal. Eddie McGoorty K. O. Dave Smith, two rounds, New York City. Battling Nelson vs. Steve Ketchel, fifteen rounds, P. V., St. Joseph, Mo. George ("Knockout") Brown K. O. "Kid" Skelly, one round, Terre Haute, Ind. Benny Chavez defeated Monte Attell, twelve rounds, F., Trinidad, Col. Jeff Clark defeated Joe Jeanette, six rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Ray Bronson vs. Rube Ferns, ten rounds, D., Indianapolis, Ind.
September 4—Johnny Kilbane defeated Johnny Dundee, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
September 7—Tommy O'Toole defeated Frankie Fleming, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
September 9—Frank Klaus defeated J. Moreau, four rounds, stopped, Vichy, France. Frankie Burns K. O. "One Round" Hogan, ten rounds, San Francisco, Cal. Joe Jeanette defeated Tony Ross, seven rounds, F., New York City. Tom McMahon vs. "Gunboat" Smith, ten rounds, P.V., New York City. George Kirkwood K. O. Frankie Fleming, two rounds, New York City. Hilliard Lang defeated Ray Bronson, ten rounds, Winnipeg, Man.
September 10—Jimmy Duffy defeated Leach Cross, four rounds, F., New York City.
September 11—Frank Picato vs. Frank Loughrey, twelve rounds, D., Boston, Mass.

BOXING—*Continued.*

September 13—Harry Thomas defeated Abe Attell, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Clarence Ferns vs. Art McGill, fifteen rounds, D., Tulsa, Okla.

September 14—Luther McCarty defeated Jimmy Barry, six rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mike Gibbons K. O. "Young" McCartney, 2 rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Jim Sanders defeated Jack Sullivan, eighteen rounds, stopped, Sydney, Australia.

September 16—Eddie McGoorty vs. Johnny Thompson, ten rounds, D., Cincinnati, Ohio. Hughie Mehegan defeated Matt Wells, fourteen rounds, F., London, England. Louis De Ponthieu defeated Tommy O'Keefe, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jack Britton defeated "Young" Saylor, six rounds, F., Boston, Mass.

September 19—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie O'Keefe, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

September 21—"Gunboat" Smith defeated Al Kubiak, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

September 23—Eddie McGoorty K. O. Jack Harrison, one round, New York City.

September 25—Johnny Dundee defeated George Kirkwood, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Bill Papke defeated Jack Denning, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

September 28—Eddie McGoorty defeated Barney Williams, six rounds, P.V., Philadelphia, Pa. Luther McCarty K. O. Jack McFarland, two rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 30—"Gunboat" Smith K. O. Jim Savage, three rounds, New York City.

October 1—Steve Ketchell defeated Tommy Kilbane, twelve rounds, R. D., Winnipeg, Ont.

October 2—"Knockout" Brown vs. Johnny Lore, ten rounds, D., New York City.

October 4—Marcel Thomas defeated "Dixie Kid" twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France.

October 7—Jack Lester defeated Jack Howard, thirteen rounds, stopped, Sydney, Aus. Eddie McGoorty defeated Jack Denning, five rounds, stopped, New York City.

October 8—Jimmy Clabby defeated "Knockout" Brennen, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

October 9—Leo Houck defeated Eddie McGoorty, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Grover Hayes defeated Jack Peade, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Aus.

October 10—Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey, eleven rounds, Perth, West. Aus.

October 11—Johnny Thompson defeated Art. Godfrey, eight rounds, Fond du Lac, Wis. "Packey" McFarland defeated Tommy Kilbane, seven rounds, R. D., Winnipeg, Man. "Pal" Moore vs. Johnny Dundee, ten rounds, D., P. V., New York City. Jack Britton defeated Leach Cross, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

October 12—Luther McCarty defeated Al Kaufmann, two rounds, stopped, San Francisco, Cal.

October 14—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie O'Keefe, twelve rounds, R. D., Cleveland, Ohio. Joe Mandot defeated Joe Sherman, eight rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn.

October 17—"Packey" McFarland defeated Kid Alberts, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

October 18—"Kid" Williams defeated Johnny Coulon, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

October 19—Hock Keyes K. O. Leon Bernstein, eight rounds, Sydney, Australia.

October 20—Tony Caponi defeated Ray Marshall, four rounds, stopped, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 21—"Digger" Stanley defeated Alec. Lafferty, twenty rounds, R. D., London, Eng.

October 23—Bill Papke defeated Georges Carpentier, seventeen rounds, stopped, Paris, France.

October 24—Jack Britton defeated Fred Duffy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

October 26—Ad. Wolgast vs. Fred Daniels, six rounds, Draw, P. V., Quincy, Ill.

October 30—Joe Jeanette defeated Jim Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Ray Bronson defeated Clarence English, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo. Frank Moran defeated Ray Horn, ten rounds, R. D., Oakland, Cal.

November 4—Joe Mandot defeated Ad. Wolgast, ten rounds, betting decision, New Orleans, La.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS.

United States Amateur Athletic Union bouts, held at Boston, April 9. Semi-final and final bouts: Semi-final bouts, 105-pound class—James Lynch, Cambridge, defeated Douglas Carnegie, New York, three rounds; Patsy Green, Cambridge, defeated Barney Snyder, Roxbury, three rounds. Final bout—James Lynch, Cambridge, defeated Patsy Green, Cambridge, three rounds Semi-final, 115-pound class—Johnny Reagan, East Boston, defeated Jack Noonan, Dorchester, three rounds. Final—Tommy Reagan, East Boston, defeated George Pritchard, Forest Hill, three rounds. Semi-final, third bout, 125-pound class—John Cooper, Chelsea, defeated R. E. Williams, Belmont, three rounds. Fourth bout—Edward Desmond, Boston, defeated J. W. McDonald, Quincy, three rounds. Final bout—John Cooper, Chelsea, defeated Edward Desmond, Boston, three rounds. Semi-final, 135-pound class—Mike Sullivan, East Boston, defeated Joe White, East Boston, three rounds. 135-pound class—Al. Wambgans, New Orleans, defeated Harry Rex, New York, three rounds. Final—Al. Wambgans, New Orleans, defeated Mike Sullivan, East Boston, three rounds. 145-pound class, final—Charles Askins, Boston, defeated W. P. Widdicombe, Fort McKinley, Me., three rounds. Semi-final, 158-pound class—P. A. Lavalle, Somerville, defeated J. D. Rose, Cambridge, three rounds; Arthur Sheridan, New York, defeated Dan McDonald, Nova Scotia; Charles Haskins, Boston, defeated George T. Gamble, St. John, N. B., two rounds (disqualified). Final—A. Sheridan, New York, defeated B. A. Lavalle, Somerville, three rounds. Final heavyweight class—John Silverio Beverly, Mass., defeated Thomas Kelly, Roxbury, Mass. Quit after one round.

English Amateur Champions for 1912, winners of final bouts of the thirty-second amateur boxing tournament held at London, March 27: Bantam, W. W. Allen (holder); feather, G. R. Baker; Light, R. Marriott; middle, E. V. Chandler; heavy, R. Smith.

Cornell University championships, held at Ithaca, N. Y., March 27. Final bouts. 115-pound class—C. L. Cook, '12, defeated P. M. Porter, '15, five rounds. 125-pound class—A. S. Kreider, '13, defeated A. J. Ashman, '13, four rounds. 135-pound class—E. A. Everitt, Jr., '14, defeated A. S. Kreider, '13, five rounds. 145-pound class—L. H. Delany, '12, defeated M. E. Brown, '12, four rounds. 158-pound class—L. H. Delany, '12, defeated Sidney Isaacs, '13, four rounds. 175-pound class—J. L. Collins, '12, defeated Chandler Montgomery, '12, four rounds. Heavyweight class—J. L. Collins, '12, defeated G. M. Williamson, '14.

New York State championships, held at New York City, May 1. The finals follow: 105-pound class—P. Kilne, Glencoe A. C., defeated J. Larsen, Irish-American A. C., in three rounds on points. 115-pound class—A. Alexander, unattached, knocked out J. Conifrey, Union Settlement A. C., in two rounds. 125-pound class—I. Zuckerman, Educational Alliance, knocked out W. Smith, Bronx Church House, in two rounds. 135-pound class—H. Braun, New Polo A. C., knocked out J. Gallagher, New West Side A. C., in three rounds. 145-pound class—Robert Knox, Knights of St. Anthony, outpointed John Fitzhenry, Avonia A. C., in three rounds. 158-pound class—J. Terrence, Trinity A. C., outpointed T. Xarhakis, Greek-American A. C., in three rounds. Heavyweight class—A. Reich, Irish-American A. C., knocked out W. Sorrenson, Trinity A. C., in two rounds.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championships, held March 21 and 23. Results in final bouts of each class: 105-pound class—Ernest Kothe, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated Matt Donovan, Paulist A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision. 115-pound class—A. Vitelle, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated J. Conifrey, Union Settlement A. C., in three rounds. Referee's decision after judges disagreed. 125-pound class—Herbert Atkins, unattached, defeated James Nugent, Paulist A. C., in three rounds, Judge's decision. 135-pound class—Harry O. Rex, Hollywood Inn, defeated Henry Braun, New Polo A.A., in three rounds. Judges' decision. 145-pound class—John

BOXING—*Continued.*

Fitzhenry, Avonia A. C., defeated Charles T. Henry, Trinity A.C., in one round. Bout stopped by referee. 158-pound class—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity A. C., defeated William Barrett, Harlem Y. M. C. A., in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee. Heavyweight class—W. Spengler, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Arthur Sheridan, Trinity A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

Central Association, A. A. U. Championships, held at Cleveland, Ohio, April 11 and 13. Results in final bouts of each class: 105-pound class—Henry Goodale defeated Buddy Ayers, runner-up, in three rounds. 125-pound class—George Ficks defeated Al Sani in three rounds. 135-pound class—Bruno Lang defeated William Friedlander in four rounds. 145-pound class—Jack Hetzner defeated Barney Smith in three rounds. Heavyweights—Sam Cook defeated Paul Kruss in three rounds.

Wrestling.

PROFESSIONALS.

January 2, at Chicago, Ill.—Yusseff Mahmout defeated Samson in two straight falls. Time—14m. 47s. and 7m. 20s.

January 4, at Battle Creek, Mich.—John Billiter defeated Henry Wirth, Chicago. Wirth was disqualified for using the strangle hold.

January 4, at Baltimore, Md.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated P. Samson in two straight falls. Time—10s. and 23m. Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, defeated "Shad" Link, of Baltimore, in straight falls. Time—23m. and 13m.

January 5, at Boston, Mass.—G. Ralcevich defeated I. Romanoff in two straight falls. Time—18m. and 8m.

January 16, at Minneapolis, Minn.—S. Zbyszko defeated Henry Ordemann in two straight falls. Time—25m. 25s. and 48s.

January 22, at Boston, Mass.—S. Zbyszko defeated Karla, the Hindoo, in two straight falls. Time—19m. 58s. and 20m. 30s.

January 22, at Omaha, Neb.—Jesse Westergaard defeated Henry Ordemann in two straight falls.

January 22, at Chicago, Ill.—Yusseff Mahmout won a handicap match, in which he agreed to pin Frank Erler and Frank Dalkus in 30m. Time—15m. 54s. and 9m. 55s., respectively.

January 31, at Baltimore, Md.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated Hjalmar Lundin in two straight falls. Time—29m. and 19m.

February 5, at Boston, Mass.—Yusseff Mahmout defeated "Cyclone" Burns in two straight falls. Time—41m. 19s. and 14m. 10s. Dr. Roller, Seattle, defeated Nogert, the Boer, in two straight falls. Time—3m. 5s. and 26m. 35s.

February 8, at Knoxville, Tenn.—S. Zbyszko defeated Dr. Roller, Seattle, in straight falls. Time—1h. 20s. and 7m.

February 9, at Utica, N. Y.—Giovanni Ralcevich defeated Oslef Grodofski in two straight falls. Time—11m. and 6m.

February 12, at New York City—S. Zbyszko defeated Giovanni Ralcevich in one fall. Time—54m. 52s. Ralcevich quit, owing to an injury to his knee.

February 14, at Baltimore, Md.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated I. Romanoff in two straight falls. Time—25m. 21s. and 23m. 35s. S. Zbyszko defeated Schmidt in two straight falls. Time—25m. and 11m. Dr. Roller defeated Hjalmar Lundin in one fall. Time—15m. Lundin quit, claiming injury to his knee.

February 15, at Washington, D. C.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated John Perelli in straight falls. Time—22m. and 14m.

February 17, at Omaha, Neb.—Yusseff Mahmout defeated Jess Westergaard in straight falls. Time—36m. and 15m.

February 19, at Boston, Mass.—S. Zbyszko defeated Henry Ordemann in two straight falls. Time—46m. 10s. and 16m. 45s. Dr. Roller defeated Karla, the Hindoo, in straight falls. Time—30m. 26s. and 10m. 40s.

February 20, at Washington, D. C.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated "Yankee" Rogers, of Buffalo, in two straight falls. Time—25m. 10s. and 10m. 35s. Dr. Roller defeated "Shad" Link, of Baltimore, in two straight falls.

February 22, at Battle Creek, Mich.—Chris Jordan defeated Otto Suter, of Cleveland, in one fall. Time—25m. Suter's knee was dislocated.

February 22, at St. Paul, Minn.—Walter Miller defeated Charles Gustafson, of Winnipeg, in straight falls. Time—24m. 10s. and 14m. 4s.

March 1, at Chicago, Ill.—Yusseff Mahmout defeated Jess Pedersen in straight falls. Time—23m. 45s. and 8m. 10s.

March 1, at Baltimore, Md.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) lost handicap match to "Cyclone" Burns, whom he failed to throw in 30m.

March 2, at Chicago, Ill.—Yusseff Mahmout defeated Joe Geshtowt, winning in 7m. 50s. and 5m. 14s.

March 3, at St. Louis, Mo.—John Billiter, of Toledo, defeated Max Luttberg, of Cincinnati, in two straight falls. Time—51m. and 7m.

March 9, at Chicago, Ill.—Frank Gotch defeated Ivan Romanoff in two straight falls. Time—10m. 28s. and 10m. 20s.

March 11, at Boston, Mass.—"Cyclone" Burns defeated Jack McPhee in straight falls. Time—20m. 45s. and 19m. 14s. Dr. Roller defeated Roos in straight falls. Time—10s. and 3m. 55s. Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated Van Thrajen in 18m. 25s.

March 13, at Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry Ordemann won a handicap match from Frank Gotch, who agreed to throw Ordemann in 20m. but failed to get a fall.

March 15, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Roller and Karla, the Hindoo, tied. Neither man gained a fall in 30m., the bout limit.

March 17, at San Francisco, Cal.—S. Zbyszko failed to throw William Demetral twice in 1h. 15m. Secured one fall in 50m. 12s.

March 18, at Minneapolis, Minn.—S. Zbyszko defeated "Yankee" Rogers in two straight falls. Time—15m. and 4m.

March 18, at Knoxville, Tenn.—Jess Westergaard was awarded decision in a catch-as-catch-can match, with Dr. Roller (the latter being unable to continue the bout due to injury), of 40m.

March 22, at Cleveland, Ohio—Joe Smejkel defeated Gustafson, of Norway, and Emil Lellon, of Belgium, winning two falls from each. Total time—29m. 30s.

March 25, at Boston, Mass.—Dr. Roller defeated Samson in one fall. Time—30m. 34s. Samson dislocated his shoulder and could not continue.

March 27, at Washington, D. C.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated John Perelli in two straight falls. Time—22m. and 10m.

March 30, at Portland, Ore.—Fred Beell defeated John Berg in 1h. 10m. without a fall. Berg was injured; bout was stopped by police.

April 4, at St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. Roller defeated Theodore Peters in two straight falls. Time—1h. 15m. and 17m.

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

April 9, at Kansas City, Mo.—S. Zbyszko defeated Ernest Koch in straight falls. Time—37m. 36s. and 12m. 50s.

April 17, at Boston, Mass.—Dr. Roller defeated Pat O'Neil in two straight falls. No time taken.

April 18, at Baltimore, Md.—Americus (Gus Schoenlein) defeated Dr. Roller in two straight falls. Time—40m. and 15m.

April 18, at Detroit, Mich.—S. Zbyszko defeated I. Romanoff in two straight falls. Time—31m. 7s. and 7m. 4s.

May 4, at Montreal, Que.—Dr. Roller defeated R. Cazeaux in two straight falls. Time—33m. and 22m.

June 1, at Dallas, Tex.—Yusseff Houssano defeated Dr. Roller in two straight falls. Time—1h. 7m. and 16m.

June 2, at Hancock, Mich.—Alex. Jarvinen, of Helsingfors, Finland, defeated Leo Pardello, in two straight falls. Time—20m. and 8m.

June 14, at Baltimore, Md.—Frank Gotch defeated Americus (Gus Schoenlein) in two straight falls. Time—1h. 2m. 10s. and 34s.

July 4, at Chicago, Ill.—Frank Gotch defeated Joe Smejkel in two straight falls. Time—7m. 20s. and 4m. 55s.

July 5, at Cleveland, Ohio—Henry Gehring defeated Robert Berry in straight falls. No time taken.

August 22d, at Kansas City, Mo.—Frank Gotch defeated Jess Westergaard in two straight falls. Time—21m. 26s. and 9m. 20s.

September 18th, at Montreal—Young Paradis defeated Eugene Tremblay, two out of three falls at catch weights. Time—32 m. 4s.; 7m. 16s. and 4m. 27s. Constant Le Marin defeated Emile Maupas in two straight falls, same date and place.

November 1st, at Providence, R. I.—Cyclone Burns defeated Swede Marlow in two straight falls. Time—24m. 5s. and 12m. 31s.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union National Championships held at Newark, N. J., April 13. Results: 105-pound class—G. Taylor, National Turn Verein, threw C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., New York, with body hold. Time—3m. 55s. 115-pound class—W. Strobach, unattached, given decision over S. Litowitz, Educational Alliance, New York. Time—18m. 125-pound class—Gus Bauer, National Turn Verein, Newark, threw V. V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, New York, with three-quarter Nelson. Time—7m. 45s. 135-pound class—Eli Hallkman, Educational Alliance, threw A. C. Anderson, Norwegian Turn Society, with body hold. Time—5m. 30s. Heavyweight class—Eliel Kaino, Finnish-American A. C., New York, threw E. W. Payne, Franklin A. C., New York, with a cross-bar hold. Time—2m. 158-pound class—J. W. Smith, New York A. C., given referee's decision over John Krug, National Turn Verein. Time—12m. 145-pound class—Gus Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., received referee's decision over Paavo Jaatenen. Time—15m.

Metropolitan Association Championships, held at New York City, March 29. Results: 115-pound class—L. Ruggiero, Grace A. C., defeated L. Efilkidis, Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., with a catch hold. Time—1m. 16s. 105-pound class—G. Taylor, National Turn Verein, defeated C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., with a half-Nelson hold. Time—3m. 5s. 125-pound class—G. Bauer, National Turn Verein, defeated W. Strobach, unattached, with a three-quarter Nelson. Time—6m. 32s. 135-pound class—A. C. Anderson, Norwegian Turn Society, defeated S. Fleisher, Educational Alliance, with rolling fall. Time—1m. 5s. 145-pound class—G. Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated J. Shogland, Norwegian-American A. C., with a half-Nelson and crotch hold. Time—4m. 50s. 158-pound class—J. Krug, National Turn Verein, defeated W. Smith, New York A. C. Referee's disqualification. Time—6m. Heavyweight class—E. Kaino, Finnish-American A. C., defeated E. W. Payne, Franklin A. C., with head lock. Time—14m. 40s.

Pacific Association Championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., March 23. Results: Featherweight—Carl Davis, O. C. defeated C. Grutter, Y. M. C. A. Time—24s. Special weight—R. Lee, U. C., defeated Juvenall, Y. M. C. A. Time—3m. 28s. Lightweight—E. Heino defeated J. Buckley. Time—6m. 38s. Welterweight—E. Rogers defeated E. Baraty. Time—5m. 42s. Middleweight—C. Ricks defeated D. Zeh. Time—3m. 32s. Light heavyweight—C. Theophelos defeated I. Dern. Time—4m. 20s. Heavyweight—R. Thompson defeated O. Walfisch. Time—2m. 8s.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

DUAL MEETS.

February 3, at Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh defeated Pennsylvania 4 bouts to 1.

February 9, at New York City—Pennsylvania defeated Columbia 4 to 3.

February 10, at Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Princeton 4 to 3.

February 13, at Princeton, N. J.—Princeton defeated Lehigh 4 to 3.

February 16, at Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Penn State 5 to 2. At Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania and Princeton tied, 3½ each.

February 17, at Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Lehigh 6 to 1.

February 19, at New Haven, Ct.—Yale defeated Harvard 7 to 0.

February 23 at Philadelphia, Pa.—Cornell defeated Pennsylvania 5 to 2.

February 24, at State College, Pa.—Penn State College defeated Yale 6 to 1. At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton defeated Columbia 3½ to 2½. At Annapolis, Md.—Cornell defeated Naval Academy 4 to 3.

March 2, at Princeton, N. J.—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania 4 to 3. At Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Columbia 6 to 1. At State College, Pa.—State College defeated Lehigh 5½ to 1½. At Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Yale 6 to 1.

March 8, at New York City—Yale and Columbia tied, 3½ each. At Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Lehigh 5 to 2.

March 12, at Philadelphia, Pa.—Penn State College defeated Pennsylvania 5 to 2.

March 15, at New Haven, Ct.—Yale defeated Princeton 4 to 1; two draws.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Intercollegiate Championships held at Columbia University, New York City, March 23. Score by points: Cornell, 27; Princeton, 16; Pennsylvania, 13 and Columbia, 9. Results by bouts: 112-pound class—T. I. S. Boak, Cornell, beat N. D. Hyman, Columbia, with a scissors and bar-Nelson hold. Time—12m. 45s. A. K. Retcher, Pennsylvania, won third place. 125-pound class—J. D. Matchat, Cornell, beat E. L. Gardner, Columbia, on points. Time—17m. F. F. Dickinson, Pennsylvania, won third place. 135-pound class—H. H. Ormond, Princeton, beat A. W. Caruthers, Columbia, bar and head lock. Time—24m. 54s. F. R. Lewis, Cornell, third. 145-pound class—J. H. Frantz, Princeton, beat S. Mellon, Pennsylvania, with a chancery hold. Time—3m. 28s. A. Coors, Cornell, third. 158-pound class—R. D. Shaw, Cornell, beat A. T. Ormond, Princeton, on points. Time—17m. T. E. Bisbee, Pennsylvania, third. 175-pound class—S. Bame, Cornell, beat R. Young, Pennsylvania, with a bar hold. Time—6m. 56s. W. J. Logan, Jr., Princeton, third. Heavyweight class—J. L. Collins, Cornell, beat J. M. Holsworth, Columbia, on points. Time—15m. A. Hogg, Pennsylvania, third.

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

Results since formation of Intercollegiate Wrestling Association in 1905: April 7, 1905, at University of Pennsylvania. Score: (First place in each class counting one point.) Yale, 5; Columbia, 1½; Princeton, ½; University of Pennsylvania, 0. April 7, 1906, at Columbia. Score: (First place in each class counting two points; second place one point.) Yale, 7; Columbia, 5; University of Pennsylvania, 5; Princeton, 4. March 21, 1907, at Princeton. Score: (First place in each class counting three points; second place one point.) Yale, 11; Columbia, 7; Princeton, 7; University of Pennsylvania, 3. March 20, 1908, at University of Pennsylvania. Score: (Same as in 1907.) Yale, 12; University of Pennsylvania, 8; Cornell, 4; Princeton, 4; Columbia, 0. March 19, 1909, at Yale. Score: (Same as in 1907.) Yale, 13; Princeton, 8; Cornell, 6; University of Pennsylvania, 1; Columbia, 0. March 19, 1910, at University of Pennsylvania—Score: (Same as in 1907.) Cornell, 11; Princeton, 7; Columbia, 5; University of Pennsylvania, 5. March 25, 1911, at Princeton. Score: (First place in each class counting 4 points, second place 2 points and third place 1 point.) Princeton, 15; Columbia, 11; University of Pennsylvania, 11; Cornell, 7. March 22, 1912, at Columbia. Score: (Method of scoring the same as in 1911, with an additional point to be added for each fall secured.) Cornell, 27; Princeton, 16; University of Pennsylvania, 13; Columbia, 9.

Golf.

UNITED STATES Open, played at Buffalo, N. Y., August 1-2, was won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara 296, second, and Alex Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. Previous winners: 1911, at Wheaton, Ill. After a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the play-off, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, H. H. Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur Championship, played at Wheaton, Ill.—J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. Previous winners: 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. Other winners: 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Woman's Amateur Championship, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., October 1-5. Final round—Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow 3 up and 2 to play. Previous winners: 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907 at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion, C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Women's Eastern Golf Championship—Mrs. R. H. Barlow won with a score of 261 for 54 holes. Women's Championship of Boston—Mrs. G. W. Roope defeated Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Jr., 2 up. Metropolitan Women's Championship, played at Englewood, N. J., May 24—Mrs. Victor M. Earle defeated Miss Marion Hollins, 6 up and 4 to play. Metropolitan Amateur Championship, played at Baltusrol, May 25—J. D. Travers defeated O. Kirkby, 9 up and 8 to play. Metropolitan Open Championship—McNamara won with 293. G. Nicholls second, 297. Metropolitan Junior Championship—Won by S. Connelly with a score of 74. P. Carter second, with 76. Vermont Championship—F. A. Martin defeated H. K. Kerr, 6—5. Connecticut Championship—C. G. Waldo, Jr., defeated F. R. Cooley, 7 up and 6 to play. Hudson River Championship—Gilman P. Tiffany defeated H. B. Wood, 3 up and 2 to play. Massachusetts Amateur Championship—Heinrich Schmidt defeated Francis Ouimet, 2 up. Massachusetts Open Championship—A. Ross won with 295; A. Campbell 301, second. North and South Amateur Championship, played at Pinehurst, N. C.—Walter J. Travis defeated H. J. Topping 6 up and 5 to play. Women—Mrs. J. R. Price defeated Miss K. Van Ostrand, 4 up and 3 to play. Professional—T. L. McNamara defeated Charles Evans Jr., 144 to 148. New Jersey Championship—O. Kirkby defeated J. D. Travers, 1 up. Rhode Island Championship—H. Kenworthy defeated D. Fairchild 4 up and 2 to play. Western New York State Championship—W. J. Travis defeated H. Lee, 4 up and 3 to play. Central New York Championship—J. G. McDowell defeated W. H. Neville, 5 up and 3 to play. Philadelphia Open Championship—G. Nicholls defeated J. J. McDermott, 71 to 75 strokes. Philadelphia Amateur Championship—H. B. McFarland defeated G. A. Crump, 7 up and 5 to play. Women's Championship—Mrs. R. H. Barlow defeated Mrs. C. Fox, 2 up and 1 to play. Western Pennsylvania Championship—E. M. Byers defeated W. C. Fownes, 2 up, 36 holes. Open Championship—D. Robertson, 154 strokes.

Western Amateur Championships, played at Denver, Col.—Charles Evans defeated W. K. Wood, 1 up. Women, played at Hinsdale, Ill.—Miss Caroline Painter defeated Miss Ruth Chisholm, 1 up. Open, played at Flossmoor, Ill.—MacDonald Smith won with a score of 299 for 72 holes. Iowa Championship—William Sheehan defeated J. W. Hubbell, 3 up and 2 to play. Wisconsin Championship—Ned Allis defeated Gordon Yule, 9 up and 8 to play. Wisconsin Professional Championship—D. Wilson, 78 strokes. Women's Championship—Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb defeated Mrs. H. Landauer, 4 up and 3 to play. Trans-Mississippi Championship—Harry Legg defeated W. D. Middleton, 6 up and 5 to play. Nebraska Championship—S. Reynolds defeated J. W. Redick, 8 up and 7 to play. California Championship, Women's—Miss E. Cheseborough defeated Mrs. L. M. Kennett, 4 up and 3 to play. Championship Pacific Northwest—R. M. Hincks defeated J. S. Arbuckle, 2 up. Championship of Northern California—C. D. Whyte defeated D. P. Fredericks, 3 up and 2 to play. Women's Championship—Mrs. H. H. Sherwood defeated Miss A. Warner, 1 up in 20 holes. Oregon Championship—R. McCall defeated J. J. Morrow, 1 up in 36 holes. Women's—Mrs. W. G. Skinner defeated Mrs. E. T. Freeman, 2 up and 1 to play. Chicago Men's Championship—R. S. Scott defeated G. R. West, 1 up in 36 holes. Chicago Women's Championship Miss C. Painter defeated Miss R. Leyman, 5 up and 4 to play. Kansas Championship—P. K. Talbot defeated P. Hyde, 4 up and 3 to play. Kansas Professional—Won by J. Burke. Michigan Championship—J. D. Standish Jr., defeated H. B. Lee, 3 up and 2 to play. Central Illinois Championship—N. Dixon defeated W. H. Sinnock, 4 up and 3 to play. Indiana Championship—W. H. Diddel defeated R. Resener, 4 up and 3 to play. Minnesota—H. G. Legg defeated L. N. Johnson, 4 up and 3 to play.

Southern Amateur Championship, played at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8.—W. P. Stewart defeated Nelson Whitney, 1 up. Women's Championship, played at Nashville, Tenn.—Mrs. Frank

GOLF—*Continued.*

Jones defeated Mrs. George Harrington, 4 up and 3 to play. Florida Amateur Championship—R. H. McElwee defeated H. J. Topping, 7 up and 6 to play. Open—Won by Gilbert Nicholls, 133; T. McNamara and T. McLeod tied for second with 136. Women—Mrs. E. H. Fitler defeated Miss L. S. Hyde, 3 up and 1 to play. South Florida Championship—W. J. Travis defeated James R. Hyde, 7 up and 6 to play. North and South Carolina Championship—R. H. Gwaltney defeated H. C. Bridges, 2 up. Texas Championship—George Rotan defeated G. N. Aldredge, 7 up and 5 to play.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Olympic Team Cup Match, played at Wheaton, Ill., August 31—Won by the Western Golf Association with a score of 629 for 36 holes. The United States Golf Association finished second with 326. The Griscom Cup Match, played at Philadelphia, June 7-9.—Philadelphia Women's Golf team defeated New York team 14 matches to 7 and won the cup by defeating Boston team 13 matches to 8. The Metropolitan Golf team of New York defeated New Jersey State team at Baltusrol, N. J., May 18, 8 up and 7 to play. Massachusetts State team defeated Connecticut State team 8 matches to 2. Massachusetts State team defeated Rhode Island 11 matches to 4. Tri-City Match—Cincinnati 33, Louisville 31, Lexington 5. Lesley Cup Matches, played at Noble, Pa., September 27-28—Pennsylvania defeated Massachusetts, 9 matches to 5; Pennsylvania won trophy, defeating New York 11 matches to 4.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

English Open Championship, played at Muirfield, June 25—Won by Edward Ray, 295 for 72 holes; second, Harry Vardon, 299; third, James Braid, 303. Amateur Championship, played at Westward H. O. course, June 7—Won by John Ball, defeating Abe Mitchell, 1 up for 38 holes. British Ladies' Championship, played at Ayrshire—Won by Miss Gladys Ravenscroft from Miss Temple, 3 up, 2 to play. German Open Championship, played at Baden-Baden, August 21—Won by J. H. Taylor, 28 to Edward Ray's 34, in 9-hole play-off after tie at 279 for 72 holes. W. H. Horne was third with 281. French Open Championship, played at Versailles, July 2—Won by Jean Gassiat, with 289 for 72 holes; second, Harry Vardon, 290; third, Tellier, 291. Canadian Amateur Championship, played at Montreal September 13—Won by George S. Lyons from A. Hutchison, 6 up 5 to play. Canadian Women's Championship, played at Toronto, Ont., October 11—Won by Miss D. Campbell from Mrs. H. Blight, 6 up and 4 to play. Australian Amateur Championship, played at Sydney, September 18—Won by H. D. Morrison from Captain Burnham, 3 up and 1 to play. Irish Open Championship, September 13—Won by G. Lockhart from P. G. Jenkins, 11 up and 9 to play.

COLLEGE GOLF.

Intercollegiate Championship, played at Ekwanok Course, Manchester, Vt. F. C. Davidson, Harvard, defeated J. M. Stearns, Princeton, 1 up 37 holes. Team Championship—Yale defeated Harvard in the final, 6 matches to 3. Dual Meetings—Yale defeated Princeton, 4 up and 2 to play. Princeton defeated Cornell, 4 up and 1 to play. Oxford and Cambridge tied with a score of 4 and 4. Williams defeated Nassau Country Club team 12 matches to 2. Princeton defeated the Baltusrol team 5 matches to 4. Harvard defeated Wollaston G. C. 5 to 0. Harvard Individual Championship—E. P. Allis defeated W. F. Sargent, 2 up. Western Intercollegiate—Idlewild Club, Chicago, Ill.—R. Ridgely defeated T. McDonald, 6 up 5 to play.

Rifle Shooting.

No national matches were held in United States during 1912, but the National Rifle Association held its annual matches at the Sea Girt Range, New Jersey, during August. The results of the matches are as follows: The President's Match, carrying with it the individual military championship of the United States—Won by Corp. Cedric B. Long, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; score, 235. The Wimbleton Cup Match (1,000 yards, 20 shots)—Won by A. L. Briggs, U. S. A.; score, 497. The Leech Cup Match (7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards)—Won by Sergt. F. H. Keene, M. V. M.; score, 104; Life Members' Match (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards)—Won by Capt. S. W. Wise, M. V. M.; score, 66. The Annual Members' Match (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards)—Won by Sergt. P. S. Schofield, M. V. M.; score, 66. Marine Corps Match (15 shots at 600 and 1,000 yards)—Won by Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194. Regimental Team Match, United States Championship—Won by First Infantry, D. C. N. G.; score, 754. Company Team Match, United States Championship—Won by Company K, First Infantry, D. C. N. G.; score, 354. Revolver Team Match, United States Championship—Won by First Squadron, N. G. N. Y.; score, 1,031. Enlisted Men's Team Match—Won by Massachusetts; score, 549. The Evans Skirmish Match—Won by United States Marine Corps.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Three different rifle teams were sent abroad during 1912 to compete in international matches. One team went to the Olympic Games at Stockholm and carried off the honors in the International Team Match with the military rifle. Another team went to the Argentine Republic and captured the International Team Match of the newly organized Pan-American Shooting Union; and Capt. Stuart W. Wise of Massachusetts won the Individual Championship of the Union. The American team was also successful in the competition held in Ottawa, Canada, for the Palma Trophy, defeating the Canadian team by 8 points. Results:

International competition at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, May 24. Score, United States, 4,729; Argentina, 4,598. Five marksmen representing each nation participated in the international match, which was fired at a range of 350 metres (about 385 yards). Each man fired 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling and 40 prone), and the highest possible score was 6,000 points.

Palma Trophy Shoot at Ottawa, Ont., September 14. United States, challenger, defeated Canada, holder, 1,720 to 1,712, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yard ranges. The American team was composed of: Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts; Capt. E. W. Eddy, Ohio; Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania; Lieut. Ralph Alderman, District of Columbia; Major W. B. Martin, New Jersey; George W. Chesley, Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. William A. Tewes, New Jersey; Sergt. J. M. Kneubel, New York; Sergt. H. F. Teat, Alabama; Capt. G. C. Duff, Texas; J. W. Hessian, Connecticut, and J. H. Keough, Massachusetts.

For Olympic shooting see Olympic Games.

Championship of North China was won at Tien-Tsin on April 8 by Private Hendrickson, of American Legation Guard of Pekin, with 96 ex 100. He scored 31 at 200 yards; 34 at 500 yards; 31 at 800 yards.

Interclub Shooting—The Civilian Rifle Club Championship of the United States (galley ranges) was won by the Park Club of Bridgeport, Ct.; scores, Park Club, 996; New Haven, 995; St. Paul, 994.

Intercollegiate Shooting—The Intercollegiate Indoor Shooting Championship for 1912 was won by the Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Club of Massachusetts. The outdoor championship was won by Harvard University.

Interscholastic Shooting—The Interscholastic Championship of the United States (Astor Cup Match) was won by the Iowa City High School Rifle Team of Iowa City, Iowa. Scores, Iowa City H. S., 972; Deering H. S., Portland, Me., 958.

Trap Shooting.

THE Interstate Association's Seventh Southern Handicap Tournament, Columbus, Ga., May 14, 15 and 16, 1912. Southern Handicap—Won by Vassa Cate, Brunswick, Ga; score, 93 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Thirteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, Springfield, Ills., June 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1912. Grand American Handicap—Won by W. E. Phillips, Chicago, Ills.; score, 96 ex 100. Amateur Championship—Won by E. W. Varner, Adams, Neb.; score, 192 ex 200. Professional Championship—Won by W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; score, 198 ex 200. Preliminary Handicap—Won by W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa; score, 94 ex 100. Consolation Handicap—Won by D. J. R. Leib, Springfield, Ill.; score, 94 ex 100. Amateur Double Target Championship—Won by Mark Arle, Thomasboro, Ill.; score, 88 ex 100. Professional Double Target Championship—Won by Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; score, 84 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap Tournament, Bradford, Pa., July 9, 10 and 11, 1912. Eastern Handicap—Won by C. D. Henline, Bradford, Pa.; score, 96 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap Tournament, Kansas City, Mo., August 14, 15 and 16, 1912. Western Handicap—Won by Frank Campbell, Waukee, Iowa; score, 94 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Seventh Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, Portland, Ore., August 27, 28 and 29, 1912. Pacific Coast Handicap—Won by Dr. M. M. Bull, Eugene, Ore.; score, 93 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Third Post-season Tournament, Rosedale, Ky., October 15-18. High Amateur Average—Won by A. Heil, Allentown, Pa.; singles, 763 ex 800; doubles, 170 ex 200. Total, 933 ex 1,000. High Professional Average—Won by W. Henderson, 943 ex 1,000. Professional Championship for Year—Won by W. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; score, 1,952 ex 2,000.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

West Virginia—Amateur—Won by G. E. Painter, 291 ex 300; Professional—Won by Charles Young, 288 ex 300. Texas—Won by J. D. Allen, 25 ex 25 in shoot-off of tie. New Jersey—Won by B. M. Shanley, Jr., 23 ex 25 in shoot off of tie. Maine—Won by R. L. Spotts, 89 ex 100. Pennsylvania—Won by H. W. Kahler, 145 ex 150. New York—Amateur—Won by F. Wright, 25 ex 25 in shoot-off of tie; Professional—J. M. Hawkins, 475 ex 500. Delaware—Open—Won by A. B. Richardson, 96 ex 100; Amateur—Won by A. B. Richardson, 285 ex 300. Alabama—Won by W. T. Leslie, 99 ex 100. Virginia—Won by Dr. W. Richards, 95 ex 100. Massachusetts—Won by S. W. Pitman, 97 ex 100. North Carolina—Won by J. E. Taylor, 93 ex 100. Arkansas—Won by J. P. Wright, 47 ex 50. Ohio—Won by Dr. W. F. King, 50 ex 50. Kansas—Won by H. Whitney, 47 ex 50. Mississippi—Won by V. W. Johnson, 95 ex 100. Maryland—Won by J. W. Ewing, amateur, 48 ex 50.

OTHER IMPORTANT SHOOTS.

National Amateur Championship, held at Travers Island, N. Y., April 5. Won by B. M. Higginson; score, 185 ex 200. World's Championship Match, held at Wilmington, Del., May 4—Won by George L. Lyon, defender, defeating L. S. German; score, 174 to 170 ex 200. World's Championship Team Match, held at Chicago, April 26—J. R. Graham and R. W. Clancy, defenders, defeated W. A. Davis and A. F. MacLachlan, 161 to 134 ex 200. Intercity Match—Philadelphia defeated New York, 473 to 471 ex 500. New York A. C. Championship—Won by T. F. McMahon, 186 ex 200. Interstate Match—New England defeated Delaware, 935 to 901 ex 1,000. Westy Hogan's Shoot—Singles Championship—Won by C. H. Newcomb, 19 ex 20 in shoot off of tie. Doubles—A. Heil, 91 ex 100. Team Shoot—Pennsylvania, 485 ex 500. Professional—L. S. German, 437 ex 450. Grand Prix du Casino, Monte Carlo, March 2—Won by M. des Chaux, 19 ex 19, live birds.

Canada Amateur Championship—Won by S. G. Vance, 49 ex 50. World's Championship, Single Match—J. S. Day defeated H. D. Freeman, 188 to 183 ex 200.

Checkers.

THE second annual American tournament of the American Checker Association was held at Cedar Point, Ohio, August 5-14. There were forty entrants and cash prizes aggregating $1,000. In ten cash prizes. A preliminary or qualifying tourney, lasting three days, eliminated the eight weakest players. This left sixteen in a major tourney and sixteen in a minor tourney. The final standing, showing position and prize money won, follows:

Major Tourney—First, Hugh Henderson, Braddock, Pa., champion and $300; second, H. B. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y., $150; third, Alfred Jordan, Toledo, Ohio, $125; fourth, Harry Lieberman, Kansas City, Mo., $100.

Minor Tourney—First, Newell W. Banks, Detroit, Mich., $80; second, John F. Horr, Buffalo, N. Y., $70; third, Louis Ginsberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., $60; fourth, Willis G. Hill, Nashua, N. H., $50; fifth, S. S. Bell, Toledo, Ohio, $40; sixth, E. C. Waterhouse, Boston, Mass., $25.

The American Turf.

RUNNING races in the United States were confined to the South and Southwest during 1912. There was no revival of the sport in New York State, and all meets held in the East and Middle West were either amateur or with wagering barred.

For results of famous handicaps of previous years, such as Suburban, Futurity and Brooklyn, see 1912 ALMANAC.

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS—(ENGLISH TURF).

(Distance, about 1½ miles, run since 1788.)

YEAR.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Second.
1904..	Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant	St. Frusquin	2.45 4-5	John O'Gaunt.
1905..	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	Satire	2.39 3-5	Jardy.
1906..	Maj. Loeder's Spearmint	Carbine	2.36 4-5	Picton.
1907..	Richard Croker's Orby	Orme	2.44	Slieve Gallion.
1908 .	E. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	Chaleureux	2.39 4-5	Primer.
1909 .	King Edward's Minoru	Cyllene	2 42 2-5	Louviers.
1910..	Mr. Fairie's Lemberg*	Cyllene	2.35 1-5	Greenback.
1911	J. B. Joel's Sunstar	Sunbridge	2.36 4-5	Stedfast.
1912..	W. Raphael's Pagalie	Cyllene	2.38 4-5	Jaegar.

Fourteenth Annual Canadian Derby, run at Port Erie, Canada, June 29, won by T. C. McDowell's The Manager; second, Buckhorn; third, Froglegs.

RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES ON THE RUNNING TURF.

Distance.	Name, Age, and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21¼
⅜ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs.	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33⅖
3⅛ furlongs	Colisse, 2, 123 lbs.	Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 17, 1911	0.39 2-5
½ mile	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4⅛ furlongs	Preceptor, 2, 112 lbs. Joe Morris, 2, 103 lbs.	Belmont Park (st.c.) Louisville(C.Downs).	May 19, 1908 May 8, 1909	0.51 0.52 4-5
⅝ mile	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56¾
5⅛ furlongs	Plater, 2, 107 lbs. Fern L., 3, 92 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.). Seattle, Wash'n.	Oct. 21, 1902 Aug. 8, 1908	1.02⅕ 1.05
*Futurity c.	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs.	Sheeps'd B. (C.I.J.C.)	June 22, 1891	1.08
6 furlongs	Artful, 2, 130 lbs. Prince Ahmed, 5, 117 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.) Empire City, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904 July 29, 1909	1.08 1.11
6⅛ furlongs	Priscillian, 5, 113 lbs. Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs. Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs.	Hamilton, Ont Belm't P., L. I. (st. c.) Belmont Park, L. I.	June 19, 1911 Oct. 19, 1906 Oct. 14, 1907	1.11 1.16 3-5 1.17 2-5
7 furlongs	Roseben, 5, 126 lbs. Colin, 2, 122 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I. Belm't P., L. I. (st. c.)	Oct. 16, 1906 Oct. 16, 1907	1.22 1.23
7½ furlongs	Restigouche, 3, 107 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Salvator, 4, 110 lbs.† Kildeer, 4, 91 lbs. Kiamesha, 3, 104 lbs. Dick Welles, 3, 112 lbs. Fern, L., 3, 80 lbs. Bourbon Beau, 3, 112 lbs.	Monmouth P. (st. c.) Monmouth P. (st. c.) Belmont Park, L. I. Chicago (Harlem) Seattle, Wash'n. Jaurez, Mexico	Aug 28, 1890 Aug. 13, 1892 Oct. 9, 1905 Aug. 14, 1903 Aug. 15, 1908 Feb. 14, 1912	1 35½ 1.37⅗ 1.37 2-5 1.37 2 5 1.37 2-5 1.37 2-5
1 " 20 yds.	Macy, 4, 107 lbs. Maid Marian, 4, 106 lbs. Six Shooter, 5, 111 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park) Chicago (Wash. Park) Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 2, 1898 July 19, 1903 June 27, 1903	1.40
1 " 40 yds.	Preen, 4, 104 lbs. Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs.	Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.	June 16, 1906 June 29, 1907	1.42
1 " 50 yds.	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n.	Sept. 5, 1908.	1.40 4-5
1 " 70 yds.	Bubbling Water, 4, 121 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1910.	1.42 1-5
1 " 100 yds.	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.).	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs. Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs. Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs.	Oakland, Cal. Seattle, Wash'n. Fort Erie, Ont.	Nov. 11, 1908. Sept. 12, 1908 Aug. 28, 1909.	1.44 1-5 1.44 2-5 1.43 3-5
1⅛ "	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs. Green Seal, 4, 107 lbs.	Brighton Beach Seattle, Wash'n.	July 16, 1907. Aug. 20, 1908.	1.50 3-5 1.50 3-5
1 3-16 "	Scintillant II., 6, 109 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Sept. 1, 1902.	1.57 2-5
1¼ "	Broomstick, 3, 104 lbs. Olambala, 4, 122 lbs.	Brighton Beach Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	July 9, 1904. July 2, 1910.	2.02 4-5 2.02 4-5
1 5-16 "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	July 1, 1908	2.09 3-5
1 m. 500 yds.	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905.	2.10 1-5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	June 25, 1904.	2.17 3-5
1⅜ "	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898.	2.30¼
1⅝ "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	July 13, 1909.	2.45
1¾ "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs.	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1⅞ "	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909.	3.17 3-5
2 "	Everett, 4, 107 lbs.	Pimlico, Md.	Oct. 31, 1910	3.25 3-5
2 1-16 "	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs.	Ontario (Tor'to J. C.)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34⅖
2⅛ "	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894.	3.42
2¼ "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Aug. 4, 1900.	3.49 15
2⅜ "	Kyrat, 3, 88 lbs	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899.	4.24⅖
2⅝ "	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876.	4.58½
2¾ "	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs.	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873.	4.58 ¾
3 "	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs.	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.† Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.). Louisville, Ky.	May 20, 1897. Oct. 7, 1911.	7.11 7.14 1-5

HEAT RACES.

¼ mile.	Sleepy Dick, aged	Kiowa, Kan.	Oct. 19, 1888	0.21½ —0.22¼
⅜ "	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 16, 1890	0.36¼ —0.36¾
½ "	Eclipse, Jr., 4 Bogus, aged, 113 lbs. Bill Howard, 5, 122 lbs.	Dallas, Tex. Helena, Mont. Anaconda, Mont.	Nov. 1, 1890 Aug. 22, 1888 Aug. 17, 1895	0.48— 0.48— 0.4 0.48 —0.48 0.47½ —0.48⅖
⅝ "	Kittie Pease, 4, 82 lbs. Fox, 4, 113 lbs.	Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 2, 1887 Oct. 31, 1891	1.00 —1.00 1.00 3-5—1.01 1-5
¾ "	Tom Hayes, 4, 107 lbs. Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.). Louisville	June 17, 1892 Sept. 25, 1883	1.10⅖ —1.12¾ 1.13¼ —1.13¼
1 "	Guido, 4, 117 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	July 11, 1891	1.41⅗ —1.41
1 (3 in 5)	L'Argentine, 5, 115 lbs.	St. Louis	June 14, 1879	1.43—1.44—1.47¾
1 1-16 m.	Slipalong, 5, 115 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	Sept. 2, 1885	1.51⅘ —1.48⅕
1⅛ mile.	What-er-Lou 5, 119 lbs.	San. Fran. (Ingleside)	Feb. 18, 1889	1.56 —1.54¾
1¼ "	Glenmore, 5, 114 lbs.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 25, 1880	2.10 —2.14
1⅜ "	Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 17, 1884	2.41¾ —2.41
2 "	Miss Woodford, 4, 107½ lbs.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 20, 1884	3.33 —3.33¾
3 "	Norfolk, 4, 100 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 23, 1865	5.27½ —5 29¼
4 "	Glenmore, 4, 108 lbs.	Baltimore, Pimlico	Oct. 25, 1879	7.30¼ —7.31

† Races against time. St. c., straight course. * 170 feet less than ¾ mile.

Polo.

THERE were no international matches for the Challenge Cup during the season of 1912. The Polo Association matches and scores are appended:

List of Polo Association Matches, 1912—Crocker Cups—San Mateo, Cal., Canada defeated San Mateo first, 9 goals to 8. De Sabla Cups—San Mateo, Cal., San Mateo first, defeated England, 13¼ goals to 3. All-American Trophy—Coronado, Cal., Pasadena "A" defeated England, 8¾ goals to 7. California Challenge Trophy—Coronado, Cal., San Mateo first defeated England, 9½ goals to 7. Kerr Cups—Camden, S. C., Camden Whites defeated Camden Blues, 9½ goals to 7¼. Southern Circuit Cup—Camden, S. C., Camden first defeated Aiken, 5¾ goals to 4½. Camden-Aiken Cups—Camden, S. C., 11th U. S. A. Cavalry defeated Camden Freebooters, 13 goals to 2¼. Second Woodcrest Cups—Philadelphia, Pa., Bryn Mawr defeated Philadelphia C. C. "B," 16 goals to 8½. Moreton Cup—Philadelphia, Pa., First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, defeated Philadelphia C. C. "B," 7 goals to 6¾. Goughacres Cup—Bryn Mawr, Pa., First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, defeated Philadelphia C. C., 13 goals to 8¼. Wootton Challenge Cup—Bryn Mawr, Pa., Bryn Mawr defeated Philadelphia C. C., 15 goals to 14¾. Second Great Neck Challenge Cup—Great Neck, L. I., Great Neck defeated Great Neck third, 8¾ goals to 7½. Wheatly Cups—Westbury, L. I., Cooperstown second defeated Great Neck second, 9¼ goals to 6¾. Meadow Brook Cups—Westbury, L. I., Cooperstown defeated Great Neck, 9¾ goals to 5¼. Westbury Challenge Cup—Westbury, L. I., Meadow Brook defeated Great Neck, 11 goals to 6¾. Hempstead Cups—Westbury, L. I., finals not yet played off. Independence Cup—Cedarhurst, L. I., Bryn Mawr second, defeated Great Neck second, 11 goals to 7½. Rockaway Hunting Club Cups—Cedarhurst, L. I., Great Neck defeated Cooperstown, 14 goals to 13. Governors Cup—Cedarhurst, L. I., Cooperstown defeated Great Neck, 11 goals to 3½. Junior Championship—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Cooperstown defeated Piping Rock, 11 goals to 6¾. Senior Championship—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Meadow Brook defeated Bryn Mawr, 15 goals to 3¼. Annual Open Championship—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Cooperstown defeated Bryn Mawr, 9 goals to 5¼. Watch Hill Cups—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Cooperstown defeated Dedham, 17¾ goals to 7¾. Overture Cups—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Bryn Mawr second defeated "The Army," 9 goals to 4¾. Army and Navy Cups—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Philadelphia C. C. Freebooters defeated Bryn Mawr, 7 goals to 1¼. Atlantic Cups—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Cooperstown defeated Philadelphia C. C. Freebooters, 15½ goals to 6¼. Narragansett Championship—Narragansett Pier, R. I., Meadow Brook Magpies defeated Bryn Mawr, 8 goals to 3. Squadron A Cups—Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, Camden defeated Piping Rock, 11 goals to 2¼. Rumson Country Club Cup—Rumson, N. J., Rumson first defeated Portchester, 9¾ goals to 5¾. Monmouth County Cup—Rumson, N. J., Rumson first defeated Philadelphia C. C. Freebooters, 8 goals to 3¾. Thorn Memorial Cup—Newport, R. I., Bryn Mawr defeated Meadow Brook, 12 goals to 8½. Newport Championship—Newport, R. I., Meadow Brook defeated Westchester Perroquets, 6¾ goals to 6½. Westchester Cups—Newport, R. I., Piping Rock defeated Westchester Perroquets, 8 goals to 6.

Association or Soccer Football.

FINAL standing of important Leagues for 1911-12 season.

NEW YORK DISTRICT LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
*Newark	17	1	2	52	12	34
Clan MacDonald	16	3	1	60	9	33
Brooklyn Celtic	16	3	1	66	18	33
Yonkers	9	4	4	27	33	22
Arcadia Thistle	9	10	1	31	38	19
Critchley	9	10	1	18	29	19
Camerons	7	11	2	31	45	16
Hollywood Inn	7	13	0	24	42	14
*Clan Mackenzie	5	10	5	26	56	13
Columbia	5	13	2	27	40	12
Clan McDuff	0	19	1	11	52	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
New York Celtic	19	0	1	60	11	39
St. George	15	2	3	61	15	33
Washington	10	5	5	37	29	25
Greenpoint	11	7	2	39	40	24
Germans	9	7	4	28	26	22
Anglo-Saxons	6	8	6	35	46	18
*Clan Gordon	7	9	4	38	44	16
Hungarians	6	10	4	30	54	16
*Eureka	6	12	2	25	45	12
*Britannia	2	14	4	20	63	6
Sheffield	1	11	1	6	7	3

* 2 points deducted for playing ineligible players.

Winners First Division Past Seasons: 1907-08, Camerons; 1909, Hollywood; 1910, Clan McDonald; 1911, Critchley; 1912, Newark.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE, N. J.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
West Hudson	9	2	2	20	Jersey A. C.	4	6	3	11
Wilberforce	6	2	4	16	Brooklyn F. C.	4	5	2	10
True Blues	5	3	3	13	Bronx United	2	5	4	8
Paterson Rangers	5	4	3	13	Scottish-American	2	9	1	5

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
St. George's	11	1	2	46	18	24
Cameron	11	2	1	39	13	23
New York Celtics	9	5	0	17	18	18
Hudson United	8	5	1	25	24	17
Anglo-American	5	9	0	32	28	10
Boys' Club	5	9	0	26	14	10
German	3	10	1	5	47	7
Gibraltar	1	12	1	6	34	3

SECOND DIVISION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Washington	8	2	0	31	16	16
Corinthian	7	3	0	27	20	14
Hungarian	6	4	0	26	20	12
Albion	5	5	0	10	12	10
Crescent	3	7	0	3	35	6
Cambridge	1	9	0	2	28	2

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY FIELD CLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Staten Isl. C. & T. C.	8	0	0	47	7	16
Montclair A. C.	4	3	1	28	14	9
Crescent A. C.	2	2	3	11	14	7

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Bensonhurst F. C.	2	4	1	19	22	5
Richmond County	0	7	1	10	58	1

ASSOCIATION OR SOCCER FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

BUFFALO LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Niagra Falls Wand.	8	0	4	20	Buffalo Nomads ...	3	8	1	7
Buffalo Rangers....	8	1	3	19	Buffalo Argylls.....	2	9	1	5
Niagara Falls Rang.	8	1	3	19	Buffalo Sons of St. George.....	0	11	1	1
Buffalo United.....	4	5	3	11					

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Park City.....	8	1	1	17	New Haven.....	5	5	0	10
Waterbury.....	6	4	0	12	Thistles of Bridgep't	3	7	0	6
Ansonia.....	5	4	1	11	Naugatuck.....	2	8	0	4

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

Championship.							Cup Tie Series.						
				Goals.							Goals.		
Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst.	Pts.	Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers.....	6	0	0	52	11	12	Rangers.....	4	0	0	28	4	8
Thistle.....	3	3	0	18	20	6	Thistle.....	2	1	1	14	17	5
Clan Cameron.....	3	3	0	16	22	6	Clan Cameron.....	1	2	1	10	13	3
Hibernian.....	0	6	0	8	41	0	Hibernian.....	0	4	0	6	24	0

Rangers played a game against the pick of the rest of the League and won by 4—2.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE (SENIOR).

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Black Diamonds...	9	1	2	20	Seattle Rangers....	4	5	3	11
Seattle Rainiers....	5	5	2	12	Seattle Celtic.....	1	8	3	5

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	Points.	Aver'ge	Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	Points.	Aver'ge
Yale.....	5	0	10	9.00	Haverford.....	3	2	6	.75
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	6	2.42	Columbia.....	1	4	2	.36
Harvard.....	3	2	6	1.50	Cornell.....	0	5	0	.21

All-American Intercollegiate first and second teams, as selected by League Committee:

All-American Team—Dickinson, Yale, goal; Dickey, Yale and Pennell, Pennsylvania, backs; Davis, Cornell, Hilder, Columbia and Smith, Haverford, half-backs; Bentley, Haverford, Jones and McPhee, Pennsylvania, A. Gay, Yale, and Byng, Harvard, forwards.

Second All-American Eleven—Browne, Harvard, goal; Spencer, Columbia, and Sheppard, Yale, backs; Evans, Columbia, Worthington, Yale, and Hallowell, Harvard, halfbacks; Husband, Pennsylvania, Green, Harvard, Downing, Haverford, Hill, Yale and Zoller, Columbia, forwards.

Leland Stanford University defeated University of California on February 22 by score of 4 to 2.

Cambridge defeated Oxford 3 to 1 at Queen's Club, London, February 10.

For Olympic results see Olympic Games.

Odd and Miscellaneous Events.

February 23, 1912—Dogs Derby (Waterloo Cup) run at Altcar, Lancashire, England—Won by J. W. Fullerton's Time Tide, which defeated Adversary in final heat. Betting at time of draw 40 to 1 against winner.

April 4-8—All-Alaska Sweepstakes for Dog Teams, from Nome to Candle to Nome, Alaska—Won by Mrs. C. E. Darling's Malamute team, driven by A. A. (Scotty) Allen. Time—87h. 32m. J. Johnson's team of Siberian Wolf hounds, driven by A. Holmson, was second. Time—88h. 33m. Fox Ramsey's team, driven by C. Johnson, was third. Time—89h. 2m. Winner's prize $5,000. Record for course, 71h. 14m. 20s., by J. Johnson's team. The race was run in a temperature several degrees below zero.

May 26—Aged Men's 10-mile relay race, at Detroit, Mich.—Won by Col. J. L. Smith, who defeated a team of three runners composed of W. Bradley, Detroit; "Soldier" Burns, Pittsburgh, and C. W. Howe, Port Huron, in 1h. 2m. 54s. All four runners were over seventy years of age.

June 14—Richmond Horse Show Coaching Marathon, London, England—A. G. Vanderbilt won road coach prize and W. H. Moore's private coach prize from a field of twenty-three competing entries.

June 22—Olympia Horse Show Coaching Marathon, Hampton Court to London, England—Won by W. H. Moore, who became permanent owner of Marathon gold challenge cup. There were eleven starters, including A. G. Vanderbilt, who finished sixth.

July 6—Rock Drilling contest held at Tonopah, Nev.—Won by Page and Pickens, who established a new world's record for driving a miner's drill into granite. The two men sunk their drill 45 7-16 inches in 15 minutes, averaging 66 strokes to the minute and changing from drill holding to hammering without loss of a stroke. Lundquist and Dahlen were second with 41 7-16 inches.

August 24—Golf Marathon—L. C. Brosseau, of Chicago, played 108 holes on the Edgewater G. C. course between 6 A. M. and sundown. He employed four caddies and made 565 strokes during day's play.

October 12—New York to Philadelphia Walk—J. H. Scott, aged forty-four, walked from New York City Hall to Philadelphia City Hall in 23h. 1m. 15s. A new record for the intercity walk.

October 25—Veteran's Sculling race, held on Lake Lonely at Saratoga, N. Y.—Won by J. A. Ten Eyck, who defeated J. H. Riley over a 3-mile course in 21m. 20s. Both competitors were over sixty years of age.

May 30, 1910—Trans-Panama Walk—H. McKeown walked across the Isthmus of Panama from Colon to Panama, a distance of 47.27 miles, in 9h. 55m.

Rowing.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-six races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnipiseogee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

Date.	Won By.	Time.		Date.	Won By.	Time.	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner.	Loser.
July 21, 1855....	Harvard..	....	....	June 29, 1888....	Yale.....	20.10	21.24½
July 26, 1859....	Harvard..	19.18	20.18	June 29, 1889 ...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55
July 27, 1859*...	Yale.....	19.14	19.16	June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40
July 24, 1860 ...	Harvard..	18.53	19.05	June 26, 1891...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57
July 29, 1864....	Yale.....	19.01	19.43½	July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½
July 28, 1865....	Yale.....	17.42½	18.09	June 3, 1893....	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15
July 27, 1866....	Harvard..	18.43	19.10	June 28, 1894....	Yale.....	22.47	24.40
July 19, 1867....	Harvard..	18.13	19.25½	June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05
July 24, 1868....	Harvard..	17.48⅛	18.38⅛	June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52⅛	21.13
July 23, 1869....	Harvard..	18.02	18.11	June 28, 1900....	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
July 22, 1870...	Harvard..	Foul.	Disq.	June 27, 1901. ...	Yale.....	23.37	23.45
July 30, 1876....	Yale.....	22.02	22.33	June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33
June 30, 1877....	Harvard..	24.36	24.44	June 25, 1903 ...	Yale.....	20 19 4-5	20.29 3-5
June 28, 1878....	Harvard..	20.44¾	21.29	June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40⅛	22.10
June 27, 1879....	Harvard.	22.15	23.58	June 29, 1905....	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
July 1, 1880....	Yale.....	24.27	25.09	June 28, 1906....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
July 1, 1881....	Yale.....	22.13	22.19	June 27, 1907 ...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 30, 1882....	Harvard..	20.47	20.50½	June 25, 1908 ...	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 28, 1883....	Harvard..	24.26	25.59	July 1, 1909....	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 26, 1884 ...	Yale.....	20.31	20.46	June 30, 1910....	Harvard..	20.46⅛	21.04
June 26, 1885....	Harvard..	25.15½	26.30	June 30, 1911....	Harvard..	22.44	23.41½
July 2, 1886....	Yale.....	20.41¾	21.05	June 21, 1912 ...	Harvard..	21.43⅛	22.04
July 1, 1887....	Yale.....	22.56	23.10¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Citizen's Regatta.

Harvard crew: Stroke, G. F. Nettleton; 7, G. P. Metcalf; 6, A. Strong, Jr.; 5, L. H. Mills; 4; A. M. Goodale; 3, Q. Reynolds; 2, M. Eager; bow, G. H. Balch; coxswain, C. T Abeles; average weight of eight, 176½. Yale crew: Stroke, C. N. Snowden; 7, C. E. Allen, Jr.; 6, J. H. Philbin; 5, R. Romeyn (Capt.); 4, M. S. Denman; 3, F. L. Stephenson; 2, E. W. Freeman; bow, G. A. Gore; coxswain, P. Barnum. Average weight of eight, 173.

VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 11m. 24s.; Yale, 11m. 55s. Harvard crew: Stroke, L. S. Chanler; 3, E. D. Morgan, 2, F. H. Trumbull; bow, G. F. Stratton; coxswain, A. T. Abeles; average weight of four, 164. Yale crew: Stroke, W. G. Lippincott; 3, E. H. York, Jr.; 2, R. F. Ives; bow, J. C. Oldenborg; coxswain, Walter Badger, Jr.; average weight of four, 163.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 10m. 52s.; Yale, 10m. 54⅕s. Harvard crew: Stroke, W. B. Pirnie; 7, H. H. Meyer; 6, B. E. Harwood; 5, W. H. Trumbull (Capt.); 4, Hugo Francke; 3, Guy MacVicker; 2, Kenneth Apollonio; bow, T. J. Fuller; coxswain, Hugh Gallaher; average weight for eight, 169. Yale crew: Stroke, W.W. Crocker; 7, D. G. Acheson; 6, C. J. Cox; 5, T. B. Denegre; 4, F. M. Meyer; 3, E. B. Harrison (Capt.); 2, M. W. Gano; bow, W. R. Jutte; coxswain, J. Matthews, Jr.; average weight of eight, 166½.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 04 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 08 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 06 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 05 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31⅕s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 01 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 06 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 02 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 04s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 02s.; Columbia, 19m. 04 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 01 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 03 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s. Winning crew: Stroke, W. G. Distler; 7; C. B. Ferguson; 6, B. C. Spransy; 5, G. B. Wakely; 4, W. O. Kruse; 3, B. A. Lum; 2, E. S. Bates, bow, C. H. Elliott; coxswain, C. Merz.

ROWING—*Continued.*

VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Pennsylvania, 10m. 31 1-5s.; 1901, Cornell, 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m. 34s.; 1904, Cornell, 10m. 53 3-5s.; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s.; 1906, Cornell, 10m. 35 1-5s.; 1907, Syracuse, 10m. 37 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 49s., Columbia, 10m. 59 3-5s.; 1908, Syracuse, 10m. 52 4-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 06 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909, Cornell, 10m. 01s.; Syracuse, 10m. 10s.; Columbia, 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania; 10m. 27 2-5s.; 1910, Cornell, 11m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 43 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 48 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 22s.; 1911, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania. No time taken. 1912, Cornell, 10m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 41 1-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 58 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 23 2-5s. Winning crew: Stroke, E. L. Dole; 3, L. Chapman; 2, G. P. McNear; bow, C. W. Brown.

FRESHMEN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Wisconsin, 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 9m. 39 4-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 9m. 18s.; 1904, Syracuse, 10m. 01s.; 1905, Cornell, 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906, Syracuse, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1907, Wisconsin, 9m. 58s.; Syracuse, 10m. 03s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 04s.; Columbia, 10m. 05 2-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 07 4-5s.; 1908, Cornell, 9m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 43s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 55 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 42s.; 1909, Cornell, 9m. 11 3-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 21s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 22 1-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 26s.; 1910, Cornell, 10m. 40 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 53 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 9 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 11m. 15 1-5s.; 1911, Columbia, 10m. 13 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 23 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 24 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 38s.; 1912, Cornell, 9m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 35 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 42 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 46 2-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 47s. Winning crew: Stroke, W. V. Ellms; 7, J. E. O'Brien; 6, W. W. Butts; 5, E. S. Craft; 4, L. F. Cramer; 3, E. L. Pollard; 2, S. V. Hiscox; bow, E. Ornelas; coxswain, M. L. Adler.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 10m. 01s. Freshmen eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.		Won by
				M.	s.	
1900	March 31	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	18	47	Won easily.
1901	March 30	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	31	2-5 lengths.
1902	March 23	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	9	Won easily.
1903	April 1	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	32½	6 lengths.
1904	March 26	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	April 1	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	April 7	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	24	.....
1907	March 16	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	April 4	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	19	3 lengths.
1909	April 3	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	19	50	3 lengths.
1910	March 23	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	14	3½ lengths.
1911	April 1	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	18	29	2¾ lengths
1912	April 1	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	3	6 lengths.

The above table covers but the last 13 annual dual regattas between the two universities. Oxford and Cambridge have rowed 69 regattas, Oxford winning 38, Cambridge 30 and one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance about four and one-quarter miles. Best record, 18m. 29s., made by Oxford in 1911.

COLLEGE DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS.

April 13—Pacific Coast intercollegiate regatta varsity race; Leland Stanford won; University of Washington second and University of California third. Distance, three miles; time, 16m. 10s. Freshman race: Stanford first, California second. Distance, two miles; time, 10m. 00s. Held at Oakland, Cal.

April 27—Navy second eight defeated Harvard second eight in two-mile race. Navy, 10m. 29s.; Harvard, 10m. 44s. Navy first eight defeated Navy alumni crew in one-mile race. Navy, 4m. 46s.; Alumni, 4m. 55s. Held at Annapolis, Md.

May 3—Harvard Varsity eight defeated Union Boat Club eight by three lengths on Charles River, Cambridge, Mass. Time, 10m. 07s. for one and seven-eighths miles.

May 4—Navy first eight defeated Pennsylvania first eight in two-mile race by five lengths. Time, 10m. 22s. Navy fourth class crew defeated Pennsylvania freshmen in one and one-half mile race by one length in 7m. 47s. Races held at Annapolis, Md.

May 18—Syracuse Varsity crew defeated Navy first eight in two-mile race by three-quarters of a length. Time—Syracuse, 10m. 06 1-5s.; Navy, 10m. 09 3-5s. Navy first four defeated Arundel B. C. four in mile race by five lengths. Time—5m. 05s. Syracuse freshmen defeated Navy fourth class crew in two-mile race by four lengths. No time taken.

May 18—Child's cup triangular regatta, held on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, N. J. Distance—One and three-quarters miles. Won by Columbia Varsity eight in 9m. 51s.; Princeton second, 9m. 58 2-5s.; Pennsylvania third, 10m. 03s. Princeton freshmen defeated Yale freshmen in one and one-quarter mile race. Time—10m. 08 3-5s.; Yale, 10m. 22 3-5s.

May 23—Cornell-Harvard-Princeton triangular regatta, held on Charles River, Boston, Mass., over one and seven-eighths mile course. Cornell first, 9m. 26⅕s.; Harvard second, 9m. 35s.; Princeton third, 9m. 36s. Freshman race—Cornell first, 9m. 59s.; Harvard second, 10m. 03s.

May 25—Wisconsin Varsity crew defeated Minnesota B. C. eight in two-mile race at Madison, Wis. Winner's time—5m. 16 2-5s.

June 1—Cornell Junior Varsity eight defeated Pennsylvania in two-mile race by three lengths. Time—Cornell, 11m. 08s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 20s.

June 6—Boston interscholastic regatta on Charles River, one-mile course. First crews: Cambridge Latin School, first; Brookline H. S., second; Rindge School, third; Boston Latin School, fourth. Winner's time—5m. 45 4-5s. Second crews: Rindge School, first; H. S. of Commerce, second; Cambridge Latin School third; Brookline H. S., fourth. Winner's time—5m. 48 1-5s

June 7—Princeton Varsity eight defeated University Barge Club of Philadelphia crew in one and one-half mile race on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, N. J., by one length. Time—Princeton, 7m. 48 5-8s.; Barge Club, 7m. 55 5-8s.

ROWING—*Continued.*

IMPORTANT REGATTAS OF 1912.

May 25—American Henley—Tenth annual regatta held over Schuylkill River course of 1 mile, 550 yards, at Philadelphia, Pa. Results: Special interclub second eight-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club; second, Ariel Rowing Club. Time—6m. 51 1-5s. Second single sculls—Won by George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club; Stanley Frustenau, Crescent Boat Club, did not finish. Time—8m. 13 2-5s. First eight-oared shells—Won by Columbia University Rowing Club; second, Union Boat Club. Time—6m. 36 4-5s. First double sculls, Schuylkill Cup—Won by Elliot Newlin, stroke, and John H. Brown, bow, Philadelphia Barge Club; second, E. M. Cheston, bow, and Welsh Strawbridge, stroke, University Barge Club. Time—8m. 5s. First single sculls, Farragut Cup—Won by Walter Stokes, University Barge Club; second, Martin A. O'Hara, St. Alphonsus Club. Time—8m. 34 4-5s. Interscholastic eight-oared shells, Franklin Cup—Won by Central High School; second, Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y.; third, Baltimore City College. Time—7m. 2s. First four-oared shells, Puritan Cup—Won by University Barge Club; second, Ariel Rowing Club. Time—7m. 40s. First four-oared sculls—Won by Union Boat Club, Boston. Time—7m. 15 1-5s. Junior Collegiate eight-oared shells, New England Cup—Won by Harvard; second, Columbia; third, Princeton; fourth, Pennsylvania; fifth, Yale. Time—6m. 46 4-5s.

May 30—Harlem Regatta Association, forty-sixth annual regatta on Harlem River, New York City. Results: Intermediate single shells—Won by Samuel Drew, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Sanford Wells, Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island, second. Time—7m. 26s. Junior single shells—Won by Thomas Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City; Frank Baggs, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7m. 05s. Association senior singles—Won by G. Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club; M. C. Doyle, Hudson Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6m. 54s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by Union Boat Club, New York City; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., second. Time—5m. 56s. Junior double shells—Won by Hudson Boat Club, New York; Nassau Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6m. 42s. Junior four-oared gig—Won by Bohemia Boat Club, New York; Nonpareil Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6m. 24s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7m. 01 3-5s. Senior single quarter-mile dash—Won by George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia; Frank B. Shea, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Brooklyn, second. Time—1m. 32s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Columbia University Rowing Club, New York; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6m. 30s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Columbia University Rowing Club, New York; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 04 3-5s. Senior double shells—Won by F. P. Crowley and Charles Schwartz, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; C. Howe and W. Carter, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, second. Time—8m. 18 3-5s. Senior single shells—Won by George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia; J. Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—6m. 57s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Columbia University Rowing Club, New York; New York Athletic Club, second. Time—5m. 40s. Intermediate double shells—Won by A. B. Delacy and R. H. Pearse, Nonpareil Rowing Club; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6m. 49 3-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—6m. 16 1-5s.

July 4—People's Regatta, Schuylkill River course, 1 mile, 550 yards, Philadelphia, Pa. Results: Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; second, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; third, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia. Time—7m. 52s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club, New York; second, High School crew, Washington; third, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, Md. Time—7m. 11⅘s. Junior single sculls—Won by K. A. Graef, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Walter Schoenle, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; third, J. H. McCullogh, Metropolitan Rowing Club. Time—9m. 34 2-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by John Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; second, George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club; third, Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club. Time—8m. 05s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Vesper Boat Club; third, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore. Time—8m. 13 3-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, L. I.; second, Sam Herman, Philadelphia Barge Club; third, Frank E. Davy, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass. Time—9m. 06 2-5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; second, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Time—7m. 57 2-5s. Only two shells entered. Junior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Oarsmen: Bow, William T. McCreary; stroke, K. A. Graef; second, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; bow, Walter Schoenle; stroke, A. N. Hannings; third, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore; bow, C. W. Ralph; stroke, A. J. Blackallee. Time—8m. 31s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Oarsmen: Bow, G. W. Engle; stroke, S. F. Gordon; second, Nassau Boat Club, New York; bow, T. F. Russell, Jr.; stroke, P. J. Walsh. Time—8m. 47s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C. Time—7m. 15 2-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, L. I. Oarsmen: Bow, Wm. Murray; stroke, T. J. Rooney; second, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia; bow, H. Shocksor; stroke, R. Weide; third, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; bow, L. A. Jauss; stroke, Wm. Bertram. Time—8m. 35s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, Quaker City Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—8m. 14 1-5s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; second, New York A. C.; third, Vesper Boat Club. Time—7m. 10 1-5s.

July 4—New England Rowing Association's twenty-sixth annual regatta, held on Charles River, Boston, Mass. Results: Senior doubles—Won by the Union B. C.; C. Wiggin, bow; J. B. Ayer, Jr., stroke; Riversides, second; Metropolitans of New York, third. Time—9m. 25s. War canoes—Won by the Cocheco Club; Dedham C. C., second; Crescents of Waltham, third. Time—6m. 26s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by the Union B. C.; Jeffries Point R. C., second. Time—9m. 51s. Club four-oared canoes—Won by the Cocheco crew No. 3; Cocheco No. 1 second; Crescents, third. Time—3m. 39s. Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by the Union B. C.; Shawmut R. C., second. Time—9m. 40s. Single scull intermediate—Won by William Faulkner, Riverside B. C.; Ralph May, Union B. C., second. Time—11m. 8s. Single scull senior—Won by Cary Faulkner, Riverside B. C.; I. J. Emery, Metropolitan B. C. of New York, second; Paul Withington, Union B. C., third; C. Wiggin, Union B. C., fourth; John Buckley, Farragut B. C. of Lynn, Mass., fifth; Martin A. O'Hara disqualified. Time—10m. 42s. Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by the Shawmut R. C.; West Lynn, second. Time—8m. 19s. Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by the Boston Interscholastic crew; Union B. C., second. Time—8m.

July 13—Hudson River Rowing Association's seventh annual regatta, held over Riverside course, New York City. Distance, one mile. Results: Association single sculls—Won by Ira J. Emery, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Stamford Wells, Staten Island Boat Club, second; M. C. J. Doyle, Hudson Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 16s. Junior single gig—Won by George Frolich, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Paul Eichenbrenner, Ravenswood Boat Club, second; Frank Rix, Wahnetah Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 4-5s. Intermediate single gig—Won by C. E. Lewis,

Hudson Boat Club; L. A. Jauss, Metropolitan Rowing Club, second; Joseph Atkinson, Wahnetah Boat Club, third. Time—7m. Senior double sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, stroke, W. H. Hart; bow, F. Deering; Staten Island Boat Club, stroke, Stamford Wells; bow, R. Ernest Dupuy, second. Time—6m. 27s. Junior double gig—Won by Nassau Boat Club, stroke, Ferris Holmes; bow, Harold Le Compte; Metropolitan Rowing Club, stroke, A. Fillot; bow, George Berner, second; Bloomingdale Boat Club, stroke, F. Bloom; bow, E. Wolf, third. Time—6m. 40s. Junior four-oared barge—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club, bow, C. Beltramini; 2, E. Sullivan; 3, George D. Ford; stroke, A. Trostel; coxswain, A. Wiedlung; Active Boat Club, bow, V. Gunther; 2, F. Preye; 3, G. Niemeyer; stroke, F. Mueller; coxswain, G. Woertz, second; Hudson Boat Club, bow, J. Aspell; 2, F. J. O'Hare; 3, F. J. Wolff; stroke, M. C. J. Doyle; coxswain, W. Wade, third. Time—5m. 29s. Senior four-oared barge—Won by Active Boat Club, bow, A. Muendel; 2, H. Kornahrens; 3, W. Wellage; stroke, G. Stair; coxswain, G. Woertz; Hudson Boat Club, bow, G. Podeyn; 2, H. Cordes; 3, A. Soutar; stroke, G. Histler; coxswain, N. Stark, second; Nonpareil Rowing Club, bow, John C. Rogan; 2, A. G. Purgold; 3, Frank P. Crowley; stroke, Charles Schwartz; coxswain, Albert B. Pacini, third; Woodcliff Boat Club, bow, C. Beltramini; 2, E. Sullivan; 3, G. D. Ford; stroke, A. Trostel; coxswain, A. Wiedlung, fourth. Time—5m. 15s.

July 27—Long Island Rowing Association's twenty-seventh annual regatta, over one mile course, Long Beach, L. I. Results: Junior single gigs—Won by Paul Elchenbrenner, Ravenswood B. C.; George Berner, Metropolitan R. C., second; Frank Rix, Wahnetah B. C., third; Harry Janeike, Union B. C., fourth. Time—7m. 08s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Lone Star B. C. of the Harlem River, J. Lilienthal, bow and J. Baum, stroke; Metropolitan R. C., L. A. Jauss, bow and James Cleonan, stroke, second. Time—6m. 23 1-5s. The Hudson Boat Club crew, the only other contestant, was swamped half mile from the start. Junior double sculls—Won by Union B. C., H. Schwader, bow and H. Godsell, stroke; First Bohemian B. C., Charles Sahyna, bow and J. Jaros, stroke, second. Time—6m. 24s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by John Hughes, Harlem R. C.; A. Rachmiel, Jr., Staten Island B. C., second; Joe Aikenson, Wahnetah B. C., third. Time—7m. 05s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Ravenswood B. C., Williams, bow; Murray, 2; Paul Elchenbrenner, 3; Eugene Sontag, stroke; T. Rooney, coxswain; First Bohemian B. C., M. Sahyna, bow; Louis Zoha, 2; John Vesely, 3; William Vojacek, stroke; N. Novatny, coxswain, second; Metropolitan R. C., W. Conway, bow; G. Froelich, 2; N. H. Bertram, 3; F. X. Derring, stroke; A. Johnson, coxswain, third. Time—6m. Junior four-oared shells—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, L. Hartung, bow; E. Stapleton, 2; E. Kelly, 3; William Ryan, stroke; Ravenswood Boat Club, John Murray, bow; Edward Scully, 2; Robert Oland, 3; Ferd Elchenbrenner, stroke, second; Crescent A. C., A. G. Carlson, bow; W. G. Sporle, 2; H. V. L. Flannery, 3; F. B. Ma Dan, stroke, third. Time—6m. 53 2-5s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, George Ivans, bow; James Sarle, 2; Edward Kelly, 3; William Ryan, stroke; J. D. Behrmann, coxswain; Varuna Boat Club, William McCormick, bow; E. G. Mullins, 2; C. Offermann, 3; R. K. Wright, stroke; W. C. Montanus, coxswain, second; Ariel Rowing Club, F. C. Stechert, bow; Max Schmidt, 2; A. C. Dommer, 3; Arthur Bornholdt, stroke; Otto W. Kapplemann, coxswain, third; Nonpareil Rowing Club, Anthony Gull, bow; Edward Faber, 2; H. E. Michel, 3; Oliver Hodgson, stroke; H. E. Uttley, coxswain, fourth; Staten Island Boat Club, C. Peterson, bow; A. M. Grler, 2; W. W. Ahrens, 3; S. Wells, stroke; I. Parent, coxswain, fifth, and the Crescent A. C., A. G. Carlson, bow; W. G. Sporle, 2; H. V. L. Flannery, 3; F. B. Ma Dan, stroke; H. F. Jackson, coxswain, sixth. Time—6m. 10s.

August 9-10—National Association Amateur Oarsmen's fortieth annual regatta, held at Peoria, Ill. Senior international four-oared shells; distance, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, third; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth; Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, fifth. Time—6m. 33s. Intermediate double sculls; distance, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by Punshen and Phinney, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg; Spalding and Brady, New York A. C., New York City, second; Spradling and Wolff, Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, third; Osterrecher and Sohler, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth. Time—7m. 03 1-5s. Intermediate eight-oared shells; distance, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn.; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, second; Grand Rapids B. and C. Club, Grand Rapids, third; Peoria Canoe Club, Peoria, fourth; St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis, disqualified. Time—6m. 16s. Senior single scull, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by A. F. Culver, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada; E. W. Smith, New York Athletic Club, New York City, second; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., third; George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth; P. F. Loerke, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, fifth; Oscar Wolff, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, sixth; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, did not finish. Time—7m. 26s. Intermediate single sculls; one mile and a quarter straightaway—Won by H. H. Phinney, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada; Joseph Courtland, Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., second; Walter Bishop, South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., third; J. Martin, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., fourth. Time—7m. 42 3-5s. Intermediate four-oared shells, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, second; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., third. Time—7m. 04s. Quarter mile dash, single shells—Won by E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, second; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third; Harry F. Loerke, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth; F. H. Shepherd, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, and H. H. Phinney, Winnipeg Boat Club, tie for fifth. Time—1m. 35s. Senior four-oared shells, one mile and a quarter, straightaway—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Time—7m. 22s. Senior Double Sculls, one mile and a quarter—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada. Championship senior single sculls—Won by E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; A. E. Culver, Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, second; F. H. Shepherd, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—8m. 22 2-5s. Senior quadruple scull race, one mile and a quarter—New York Athletic Club only contestant. Time—9m. 37 4-5s. Senior eight-oared shells, one mile and a quarter—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada. Consolation eight-oared shells, one mile and a quarter—Won by St. Louis Rowing Club, P. Minney, G. Hager, J. Hamper, V. King, F. Fahey, C. Hammond, J. Mamer, T. Fahey, St. Louis; Detroit Boat Club, A. Monroe, D. Jones, R. Sparling, C. Lundy, W. Weer, D. Duffield, C. Lathrop, Detroit, second. Time—6m. 55s.

September 2—New England Rowing Association's Twenty-fifth Annual Regatta, held at Boston, Mass. Results: Single scull shells, novice—Won by William De Rose, Springfield Boat Club; William Skayhan, Shawmut Rowing Club, second; E. T. Wentworth, Weld Boat Club, third. Time—11m. 41 3-5s. Canoe paddles, single—Won by E. P. Schmidt, Cocheco Canoe Club; C. Clapp, Dedham Boat Club, second; C. C. Schmidt, Cocheco Canoe Club, third. Time—5m. 3-5s. Double scull shells, junior—Won by Union Boat Club (G. Wiggins, Eliot Farley); Shawmut Rowing Club (J. Donovan, T. J. Donovan), second. Time—11m. 1 3-5s. War Canoes—Won by Waltham Canoe Club (F. Carpenter, St. H. Colon, E. Smith, S. West, E. Prescott, J. Spoettle, F. Furbush, E. Andrews, H. Blanchard, captain); Cocheco Canoe Club, second; Dedham Boat Club, third,

ROWING—*Continued.*

Time—6m. 58 4-5s. Single scull shells, junior—Won by F. E. Fenger, Union Boat Club; William J. Griffin, Shawmut Rowing Club, second; J. G. Wiggins, Union Boat Club, third. Time—11m. 29 2-5s. Single scull shells, intermediate—Won by Frank Davy, Riverside Boat Club; Henry Pike, Atlanta Boat Club, second; Elliot Farley, Union Boat Club, third. Time—11m. 26s. Club (four) Canoes—Won by Samoset Canoe Club (G. Gabuison, G. Wheeler, W. French, H. Bohn); Cocheco Canoe Club, second; Dedham Boa Club, No 1, third. Time—4m. 8 1-5s. Senior scull shells, senior—Won by Frank Davy, Riverside Boat Club; Martin A. O'Hara, St. Alphonsus Association, second; Paul Withington, Union Boat Club, third. Time—11m. 24 1-5s. Junior quadruple fours or centipede—Won by Shawmut Rowing Association (J. Donovan, T. Donovan, W. Griffin, W. Skayhan); Union Boat Club (G. Wiggins, F. Fenger, G. B. Magrath, E. Farley), second. Time—11m. 7 3-5s.

September 2—Middle States Rowing Association's Twenty-third Annual Regatta, held at Washington, D. C. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by F. Miller, New York A. C.; A. G. Felix, Undine Barge Club, second; W. H. Thrall, Potomac B. C., third. Time—6m. 46 2-5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club, bow, F. J. Miller; 2, F. G. Tehm; 3, W. L. Smith; stroke, J. B. Kelly; Arundel B. C., second. Time—5m. 39s. Association senior single sculls—Won by Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C.; R. Herbert Pearse, Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Frank During, Metropolitan B. C., third. Time—6m. 25 2-5s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Malta B. C., bow, W. E. Hammell; 2, W. A. Brogan; 3, J. H. Zahn; stroke, H. E. H. Cox; Fairmount Rowing Club, second. Time—5m. 34s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by Malta B. C., bow, G. Malone; 2, S. M. Drew; 3, A. B. Waters; stroke, W. L. Bouvier; Undine Barge Club, second. Time—5m. 43s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Ariel R. C., bow, H. Adreon; 2, N. Mathews; 3, S. X. Thomas; 4, W. W. Skinner; 5, S. Pickering; 6, P. Anan; 7, H. Mathews; stroke, W. H. Hildebrandt; coxswain, Joseph McLaughlin; Potomac B. C., second; Analostan B. C., third. Time—5m. 30s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Karl A. Graef, Vesper B. C.; George Froehlich, Metropolitan B. C., second; F. H. De Witt, Hudson B. C., third. Time—6m. 32s. Junior double sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, bow, William Macfarlan; 2, Harold Sichtin; Potomac B. C., bow, Walther H. Thrall, 2, Edward L. Mueller, second; Fairmount Rowing Club, third. Time—6m. 10 2-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Quaker City Barge Club, bow, Charles Seider, Jr.; 2, Harold Speide; 3, Carl Dickert; stroke, George F. Muth; Arundel B. C., second; Undine Barge Club, third. Time—5m. 59 4-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Metropolitan R. C., bow, Howard H. Hart; 2, Ira J. Emery; Malta B. C., second. Time—6m. 3s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by New Rochelle R. C., bow, A. L. Anderson; 2, C. D. Howe; 3, C. A. McQuillan; 4, J. L. Diaz; 5, W. H. Wilde, Jr.; 6, F. E. Noel; 7, R. L. Marsding; stroke, W. F. Carter; coxswain, A. C. Walradt; Potomac B. C., second; Analostan B. C., third. Time—5m. 18 4-5s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by New Rochelle R. C., bow, W. H. Wilde, Jr.; 2, H. Milligan; 3, S. Pitt; stroke, F. H. Miller; Malta B. C., second. Time—5m. 39 4-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by New York A. C., bow, C. Kusche; stroke, E. Brady; Crescent B. C., second; Nonpareil R. C., third. Time—6m. 3s. Senior single sculls—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., second; G. W. Smith, New York A. C., third. Time—6m. 31s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Ariel R. C., bow, H. Adreon; 2, R. Gover; 3, H. Mathews; stroke, R. Martin; coxswain, J. Stockett; Fairmount R. C., second; Potomac B. C., third. Time—6m. 13 1-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by New Rochelle R. C., bow, S. Pitt; 2, F. H. Miller; Vesper B. C., second; Hudson B. C., third. Time—6m. 3 3-5s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Ariel R. C., bow, C. W. Schneiderich; 2, J. P. Wright; 3, W. B. Wilson; 4, A. J. Hildebrandt; 5, W. McParland; 6, C. H. Kromberger; 7, C. T. Howard; stroke, A. C. Smith; coxswain, J. P. Stockett; New Rochelle R. C., second; Arundel B. C., third; Undine Barge Club, fourth. Time—5m. 18s.

FOREIGN REGATTAS.

August 3—Canadian Henley, held at Port Dalhouse, Ont. Results: Senior doubles—Won by Willis and Carter, Dons of Toronto, a row-over. No time given. Senior singles—Won by Dibble, Dons of Toronto; Butler, Argonauts of Toronto, second; Sheehan, Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo, dropped out. Time—10m. 10 3-5s. Junior eights—Won by Argonauts of Toronto; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, second. Time—7m. 25s. Senior fours—Won by Ottawa Boat Club, Ottawa; Argonauts of Toronto, second; Dons of Toronto, third. Time—9m. 17 4-5s. Senior eights—Won by Argonauts, Toronto; Ottawa Rowing Club, second; Detroit Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 16 3-5s. Senior eights, 140 pounds—Won by Argonauts of Toronto; Dons of Toronto, second; Hamilton Rowing Club, Hamilton, Ontario, third. Time—7m. 35s. Intermediate fours—Won by Dons of Toronto; Argonauts of Toronto, second; Hamilton Rowing Club, Hamilton, Ontario, third. Time—9m. 24 4-5s. Intermediate doubles—Won by Dons of Toronto; Argonauts of Toronto, second. Time—9m. 47 1-5s.

July 4-6—English Henley, held at Henley-on-Thames, England. Results of principal events: Thames Challenge Cup—Won by Rowing Club de Paris, defeating St. John's College, Oxford. Time—7m. 35s. Grand Challenge Cup—Won by Sydney Rowing Club, New South Wales, defeating Leander. Time—7m. 6s. Ladies' Challenge Plate—Won by Eton College, Cambridge. Stewards' Challenge Cup—Won by New College, Oxford, defeating Thames Rowing Club. Wyfold Challenge Cup—Won by Queen's College, Cambridge, defeating London Rowing Club.

PROFESSIONAL SCULLING MATCHES, 1912.

July 11—Ed. Durnan defeated William Haines for Championship of America in a 3-mile race at Toronto, Ont. Time—20m. 12 2-5s.

July 29—Ernest Barry, challenger, defeated William Arnst, holder, for world's championship, in a 4½-mile race on the Thames River, London, England. $5,000 and championship cup went to Barry. Time—23m. 8s.

September 7—Frank Greer defeated William Haines for United States championship in a 3-mile race at Boston, Mass. Time—21m. 31 3-5s.

October 14—Ernest Barry, holder, defeated Ed. Durnan, challenger for championship of world over Putney-Mortlake Thames River course by 2 lengths. Time—22m. 31s.

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

1880—E. Hanlan, Toronto, Canada, beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, November 15. Time—26m. 12s.

1881—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, Sydney, N. S. W., Putney to Mortlake, February 14. Time—25m. 41s.

1882—E. Hanlan beat R. W. Boyd, on Tyne, April 3. Time—21m. 25s.

1882—E. Hanlan beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, May 1. Time—28m. 00s.

1884—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, on Nepean River, N. S. W., May 22. Time not taken.

1884—W. Beach, Dapto, N. S. W., beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 16. Time not taken.

1885—W. Beach beat T. Clifford, Dapto, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 28. Time—26m. 00s.

ROWING—*Continued.*

1885—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., March 28. Time—22m. 51s.
1885—W. Beach beat N. Matterson, Sydney, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., December 18. Time—24m. 11s.
1886—W. Beach beat J. Gaudaur, St. Louis, U. S. A., Putney to Mortlake, September 18. Time—22m. 29s.
1886—W. Beach beat Wallace Ross, St. John's, N. B., Putney to Mortlake, September 25. Time—23m. 5s.
1887—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., November 26. Time—19m. 55s.
1888—P. Kemp, Sydney, N. S. W., beat T. Clifford, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 11. Time—23m. 47s.
1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 5. Time—21m. 36s.
1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., September 28. Time—21m. 25s.
1888—H. E. Searle, Grafton, N. S. W., beat P. Kemp, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., October 27. Time—22m. 44s.
1889—H. E. Searle beat W. O'Connor, Toronto, Canada, Putney to Mortlake, September 9. Time—22m. 42s.
1890—J. Stanbury, N. S. W., beat W. O'Connor, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., June 30. Time—22m. 59s.
1891—J. Stanbury beat J. McLean, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., April 28. Time not taken.
1892—J. Stanbury beat T. Sullivan, New Zealand, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 2. Time—17m. 26½s.
1896—J. Stanbury beat C. R. Harding, Putney to Mortlake, July 13. Time—21m. 51s.
1896—J. Gaudaur beat J. Stanbury, Putney to Mortlake, September 7. Time—23m. 01s.
1901—G. Towns beat Jake Gaudaur, Rat Portage, Canada. Time—20m. 30s.
1904—G. Towns beat R. Tressider, on Parramatta River, N. S. W. Time—21m. 49s.
1905—J. Stanbury beat G. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 22. Time—(unofficial) 19m. 50s.
1906—G. Towns beat J. Stanbury, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 28. Time—19m. 53 1-5s.
1907†—G. Towns beat E. Durnan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., March 2. Time—22m. 27s.
1907—W. Webb beat C. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 3. Time—20m. 45s.
1908—W. Webb beat R. Tressider, on Wanganui River, February 25. Time—20m. 28s.
1908—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, December 15. Time—19m. 52s.
1909—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, June 22. Time—18m. 15s.
1910—R. Arnst beat G. Whelch, Akaroa Harbor, N. Z., April 4. Time not given.
1910—R. Arnst beat E. Barry, Zambesi, Rhodesia, August 18. Time—20m. 14 3-5s.
1911—R. Arnst beat Harry Pearce, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 29. Time—19m. 46s.
1912—E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River, London, Eng., July 29. Time—23m. 8s.
1912—E. Barry beat E. Durnan, Thames River, England, October 14. Time—22m. 31s.

† Afterward resigned when challenged by his brother, C. Towns.

Basket Ball.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Columbia	8	2	.800	Cornell	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	7	3	.700	Princeton	3	7	.300
Pennsylvania	6	4	.600	Yale	1	9	.100

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—POINT SCORE.

	G.	P. scored.	By op.		G.	P. scored.	By op.
Dartmouth	10	252	184	Princeton	10	224	299
Cornell	10	233	186	Columbia	10	192	170
Pennsylvania	10	226	194	Yale	10	145	239

Dates and points score in each game of Intercollegiate League: December 16, 1911—Princeton, 30; Pennsylvania, 29; at Princeton. December 16—Dartmouth, 30; Columbia, 18; at Hanover. December 21—Cornell, 37; Princeton, 26; at Ithaca. January 6, 1912—Dartmouth, 37; Yale, 16; at Hanover. January 6—Cornell, 19; Columbia, 7; at Ithaca. January 10—Princeton, 43; Dartmouth, 38; at Princeton. January 12—Columbia, 29; Princeton, 16; at New York. January 13—Pennsylvania, 21; Yale, 13; at Philadelphia. January 13—Dartmouth, 19, Cornell, 16; at Ithaca. January 17—Columbia, 23; Princeton, 16; at Princeton. January 19—Cornell, 33; Yale, 17; at New Haven. January 20—Columbia, 22; Yale, 20; at New York. January 20—Pennsylvania, 34; Princeton, 21; at Philadelphia. January 23—Yale, 19; Princeton, 18; at New Haven. February 2—Pennsylvania, 27; Yale, 1; at New Haven. February 3—Dartmouth, 19; Pennsylvania, 18; at Hanover. February 7—Pennsylvania, 21; Dartmouth, 18; at Philadelphia. February 8—Columbia, 18; Dartmouth, 17; at New York. February 10—Cornell, 27; Yale, 13; at Ithaca. Februany 12—Columbia, 15; Pennsylvania, 10; at New York. February 16—Cornell, 32; Princeton, 18; at Princeton. February 16—Columbia, 20; Yale, 8; at New York. February 17—Pennsylvania, 23; Cornell, 21; at Philadelphia. February 19—Dartmouth, 14; Yale, 12; at New Haven. February 20—Dartmouth, 42; Princeton, 12; at New York. February 22—Princeton, 24; Yale, 16; at Princeton. February 23—Pennsylvania, 23; Cornell, 18; at Ithaca. February 27—Columbia, 18; Yale, 14; at New Haven. March 2—Columbia, 22; Pennsylvania, 20 (extra period); at Philadelphia. March 2—Dartmouth, 18; Cornell, 10; at Hanover.

HUDSON RIVER LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Kingston	14	8	.632	*White Plains	8	8	.500
Newburgh	14	9	.609	*Trenton	3	5	.350
Paterson	13	9	.591	*Yonkers	3	16	.058

* Withdrew.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Troy	36	12	.750	Catskill	23	27	.460
Hudson	28	25	.528	Cohoes	21	32	.396
Kingston	24	26	.480	Utica	14	29	.326

Ice Yachting.

THE results of the principal events of the 1911-12 season follow:

January 11—Long Branch, N. J. Commodore's Cup—South Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club, 10 miles—Won by X. L. N. C., Capt. Henry S. Terhune, sailed by Capt. Charles Irwin; elapsed time—28m. 55s.; Say When, Capt Henry H. Munro, sailed by Capt. Asher Wardell; elapsed time—31m. 31s.; Hazel L., Capt. William R. Joline, sailed by Capt. Robert Curtis; elapsed time—32m. 29s.; Ingenue, Capt. J. C. Gibbons, sailed by Capt. John Bates, withdrew. Commodore's Cup, Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club, 15 miles. Won by Drub, Edwin Fielder, sailed by owner; elapsed time—45m. 57s.; Snowflake, Capt. James O'Brien, sailed by Capt. Charles Blair; elapsed time—49m. 12s.; Ingenue, Capt. J. C. Gibbons, sailed by Capt. John Bates; elapsed time—51m. 8s.; Isabel, Capt. Walter Content, sailed by Capt. William Buxton; elasped time—52m.; Blanche, Carl C. and Imp withdrew.

January 21—Long Branch, N. J. Match race for $500 purse—Won by Imp, Capt. Robert Heitermeyer; winner's time for fifteen miles—40m. 48s.; second, Snowflake, Capt. O'Brien; time—41m. 56s.

January 21—Long Branch, N. J. Ayres and O'Brien Cups; fifteen-mile course of Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club—Won by Ingenue, Capt. J. C. Gibbons; second, Drub; third, Jack Frost; winner's time—36m. 47s.

January 22—Long Branch, N. J. South Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club championship pennant, ten mile course—Won by Say When, Capt. Wardell; time—31m. 30s.; second, X. L. N. C., Capt. Campbell; time—32m. 14s.; third, Hazel L., Capt. Curtis; time—32m. 21s.

January 23—Long Branch, N. J. Wiener Cup, 15 miles, Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club course—Won by Capt. O. F. Robert's Rainbow II., sailed by Capt. Harold Van Brunt; time—37m. 57s.; second, Capt. Edwin Fielder's Drub, sailed by owner; time—38m. 02s.; third, Capt. J. C. Gibbons's Ingenue, sailed by Capt. John Bates; time—40m. 02s.; fourth, Walter Content's Blanche, sailed by Capt. Riddle; time—42m. 12s.; Capt. Robert Heitermeyer's Imp, sailed by Capt. Buxton, withdrew on fifth lap; Walter Content's Isabel, sailed by Capt. E. W. Price, withdrew on fourth lap; Capt. James O'Brien's Snowflake, withdrew on fourth lap. Lateen sail class for club cup, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by Eagle, Capt. J. E. Green; time—39m. 23s.; Clarel, Walter Content, sailed by Capt. Riddle; time—39m. 48s.; Snowflake, Capt. James O'Brien, withdrew on first lap. Price Cup, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Rainbow II.; time—35m. 37s.; Ingenue, time—37m. 29s.; Snowflake, time—38m. 52s.; Drub, time—40m. 42s.; Eagle and Clarel withdrew. Irving Cup, South Shrewsbury Club, 10 miles—Won by Hazel L., W. R. Joline; time—24m. 35s.; second, Say When, H. H. Munro; time—25m. 24s. Gibbons' Point Cup, South Shrewsbury Club, 15 miles—Red Rover finished alone in 39m. 04s. Hazel L., Say When and X. L. M. C. also started.

January 23—Red Bank, N. J. Red Bank Ice Boat Commodore Cup, third class—Won by Tyro, Capt. Morford; time—25m. 14s. for ten miles; Daisy, Capt. Asay, second; Kitty, Capt. Hance, third.

January 24—Long Branch, N. J. Drub Cup, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by the Rainbow II.; time—28m. 36s.; second, Ingenue; time—29m. 10s.; third, Blanche; time—30m. 24s. The Jack Frost and the Imp withdrew. Lateen class, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by the Clarel; time—26m. 04s.; second, Eagle; time—26m. 49s. Ayres and O'Brien Cups, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by the Red Rover; time—27m. 12s.; second, Rainbow II.; time—30m. 03s. The Clarel and the Eagle did not finish. South Shrewsbury Club Cup, 10 miles—Won by the Ingenue; time—16m. 52s. The Hazel L. broke away and did not finish.

January 24—Red Bank, N. J. Fair Haven Club pennant point races. First race won by Capt. Little's Jennie; time—23m. 15s.; Russel B., time—25m. 40s.; Perseus, time—26m. 47s., and Bessie B., time—28m. Second race—Won by Jennie, time—22m. 20s.; Perseus, time—27m., and Russel B., time—27m. 40s.

January 25—Long Branch, N. J. Wiener Cup, Long Branch Club's 15-mile course—Won by Red Rover, J. C. Gibbons; time—26m. 04s.; Jack Frost, J. O'Brien, second; time—26m. 31s.; Drub third.

January 25—Long Branch, N. J. Irving Cup, South Shrewsbury Club's 15-mile course—Won by Red Rover, J. C. Gibbons; time—26m. 52s.; Say When, second; time—27m. 57s.

January 26—Long Branch, N. J. First race. Board of Trade Ice Yacht Club, 15 miles, time limit 50 minutes; must be won three times by any club before it can be claimed; three races in five constitutes a leg on the trophy in any one season—Won by Drub, Edwin Fielder, Long Branch Club; first lap, 2½ miles, 7m. 17s.; second, 6m. 48s.; third, 6m. 58s.; fourth, 7m. 41s.; fifth, 7m. 51s.; sixth, 7m. 27s.; elapsed time—44m. 07s.; second, Ingenue, J. C. Gibbons, South Shrewsbury Club, first lap, 8m. 03s.; second, 7m. 26s.; third, 7m. 24s.; fourth, 7m. 43s.; fifth, 8m. 21s.; sixth, 8m. 06s.; elapsed time—47m. 13s.; third, Hazel L., W. R. Joline, South Shrewsbury Club; first lap, 7m. 25s.; second, 6m. 47s.; third, 7m. 44s.; fourth, 9m. 08s.; fifth, 8m. 04s.; sixth, 8m. 45s.; elapsed time—49m. 21s.; fourth, Jack Frost, Capt. James O'Brien, Long Branch Club; first lap, 7m. 28s.; second, 7m. 21s.; third, 8m.; fourth, 8m. 59s.; fifth, 8m. 43s.; sixth, 9m. 22s.; elapsed time—49m. 55s.

January 27—Long Branch, N. J. Board of Trade Ice Yacht Club; second race—Won by Jack Frost; first lap, 3m. 42s.; second, 4m. 49s.; third, 5m. 57s.; fourth, 5m. 57s.; sixth, 5m. 26s.; time—30m. 07s.; second, Ingenue; first lap, 4m. 03s.; second, 4m. 54s.; third, 6m. 20s.; fourth, 4m. 36s.; fifth, 6m. 43s.; sixth, 5m. 51s.; time—32m. 33s.; third, Blanche; first lap, 4m. 31s.; second, 5m. 02s.; third, 6m. 20s.; fourth, 4m. 35s.; fifth, 7m. 40s.; sixth, 5m. 28s.; time—33m. 14s.; fourth, Princeton first lap, 4m. 31s.; second, 5m. 27s.; third, 5m. 38s.; fourth, 6m. 06s.; fifth, 6m. 29s.; sixth, 4m. 37s.; time—33m. 50s.

February 3—Long Branch, N. J. Commodore's Cup, East Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, 5 miles—Won by Edith J., Capt. C. Mihns; second, School, Capt. H. Mihns; third, Fido II., Capt. Riddle; time—11m.

February 13—Long Branch, N. J. Drub Cup, Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club, 15-mile course—Won by Jack Frost, Capt. O'Brien; time—37m.; second, Imp; time—37m. 04s.; third, Blanche; time—37m. 06s.

February 18—Port Washington, L. I. Knickerbocker Yacht Club, 10-mile race—Won by Manhasset; time—30m. 05s.; second, Knickerbocker; time—30m. 08s.; third, Whiz; time—30m. 17s.

February 23—Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club pennant, 10-mile course—Won by Shatemuc, Capt. Van Cleef; second, Meteor; time—50m. 08s.

February 23—Long Branch, N. J. Ayres and O'Brien Cups, final race—Won by Red Rover, J. C. Gibbons; time—32m. 30s.; second, Blanche; time—33m. 17s.; third, Drub.

February 24—Red Bank, N. J. Shrewsbury River Pennant race, 20-mile course—Won by X. L. N. C.; first lap, 6m. 25s.; second, 6m. 34s.; third, 6m. 54s.; fourth, 6m. 49s.; fifth, 7m. 3s.; sixth, 6m. 59s.; seventh, 7m. 35s.; eighth, 8m. 16s.; ninth, 14m. 20s.; second, Daisy; first lap, 6m. 10s.; second, 6m. 19s.; third, 6m. 41s.; fourth, 6m. 38s.; fifth, 7m. 25s.; sixth, 7m. 6s.; seventh, 7m. 33s.; eight, 8m. 24s.; ninth, 14m. 49s.; third, Tyro; first lap, 6m. 55s.; second, 7m.; third, 8m. 4s.; fourth, 7m. 58s.; fifth, 7m. 8s.; sixth, 6m. 57s.; seventh, 7m. 18s.; eighth, 8m. 39s.; ninth, withdrew; fourth, Ingenue; first lap, 10m. 35s.; second, 7m. 8s.; third, 7m. 27s.; fourth, 7m. 46s.; fifth, 7m. 9s.; sixth, 8m. 9s.; seventh, withdrew.

March 3—Port Washington, L. I. Knickerbocker Yacht Club Cup races. First race, first

round—Won by Knickerbocker; time—1h. 2m. 30s.; second, Bertida; time—1h. 4m. 20s.; third, Manhasset; time—1h. 4m. 30s.; second and last round—Won by Knickerbocker; time—1h. 23m. 11s.; second, Bertida; time—1h. 30m. 53s.; third, Manhasset; time—1h. 31m. Second race, first round—Won by Knickerbocker; time—3h. 19m. 50s.; second, Bertida; time—3h. 21m. 15s.; third, Manhasset; time—3h. 21m. 20s.; second and last round—Won by Knickerbocker; time—3h. 37m. 35s.; second, Bertida; time—3h. 43m. 02s.; third, Manhasset; time—3h. 49m.

March 10—Port Washington, L. I. Knickerbocker Yacht Club Cup races. First race, 10-mile course—Won by Bertida; time—20m. 03s.; second, Manhasset; time—20m. 12s.; third, Knickerbocker; time—20m. 17s. Second race—Won by Bertida; time—19m. 02s.; second, Knickerbocker, time—19m. 04s.; third, Manhasset; time—19m. 17s.

RECORD OF RACES FOR THE ICE YACHT CHALLENGE PENNANT OF AMERICA.

Date.	Winner.	Owner.	Competitors.	Place.	Condition of		Course in Miles	Time.
					Wind.	Ice.		H. M. S.
1881, Mar. 5	Phantom.....	Wm. VanWyck.	P.I.Y.C. vs. N.H.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh	Puffy, S. W.	Soft	12	0.57.14
1883, Feb. 6	Avalanche.....	E. H. Sanford ..	P.I.Y.C. vs. N.H.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh		Hard	20	0.57.00
1883, Feb. 23	Jack Frost. ...	Arch'd Rogers...	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Hard	20	1.14.35
1884, Feb. 9	Haze	Aaron Innis	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S. S. E. Sailed in fog and drizzle.	Hard	20	1.05.30
1885, Feb. 14	Haze	Aaron Innis.....	N.H.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Hard	20	1.01.15
1885, Feb. 18	Northern Light.	J. C. Barron	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh	Steady.	Hard	20	1.08.42
1887, Feb. 14	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady.	Hard	16	0.43 40
1888, Mar. 8	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Soft	12	0.36 50
1889, Feb. 25	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, N. W.	Hard	16	0.51.41
†1892, Feb. 5	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	N. W. Gale.	Rough	14.6	0.46.10
1893, Feb. 9	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	O.L.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Moderate, S. W.	Hard	20	0.49.30
†1899, Jan. 21	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	C.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S. W.	Soft	20	1.09.37
†1902, Feb. 7	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. N.S.I.Y.C.	Hyde Park	S. to W. squally.	Hard	20	1.02.21
†1902, Feb. 13	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers ..	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. N.S.I.Y.C.	Hyde Park	Northerly.	Hard	20	0.58.24

† Surveyed course; others approximate.

Abbreviations Explained.—P.I.Y.C., Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club; N.H.I.Y.C., New Hamburgh Ice Yacht Club; N.S.I.Y.C., North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Red Bank, N. J.; O.L.I.Y.C., Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club of Newburgh, N.Y.; H.R.I.Y.C., Hudson River Ice Yacht Club; C.I.Y.C., Carthage Ice Yacht Club.

In the races at Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mich., in March, 1904, the Wolverine, owned by Commodore D. C. Olin, of the Kalamazoo Club, won the Stuart International Trophy. In the last heat over a 20-mile two-point course, the time of the Wolverine was 42 minutes.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., February 24, 1907, the Wolverine, owned by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, broke all world's records for a two-point course, sailing 20 miles in 39m. 50s. The boat was required to turn every two miles.

Curling.

The principal events of the 1911-12 season follow:

January 6—North vs. South of Scotland match at New York City won by South of Scotland, 51 to 46. Total score since 1870: South of Scotland, 23 matches; North of Scotland, 19 matches.

January 15—United States vs. Scotland match at Montreal won by United States, 112 to 104 skips.

January 15—Windsor, Ont., vs. Chicago match at Chicago, won by Chicago clubs. Scores: Chicago 18, Windsor 10; Wanderers 12, Windsor 11; Wanderers 13, Windsor 10; Chicago 15, Windsor 12.

January 16—Gordon Medal match, United States vs. Canada, at Montreal, won by Canada. Score: Canada, 161; United States, 136. Score by matches: Canada—St. Andrews, 25; Outremont, 21; Thistle, 18; Montreal, 24; St. Lawrence, 18; Lachine, 7; Heather, 26; Caledonia, 22; total, 161. United States—Schenectady, 7; Jersey City, 19; Caledonia, 21; Brookline, 11; Thistle, 20; Boston, 35; St. Andrews, 13; Utica, 10; total, 136.

February 2—Mitchell Medal match at New York. Final round for rink championship, G. N. C. C. Caledonian C. C. No. 2, 12; Thistle C. C., 10.

February 12—Paterson medal match at New York City: Scots, 69; Americans, 42.

February 13—Caledonian Club Championship at New York City won by John Sterling, 18; David Darlington, 14; Peter F. Gray, 13. Novice Competition—William McGregor, 12; David Templeman, 11.

February 24—Conley cup match at New York City: New York Scottish Society, 43; New York Caledonians, 35.

March 3—At New York City, Caledonian C. C. defeated All-New York C. C., 58 to 53.

March 9—Boston Country Club vs. St. Andrews, of New York City, at Boston. Score: Boston C. C., 32; St. Andrews, 23.

Important matches played by Royal Caledonia curlers of Scotland during tour of America. The results follow: January 2, at Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia, 173; Scotland, 161. January 3, at Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia, 100; Scotland, 86. January 6, at St. Johns, N. B., total scores, New Brunswick, 384; Scotland, 226. February 3, at Detroit, Mich., Michigan, 52; Scotland, 51. February 5, at Chicago, Ill., Scotland, 94; Chicago, 84. February 10, at Minneapolis, Minn., Minneapolis, 70; Scotland, 46. February 13, at New York City, Scotland, 69; America, 42.

Gymnastics.

Amateur Athletic Union National Championships, held at West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, March 30. Results:

Club Championship—Won by New York Turn Verein with 24 points; West Side Y. M. C. A., second, 13 points; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, third, 11 points; National Turn Verein, fourth, 6 points.

Results of Championship Individual Events: Rope Climb—Won by T. Anastas, Pittsburgh A. A.; time, 4 4-5s.; F. Siebert, Grace Club; time, 5s., second; F. Sephton, St. George A. C.; time, 5 1-5s., third. Side Horse—Won by R. E. Moore, unattached, 82.50 points; second, W. Dittman, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 75 points; third, E. Zenker, Jr., New York Turn Verein, 73.75 points. Long Horse—Won by P. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 84 points; second, J. Gregor, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 80 points; third, F. Lotterle, New York Turn Verein, 75.25 points.

Tumbling—Won by M. J. Bedford, National Turn Verein, 83 points; second, A. Quinn, Clark House, 72.50 points; third, T. D. Williams, Yale University A. A., 69.50 points. Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A., 85.30 points; second, T. Anastas, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, 81.30 points; third, Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 67.90 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by R. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26 points; second, O. A. Nelson, Rutgers College, 25.50 points; Henry Harris, Pastime A. C., and J. P. Phillips, New York University, tied for third place, with 25.25 points each. Parallel Bars—Won by W. Dittman, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 82.25 points; second, P. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 80.75 points; third, L. C. Everard, Yale University, 78.50 points. Horizontal Bar—Won by P. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 86 points; second, T. Anastas, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, 77.25 points; third, R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, 74 points. All Around Championship—Won by P. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 324½ points; R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, second, 266 points; A. Quinn, Clark House, third, 254¾ points.

Middle Atlantic Association, A. A. U. Championships, held at Philadelphia, March 23.—Won by University of Pennsylvania, 18 points; Pittsburgh A. A., second, 15 points; Haverford College, third, 5 points; Central High School, fourth, 3 points; Boys' Club of C. C., fifth, 3 points; Episcopal Academy, sixth, 1 point.

Results by Events: Horizontal Bar—Won by Theolog Anastas, Pittsburgh A. A.; second, Heap, Pennsylvania; third, Hackett, Pennsylvania. Side Horse—Won by Brinton, Pennsylvania; second, Braum, unattached; third, Leonard, Pennsylvania. Parallel Bars—Won by Theolog Anastas, Pittsburgh A. A.; second, Heap, Pennsylvania; third, Braum, unattached. Club Swinging—Won by Baker, Haverford College, 25 1-10 points; second, Binder, Central High School, 25 1-10 points; third, Crease, Episcopal Academy, 24¾ points. Flying Rings—Won by Theolog Anastas, Pittsburgh A. A.; second, Miller, Pennsylvania; third, Heap, Pennsylvania. Tumbling—Won by Bailey, Lehigh University; second, McGeough, Kensington Boys' Club; third, Heap, Pennsylvania.

Metropolitan Association, A. A. U. Individual Championships, held at New York City April 24—Won by New York Turn Verein, 35 points; second, West Side Y. M. C. A., 11 points; third, National Turn Verein, 6 points; fourth, New York A. C., 6 points; fifth, Swiss Turn Verein, 5 points; sixth, Grace Club, 5 points; seventh, Clark House, 3 points; eighth, Bohemian Association Working Society, 3 points; ninth, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 3 points; tenth, St. George A. C., 3 points; eleventh, Pastime A. C., 1 point.

Results by Events: All Around Championship—Won by P. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 326 points; second, H. Moeckly, Swedish-American A.C., 281 points; third, R. Leissring, New York T. V., 265 points. Parallel Bars—Won by P. Krimmel, New York T. V., 84 points; second, W. Dittman, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 81 points; third, H. Moeckly, Swedish-American A. C., 79½ points. Jumping—Won by N. J. Bedford, National T. V., 82 points; second, A. L. Quinn, Clark House, 73½ points; third, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 77½ points. Side Horse—Won by R. Moore, New York A. C., 88½ points; second, P. Schwander, Bohemian Working Club, 77 points; third, C. S. Zinker, Jr., New York T. V., 74 points. Indian Clubs—Won by R. Dutchley, New York T. V., 28 points; second, J. K. Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 25½ points; third, H. Harris, Pastime A. C., 25 points. Long Horse—Won by P. Krimmel, New York T. V., 84 points; second, J. Gregor, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 78½ points; third, F. Lotterle, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 77½ points. Horizontal Bar—Won by P. Krimmel, New York T. V., 84 points; second, J. Leissring, New York T. V., 70½ points; third, A. Weber, Swedish-American A. C., 60½ points. Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A., 84 points; second, F. Przydyski, New York T. V., 71½ points; third, O. Paul, National T. V., 71 points. Rope Climbing—Won by F. Seibert, Grace A. C., time—07⅕s.; second, S. Sephton, St. George A. C., time—08⅕s.; third, R. Leissring, New York T. V., time—08 3-5s.

Intercollegiate Championships held at Haverford, Pa., March 22—Won by Yale with a total of 24 points; second, Pennsylvania, 17 points; third, Princeton, 8½ points; fourth, Rutgers, 8 points; fifth, N. Y. U., 4 points; sixth, Haverford, 1 point; seventh, Illinois, ½ point.

Results by Events: Horizontal Bar—Won by Heap, Pennsylvania; second, Callahan, Yale; third, Hay, Princeton. Horse—Tie between Cremer, N. Y. U., and Brinton, Pennsylvania; third, Leonard, Pennsylvania. Parallel Bars—Won by Ruge, Yale; second, Heap, Pennsylvania; third, tie between Lehman, Princeton, and Styles, Illinois. Rings—First, tie between Ruge, Yale, and Wolfe, Princeton; third, Waples, Haverford. Tumbling—Won by Callahan, Yale; second, Moffat, Princeton; third, Samuels, Yale. Club Swinging—Won by Nelsons, Rutgers; second, Briggs, Rutgers; third, Finletter, Pennsylvania. All Around Championship—Won by Callahan, Yale; second, Heap, Pennsylvania; third, Ruge, Yale.

English Individual Championships, held at London, March 16—Won by E. W. Potts, Northampton Inst., 130 points; second, L. Hanson, Bradford All Saints (holder), 126½ points; third, J. J. Cook, St. Paul's, Canonbury, 120 points; fourth, J. Whitaker, Birmingham A. I., 103½ points; fifth, P. Rietmann, Northampton Inst., 102½ points; sixth, W. Cowhig, Powell's Tillery, Monmouth, 92½ points; seventh, C. Simmons, Northampton Inst., 88½ points; eighth, A. E. Betts, Westminster G. C., Birmingham, 84 points.

DUAL MEETS.

February 10—Naval Academy, 25; Princeton, 20, at Annapolis, Md.
February 16—Pennsylvania, 45; Columbia, 12, at Philadelphia, Pa.
February 17—Yale, 28; Pennsylvania, 26, at New Haven, Ct.
February 17—Naval Academy, 28; Columbia, 17, at Annapolis, Md.
February 17—Haverford, 29; Lehigh, 19, at Bethlehem, Pa.
February 24—Naval Academy, 31; Pennsylvania, 23, at Annapolis, Md.
March 2—Naval Academy, 32; Yale, 22, at Annapolis, Md.
March 2—University of Pennsylvania, 32; Haverford, 22, at Haverford, Pa.
March 9—New York University, 34½; Rutgers, 14½, at New Brunswick, N. J.
March 9—Yale, 27; Princeton, 26, at Princeton, N. J.
March 9—University of Pennsylvania, 44; Lehigh, 10, at South Bethlehem, Pa.
March 9—Jersey City H. S., 28½; Stuyvesant, 11; De Witt Clinton, 5½, at New York City.
March 15—New York University, 35; Columbia, 16, at New York City.
March 16—University of Wisconsin, 1095.7; Chicago, 988.6, at Madison, Wis.
March 16—Pennsylvania, 31; Princeton, 23, at Princeton, N. J.

Squash Racquets.

FEBRUARY 7—F. S. White won Eastern Pennsylvania championship, defeating M. L. Newhall, 8—15, 15—9, 15—4, 15—12, at Philadelphia, Pa.

February 10—The Boston Athletic Association team won the intercity team championship at Boston, Mass., defeating Baltimore 5 matches to 0, and Philadelphia 3 matches to 2. The scores: Boston vs. Baltimore—N. S. Bartlett, Jr., defeated A. R. Riggs, Baltimore, 10—15, 15—8, 11—15, 15—11, 15—8; C. Hutchins, Boston, defeated F. B. Smith, Baltimore, 15—10, 9—15, 15—9, 15—6; G. F. Wales, Boston, defeated W. S. Symington, Baltimore, 16—18, 15—9, 15—11, 18—16; C.

SQUASH RACQUETS—*Continued.*

H. Greenough, Boston, defeated W. F. Pirscher, Baltimore, 15—10, 15—8, 15—10; D. P. Rhodes, Boston, defeated K. Rothstein, Baltimore, 15—7, 11—15, 12—15, 15—6, 17—14. Boston vs. Philadelphia—G. F. Wales, Boston, defeated H. M. Tilden, Philadelphia, 17—16, 15—11, 15—3. F. H. Bates, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Whiting, Boston, 15—8, 15—8, 15—11, 8—15, 12—15, 15—13; C. P. Greenough, Boston, defeated M. L. Newhall, Philadelphia, 18—16, 15—18, 18—15, 12—15, 15—12; F. S. White, Philadelphia, defeated N. S. Bartlett, Jr., Boston, 15—12, 14—15, 15—10, 15—12, C. Hutchins, Boston, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia, 18—17, 15—9, 15—11, Philadelphia won second place, defeating Baltimore 3 matches to 2. The scores: W. T. H. Huhn; Philadelphia Racquet Club, defeated K. Rothstein, Baltimore, 15—8, 15—9, 15—8. F. H. Bates, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Philadelphia, defeated W. F. Pirscher, Baltimore, 18—15, 15—11, 14—18, 16—18, 15—6. F. B. Smith, Baltimore, defeated F. S. White, Germantown C. C., Philadelphia, 18—15, 18—15, 12—15, 15—12. H. M. Tilden, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated W. S. Symington, Baltimore, 8—15, 15—4, 15—12, 15—8. A. P. Riggs, Baltimore, defeated M. L. Newhall, Germantown C. C., Philadelphia, 18—15, 15—18, 15—12, 8—15, 15—11.

February 12—C. Hutchins won United States Amateur Championship, defeating F. B. Smith, 15—10, 15—10, 15—18, 17—15.

February 24—The Germantown Cricket Club team defeated the All-Toronto, Canada, team in 5 straight matches, at Philadelphia, Pa.

February 25—The Philadelphia Racquet Club team defeated the All-Toronto, Canada, team in 5 straight matches, at Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9—Alfred Stillman, 2d, won the National Squash Tennis championship, defeating John W. Prentiss, 15—3, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8, at New York City.

NEW JERSEY SQUASH LEAGUE.
Final Standing.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Montclair A. C..	8	0	Baltusrol G. C..	4	3	Englewood F. C.	7	0
Crescent A. C...	4	3	Englewood Club.	2	6			

Racquets.

January 6—Charles Williams won professional championship of world, defeating George Standing, 2—15, 15—9, 15—9, 15—11, at New York City.

January 9—Williams and Souter defeated Standing and Rogers, 14—17, 14—17, 15—6, 15—4, 15—3.

January 20—New York team defeated Philadelphia team in intercity series, 3 matches to 1, at New York City.

January 28—Q. A. Shaw and G. R. Fearing won national championship from M. S. Barger and P. Whitney, at Philadelphia, by default.

February 13—J. M. Gordon Douglas won Gold Racquet Trophy, defeating H. F. McCormick, 15—5, 15—6, 17—15, at New York City.

February 25—Reginald Fincke won United States amateur championship, defeating J. M. Gordon Douglas, 15—7, 15—11, 11—15, 9—15, 15—3, at Boston, Mass.

March 16—A. H. Muir won military singles championship, defeating A. C. G. Luther, holder, 14—17, 14—18, 18—15, 15—8, 15—12, at London, Eng.

April 4—B. S. Foster won English singles championship, defeating G. G. Kershaw, 12—15, 17—14, 15—8, 15—1, at London, Eng. E. M. Baerlein, title holder, 1908 to 1911, retired.

April 18—Cambridge University defeated Oxford in intervarsity doubles play, four sets to one, at London, Eng.

Lacrosse.

United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. Southern Championship won by Swarthmore. Northern Championship won by Harvard. United States Championship game played at Cambridge, Mass., June 1. Score Harvard 7, Swarthmore 3.

OTHER IMPORTANT GAMES PLAYED IN UNITED STATES.

April 4, Navy 11, Lehigh 1, at Annapolis. April 6, Cornell 2, Johns Hopkins 2, at Baltimore, Md. April 8, Cornell 5, Carlisle 2, at Carlisle, Pa. April 13, Johns Hopkins 5, Harvard 4, at Baltimore, Md., and Swarthmore 3, New York Lacrosse Club 1, at Swarthmore, Pa. April 18, Navy 6, Swarthmore 6, at Annapolis, Md. April 20, Carlisle 8, Johns Hopkins 4, at Baltimore, Md. May 4, Navy 6, Crescent A. C. 4, at Annapolis, Md., and Swarthmore 4, Johns Hopkins 2, at Baltimore, Md. May 10, Harvard 13, Hobart 2, at Cambridge, Mass. May 11, Swarthmore 3, Stevens 2, at Swarthmore, Pa., and Lehigh 9, Johns Hopkins 3, at South Bethlehem, Pa. May 18, Harvard 13, Cornell 0, at Cambridge, Mass., and Swarthmore 5, Carlisle 3, at Swarthmore, Pa. May 25, Cornell 6, Hobart 3, at Ithaca, N. Y., and Crescent A. C. 4, Carlisle 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y. May 30, Crescent A. C. 5, Toronto University 5, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 1, Crescent A. C. 3, Toronto University 1, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mount Washington 11, Carlisle 1, at Baltimore, Md. June 4, Toronto University 4, Mount Washington 2, at Baltimore, Md. June 8, Crescent A. C. 5, Mount Washington 2, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 15, Crescent A. C. 5, Shamrocks of West Toronto 2, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 22, Crescent A. C. 8, St. Simon's L. C. of Toronto 8, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 29, Crescent A. C. 9, Toronto Amateur L. C. 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANADIAN LACROSSE.

Amateur—Ontario Lacrosse Association, Senior Champions, the Excelsiors of Brampton. Canadian Lacrosse Association, Senior Champions, the Athletics of St. Catherine's. Manitoba Lacrosse Association, Senior Champions, the Canadian Northern Team of Winnipeg. British Columbia Lacrosse Association, Senior Champions, the Vancouver A. A. A. Club. Mann Cup Holders, Vancouver A. A. A. Club.

Professional—Dominion Lacrosse Association, Senior Champions, Toronto Lacrosse Club of Toronto. National Lacrosse Union, Senior Champions, the Cornwall Lacrosse Club of Cornwall. Pacific Coast Lacrosse League, Senior Champions, New Westminster B. C. Club. Minto Cup Holders, New Westminster B. C. Club.

Motorcycle Racing.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN RECORDS.

ACCORDING to the competition rules of the Federation of American Motorcyclists as adopted September 14, 1909, no record shall be accepted or recognized which is made on any motorcycle having an engine of greater piston displacement than 61 cubic inches (1,000 cubic centimetres).

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s. by H. Cissac at Blackpool, Eng., July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s. by J. Olieslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—59 1-5s. by H. Cissac at Blackpool, Eng., July 27, 1905.

1 Mile, 36 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 14 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 52 2-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 30 1-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 08 2-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 47 2-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 25 4-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 4 2-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 42 3-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 21 4-5s.; 11 miles, 7m.; 12 miles, 7m. 39s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 07 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; 30 miles, 20m. 21 4-5s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 35 miles, 24m. 54 2-5s.; 40 miles, 28m. 30 3-5s.; 45 miles, 32m. 6 2-5s.; 50 miles, 35m. 41 4-5s.; 55 miles, 39m. 18 2-5s.; 60 miles, 42m. 55 2-5s.; 65 miles, 46m. 35 2-5s.; 70 miles, 50m. 17 1-5s.; 75 miles, 54m.; 80 miles, 57m. 41 1-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 1m. 23s.; 90 miles, 1h. 5m. 5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 11m. 33 4-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 15m. 24 2-5s.; all by Jacob De Rosier at Los Angeles, Feb. 7, 1911. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, Eng., Feb. 15, 1909. 300 miles, 6h. 6m. 28s.; 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, Eng., May 5. 1909. 1 Hour—83 miles, 135 yards; Jacob De Rosier at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7, 1911. 2 Hours—118 miles, 719 yards; H. V. Colver at Brooklands, Eng., Dec. 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles, 936 yards; H. V. Martin at Brooklands, Eng., Nov. 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles, 1,320 yards; H. V. Martin at Canning Town, Eng., Feb. 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles, 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles, 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles, 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles, 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles, 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles, 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles, 784 yards. 13 Hours—506 miles, 1,260 yards. 14 Hours—508 miles. 15 Hours—522 miles, 1,590 yards. 16 Hours—566 miles. 17 Hours—599 miles, 1,700 yards. 18 Hours—611 miles, 330 yards. 19 Hours—648 miles, 586 yards. 20 Hours—680 miles. 21 Hours—690 miles, 586 yards. 22 Hours—725 miles, 1,390 yards. 23 Hours—730 miles, 940 yards. 24 Hours—775 miles, 1,340 yards; all by H. A. Collier, Canning Town, Eng., May 5, 1909.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1909. *1 Mile 55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 011-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 03 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 03 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claflin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 Miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1909. 75 Miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 24, 1908. 100 Miles, 1h. 27m. 49s.; M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 200 Miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. 300 Miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. 500 Miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 2 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles, 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles, 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles, 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles, 587 yards. 13 Hours—585 miles. 14 Hours—641 miles, 587 yards. 15 Hours—677 miles, 587 yards. 16 Hours—730 miles. 17 Hours—767 miles, 587 yards. 18 Hours—812 miles, 587 yards. 19 Hours—862 miles, 587 yards. 20 Hours—911 miles. 21 Hours—945 miles, 587 yards. 22 Hours—986 miles, 1,174 yards. 23 Hours—1,035 miles, 1,174 yards. 24 Hours—1,093 miles, 1,151 yards; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1909.

Straightaway Records.—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., Mar. 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs, at Daytona, Fla., Mar. 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., Mar. 24, 1909. 10 Miles—8m. 57s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., Mar. 24, 1909. 20 Miles—17m. 25 1-5s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., Mar. 26, 1909.

Transcontinental Record.—3,745 Miles—20 days, 9h. 1m.; by Volney Davis, San Francisco-New York, June 26-July 16, 1911.

Economy Records.—31 Miles, 1,400 yards, 1 pint, by F. A. Baker, Cambridge, Md., July 9, 1904. 55 miles, 528 yards, 1 quart, by E. Buffum, New York City, July 4, 1904. 190 miles, 4 qt. 10 oz., by F. A. Baker, Long Island, Sept. 15, 1907.

F. A. M. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS 1912.

Two mile championship won by Don Johns at Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1912; time 2m. 01s.

One hour championship won by J. U. Constant at Detroit, Mich., June 23, 1912; distance, 66⅝ miles.

Five mile professional championship won by Ray Seymour at Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1912; time 3m. 22 2-5s. Ten mile professional championship won by Eddie Hasha at Columbus, Ohio, July 19, time, 6m. 40 2-5s. Fifteen mile professional championship won by Eddie Hasha at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1912; time 10m. 53 4-5s.

One mile amateur championship won by J. U. Constant, at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1912; time, 40 1-5s. Five mile amateur championship won by Don Clark at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1912; time, 4m. 28s. Ten mile amateur championship won J. U. Constant at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1912; time 6m. 59 1-5s.

* Made in standing start. In U. S. the only standing start records recognized are those at 1 mile and 1 kilometre.—(Compiled by Dr. J. P. Thornly, Chairman Competition Committee F. A. M.)

Roller Skating.

EASTERN STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

EASTERN States Professional Championships, held at Metropolitan Roller Rink, New York City. 1-mile, March 21, 1912—Won by William Blackburn, New York; Jesse Mason, Newark, second; Harry Burke, Bridgeport, third. Time—3m. 3s. 2-mile, March 28, 1912—Won by William Blackburn, New York; Harry MacDonald, Brooklyn, second; George May, Yonkers, third. Time—6m. 18 1-5s. 3-mile, April 4, 1912—Won by William Blackburn, New York; Harry MacDonald, Brooklyn, second; John Kirkbride, Newark, third. Time—9m. 35 3-5s. 4-mile, April 11, 1912—Won by F. J. Clarke, New York; Harry Burke, Bridgeport, second; Harry MacDonald, Brooklyn, third. Time—13m. 5s. 5-mile, April 18, 1912—Won by William Blackburn, New York; F. J. Clarke, New York, second; Harry MacDonald, Brooklyn, third. Time—16m. 20s.

Eastern States Amateur Championships, held at Metropolitan Roller Rink, New York City. 1-mile, February 1, 1912—Won by John Timney, Newark; R. Van Duyne, Newark, second; William Burke, Brooklyn, third. Time—3m. 10 1-5s. 2-mile, February 8—Won by J. F. Clarke, New York; William Burke, Brooklyn, second; John Timney, Newark, third. Time—6m. 20s. 3-mile, February 15—Won by William Burke, Brooklyn; John Timmey, Newark, second; S. Kaplan, Pittsburgh third. Time—10m. 14 1-5s. 4-mile, February 29—Won by William Burke, Brooklyn; R. Van Duyne, Newark, second; F. J. Clarke, New York, third. Time—12m. 44 2-5s. 5-mile, March 7—Won by John Timney, Newark; William Burke, Brooklyn, second; John Clarke, New York, third. Time—17m. 35 2-5s.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan Championships, held at Brighton Beach Roller Rink. 1-mile, August 22, 1912—Won by R. Van Duyne, Newark; James F. Sullivan, Brooklyn, second; A. De Mayo, New York, third. Time—3m. 11s. 2-mile, August 24—Won by R. Van Duyne, Newark; Clarence Rhadigan, Brooklyn, second; T. Parella, New York, third. Time—6m. 18 1-5s. 3-mile, August 29—Won by R. Van Duyne, Newark; T. Parella, New York, second; A. De Mayo, New York, third. Time—10m. 19 2-5s. 4-mile, August 31—Won by R. Van Duyne, Newark; T. Parella, New York, second; J. F. Sullivan, Brooklyn, third. Time—13m. 1s. 5-mile, September 5—Won by J. F. Sullivan, Brooklyn; R. Van Duyne, Newark, second; A. De Mayo, New York, third. Time—16m. 48 1-5s. Half-mile, September 7—Won by R. Van Duyne, Newark; C. Rhadigan, Brooklyn; T. Parella, New York, third. Time—1m. 32 1-5s.

2-mile World's Professional Championship Race, held at St. Louis, Mo., January 20—Won by Rodney Peters, St. Louis; M. Sherman, Kansas City, second. Time—5m. 44s.

1-mile World's Professional Championship, held at Milwaukee, Wis., April 17—Won by Harley Davidson, St. Paul; R. Cionci, Morristown, Pa., second; Fred Martin, San José, Cal., third. Time—3m. 2 1-5s.

1-mile World's Amateur Championship, held at Milwaukee, Wis.. April 1—Won by Leon Kimm, Chicago; C. Carlston, Chicago, second; E. Richstedt, Milwaukee, third. Time—3m. 4 2-5s.

NATIONAL RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL, FLAT TRACK.

½ mile—	1m. 31 4-5s.	Ollie Moore	Chicago	1908
1 " —	2m. 46 2-5s.	Rodney Peters	Pittsburgh, Pa	1909
2 " —	5m. 32s	Clarence Hamilton	Kansas City	1909
2 " —	5m. 32s.	William Blackburn	Detroit	1910
3 " —	8m. 32 2-5s.	Clarence Hamilton	Kansas City	1909
5 " —15m.	7s.	Ollie Moore	Pittsburgh	1908
15 " —49m.	15s.	William Blackburn	Toledo	1910

PROFESSIONAL, BANKED TRACK.

½ mile—	1m. 15s.	Ollie Moore	Chicago	1908
1 " —	2m. 27 2-5s.	Clarence Hamilton	Chicago	1909
2 " —	5m. 4 2-5s.	John Flannery	Chicago	1908
3 " —	7m. 55 2-5s.	Ollie Moore	Chicago	1908

PROFESSIONAL HOUR RECORDS.

1 hour—	16 miles	E. Reynolds	Denver	1885
24 " —	279 " 314 yards	Jesse Carey	Paris	1911
144 " —1,100	"	H. Snowden	Denver	1885
144 "	Team Race—1,519 miles	Elsenhard and Burke	Denver	1910

AMATEUR, FLAT TRACK.

½ mile—	1m. 26s.	William Blackburn	Chicago	1908
1 " —	2m. 39 3-5s.	L. Bierwerth	Oakland, Cal	1909
2 " —	5m. 56s.	Joseph Jordan	New York	1910
3 " —	9m.	N. Meizer	Chicago	1908
10 " —33m.	20s.	L. Bierwerth	San Francisco	1909

AMATEUR, BANKED TRACK.

100 yards—	10s.	Henry Becker	Chicago	1910
¼ mile —	36s.	Fred Tyrell	Chicago	1909
½ " —	1m. 13 1-5s.	Henry Becker	Chicago	1910
1 " —	2m. 32s.	Henry Becker	Chicago	1908
2 " —	5m. 12s.	Henry Becker	Chicago	1909
15 " —	49m. 15s.	Charles Maegdefessel	Chicago	1909

AMATEUR MARATHON RACE.

26 miles, 385 yards—1h. 25m. 8 1-5s.	Chris Driscoll	Chicago	1909

AMATEUR TEAM RACE.

1 hour—	18 7-8 miles	C. Carlson and C. Keppler	Chicago	1908
24 " —349	"	L. Bierwerth and O. Arnold	San José	1908

BACKWARD SKATING, PROFESSIONAL.

¼ mile—	47 2-5s.	Niels Bach	Milwaukee	1910
½ " —1m.	31 1-5s.	Niels Bach	Milwaukee	1910
1 " —3m.	7 3-5s.	Niels Bach	Memphis	1907

Track and Field Athletics.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National A. A. U. Junior Championships, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 20—Total point score: N. Y. A. C., 31; Irish-American A. C., 30; Boston A. A., 24; Pittsburgh A. A., 16; Shannahan C. C., Philadelphia, 10; unattached, 10; Long Island A. C., 6; Cleveland A. C., 6; Mohawk A. C., 5; McCaddin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 5; Sewickley Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, 5; Missouri A. A., 3; National A. C., Brooklyn, 3; Meadow Brook A. C., Philadelphia, 3; Birmingham A. C., 2; Dominican Lyceum, New York, 1; Emsworth A. C., Pittsburgh, 1, and A. O. H., Pittsburgh, 1. Results by Events: Javelin Throw—Won by H. Lott, Mohawk A. C., New York, 159.72 ft.; F. Lund, Irish-American A. C., second, 157.66 ft.; A. Lally, A. O. H., Pittsburgh, third, 107½ ft. One-Mile Walk—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., second; T. Neundorfer, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—7m. 4-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; F. Frick, N. Y. A. C., second; E. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—1m. 57 2-5s. 100-Yard Dash—Won by R. Carroll, Pittsburgh A. A.; W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C., second; M. E. Robertson, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—10 1-5s. Pole Vault—Won by L. McMasters, Sewickley Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, 11 ft.; I. Watson, N. Y. A. C., second, 10 ft. 9 in.; K. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., third, 10 ft. 6 in. Running Broad Jump—Won by H. Fryckberg, Shannahan C. C., 21.83 ft.; D. Broderick, Irish-American A. C., second; J. Sheehan, Pittsburgh A. A., third. 16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 149.92 ft.; T. Chafee, N. Y. A. C., second, 139.73 ft.; B. Sherman, unattached, third, 137 ft. Five-Mile Race—Won by J. Gallagher, Philadelphia, Shannahan C. C.; J. G. Silva, Boston A. A., second; M. D. Huysman, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—26m. 27s. 56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by T. Chafee, N. Y. A. C., 28.63 ft.; B. Sherman, New York, unattached, second; G. Ritchie, Birmingham A. C., third. One-Mile Run—Won by I. Power, Boston A. A.; J. A. Meeks, Long Island A. C., second; R. Meyers, Emsworth A. A., Pittsburgh, third. Time—4m, 34 3-5s. 16-Pound Shot Put—Won by D. H. Waite, Cleveland A. C., 44.35 ft.; H. Klages, N. Y. A. C., second; A. Frosch, Pittsburgh A. C., third. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by H. Griffith, Pittsburgh A. A.; D. Trenholm, N. Y. A. C., second; H. Welsh, Cleveland A. C., third. Time—16 2-5s. 440-Yard Run—Won by D. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., second; A. Bowser, unattached, third. Time—50 4-5s. Running High Jump—Won by E. Jennings, New York, unattached, 6 ft.; O. Vassar, Missouri A. C., second; H. Murphy, Pittsburgh A. A., third. Discus Throw—Won by E. Muller, Irish-American A. C., 126.95 ft.; H. Klages, N. Y. A. C., second; G. Ritchie, Birmingham A. C., third. 220-Yard Dash—Won by A. Robinson, Boston A. A.; E. Horter, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, second; M. E. Robertson, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—22 2-5s. 220-Yard Hurdles, Final—Won by F. B. Brady, N. Y. A. C.; G. Halferty, Pittsburgh A. A., second; J. J. Lovell, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—26s. F. Myers of the Pittsburgh A. A. finished second, but was disqualified for interference with Lovell, who finished third. Hop, Step and Jump—Won by E. McCarthy, Irish-American A. C., 43 ft. 9 in.; H. Oltman, W. A. C., Brooklyn, second, 43.92 ft.; E. Farrell, Boston A. A., third, 43.90 ft.

Senior A. A. U. Championships, held at Pittsburgh, September 21. Total point score; Irish-American A. C., 67; New York A. C., 34; Boston A. A., 20; unattached, 9; Springfield (Mass.) High School, 5; McCaddin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 5; University of Missouri, 5; Mohawk A. C., New York, 5; Shannahan C. C., Phila., 3; Kalera A. C., Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh A. A., 2; National A. A., Brooklyn, 1; Dominican Lyceum, New York, 1; Sewickley Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, 1; Pastime A. C., New York, 1. Results by Events: Five-Mile Race—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached; Harry J. Smith, unattached, second; J. G. Silva, Boston A. A., third. Time—25m. 43 2-5s. 220-Yard Dash—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; A. Robinson, Boston A. A., second; M. E. Robertson, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—21 4-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., second; E. Frick, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—1m. 57 2-5s. 16-Pound Shot—Won by Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 48.51 ft.; R. I. Beatty, N. Y. A. C., second, 46.89 ft.; H. E. Klages, N. Y. A. C., third, 40.89 ft. Three-Mile Walk—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, Brooklyn; T. Carroll, Irish-American A. C., second; A. Voelmeke, Pastime A. C., third. Time—23m. 14s. 100-Yard Dash—Won by H. P. Drew, Springfield (Mass.) High School; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., second; R. Carroll, Pittsburgh A. A., third. Time—10s. Running Broad Jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., 22.44 ft.; H. Fryckberg, Shannahan C. C., of Philadelphia, second; D. Broderick, Irish-American A. C., third. One-Mile Race—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; J. A. Powers, Boston A. A., second; D. V. Noble, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—4m. 18 3-5. 440-Yard Run—Won by T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. A., second; A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—49 2-5s. 120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by T. P. Nicholson, Missouri University; E. M. Pritchard, Irish-American A. C., second; L. B. Dorland, Dominican Lyceum, New York, third. Time—15 4-5s. Running High Jump—Won by J. O. Johnston, Boston A. A., 6 ft. 3 in.; H. I. Grumpelt, N. Y. A. C., made the same distance, but lost in jump-off to Johnston; Eugene Jennings, unattached, third. Pole Vault—Won by Ray H. S. Babcock, N. Y. A. C., vaulting pole 12 ft.; G. B. Dukes, N. Y. A. C., second; Masters, Sewickley Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, third. 16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 174.67 ft.; P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., second, 172.62 ft.; A. M. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., third, 149.97 ft. Run, Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., distance 45.71 ft.; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., second; H. Oltmann, National A. C., third. 56-Pound Weight—Won by P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 37.87 ft.; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, 37.50 ft.; M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., third, 37.45 ft. 220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; F. Brady, N. Y. A. C., second; F. J. Myer, Pittsburgh A. A., third. Time—25 1-5s. Javelin Throw—Won by Harry Lott, Mohawk A. C., New York, 162.62 ft.; Edward Aro, Kalera A. C., Brooklyn, second, 152.58 ft.; F. Lund, Irish-American A. C., third, 147.99 ft. Discus Throw—Won by E. Muller, Irish-American A. C., 132.22 ft.; R. L. Beatty, N. Y. A. C., second; P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., third.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Senior and Junior Championships, held at New York City, December 26 and 27, 1911—Total points scored: Junior Events—N. Y. A. C., 24; Irish-American A. C., 16; Xavier A. A., 8; Boston A. A. and Harvard University, 7 each; Pastime A. C., Mohawk A. C., University of Pennsylvania, Swedish A. A. A. and unattached, 5 each; St. George A. C. and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, 3 each; Columbia University and McCaddin Lyceum, 1 each. Senior Events—Irish-American A. C., 70; N. Y. A. C., 45; unattached, 21; Boston A. A., 11; Columbia University and Mohawk A. C., 10; Xavier A. A., 6; Long Island A. C., 5; Montréal A. A. A., 5; Mott Haven A. C., Georgetown University, Harvard University and South Paterson A. C., 3 each; Pastime A. C., West Side Y. M. C. A., Knights of St. Antony and Carlisle Indian School, 1 each. Results by Events: 300-Yard Dash—Final heat won by L. B. Dorland, New York City; L. Wood, N. Y. A. C., second; J. J. McEntee, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—33 1-5s. 880-Yard Run (Junior)—Final heat won by O. W. De Gruchy, N. Y. A. C.; J. Driscoll, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo, second; H. Lee, Boston A. A., third. Time—2m. 1 3-5s. One Mile Walk (Junior)—Won by F. H. Kaiser, N. Y.

A. C.; S. Schwartz, Pastime A. C., second; R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, third. Time—6m. 54 1-5s. 75-Yard Dash (Senior)—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; C. B. Clark, X. A. A., second; J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—7 4-5s. 440-Yard Low Hurdles (Junior)—Won by E. M. Pritchard, Irish-American A. C.; J. W. Richmond, N. Y. A. C., second; F. L. Brady, Columbia University, third. Time—57 3-5s. 1,000-Yard Run (Senior)—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; C. Walther, N. Y. A. C., second; R. Egan, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—2m. 16 1-5s. 70-Yard High Hurdles (Senior)—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; R. Eller, Georgetown, second; V. B. Havens, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—9 2-5s. Two-Mile Run (Senior)—Won by George Bonhag, Irish-American A. C.; Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C., second; J. W. Monument, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—9m. 20 2-5s. Standing Broad Jump (Senior)—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A., 10 ft. 8 in.; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., second, 10 ft. 7½ in.; B. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C., third, 10 ft. 6 in. Standing High Jump (Junior)—Won by L. Goehring, Mohawk A. C., 5 ft. ¼ in.; A. Hodgson, N. Y. A. C., second, 4 ft. 11½ in.; S. Muenz, Pastime A. C., third, 4 ft. 8¼ in. 56-Pound Weight for Height (Senior)—Won by M. McGrath, New York City, 16 ft. 3 in.; P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, 16 ft.; J. Cahill, Irish-American A. C., third, 15 ft. Three Standing Jumps (Junior)—Won by R. Bachmann, Irish-American A. C., 32 ft. 4¾ in.; R. Micknas, unattached, second, 31 ft. 10 in.; E. L. Farrell, Boston A. A., third, 30 ft. 7 in. Running High Jump (Senior)—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A., 6 ft. 2 7-8 in.; E. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., second, 6 ft. 2¼ in.; W. Oler, Jr., N. Y. A. C., third, 5 ft. 11½ in. Pole Vault for Distance (Senior)—Won by H. S. Babcock, N. Y. C. A., 28 ft. ½ in.; L. Schneider, Mohawk A. C., 27 ft. 6 in., second; W. Hapenny, Montreal A. A., 27 ft. 3 in., third. 150-Yard Run (Senior)—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., second; J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—15 4-5s. One-Mile Run—Won by G. P. Kimball, Boston A. A.; E. R. Moran, N. Y. A. C., second; J. F. McCabe, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—4m. 20 3-5s. 70-Yard Hurdles (Junior)—Won by J. H. Haydock, University of Pennsylvania; I. J. Lovell, Irish-American A. C., second; W. F. Potter, unattached, third. Time—9 4-5s. 75-Yard Dash (Junior)—Won by C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A.; H. Helland, Xavier A. A., second; F. Glutsch, Pastime A. C., third. Time—8s. Three-Mile Walk (Senior)—Won by T. H. Kaiser, N. Y. A. C.; E. Renz, Mohawk A. C., second; S. Schwartz, Pastime A. C., third. Time—22m. 55 3-5s. 60-Yard Dash (Senior)—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., second; F. P. O'Hara, Boston A. A., third. Time—6 3-5s. 440-Yard Hurdle Race (Senior)—Won by Le'Roy Dorland, unattached; Drew Valentine, Irish-American A. C., second; I. J. Lovell, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—59s. 600-Yard Run (Senior)—Won by Abel Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; O. W. De Grouchy, N. Y. A. C., second; H. Hirshin, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—1m. 14s. Five-Mile Run (Senior)—Won by W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.; T. J. Collins, Irish-American A. C., second; Louis Tewanima, Carlisle third. Time—25m. 12 4-5s. Standing High Jump (Senior)—Won by Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 1½ in.; B. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. ¼ in., second; L. Goehring, Mohawk A. C., 4 ft. 11¾ in., third. Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height (Junior)—Won by T. Cables, Harvard A. A., 14 ft. 6 in.; J. Cahill, Irish-American A. C., 14 ft. 3 in., second; E. N. Payne, unattached, 14 ft., third. Hop, Step and Jump (Junior)—Won by A. Almloef, Swedish-American A. C., 44 ft. 3½ in.; T. L. Rooney, Dominican Lyceum, 43 ft. 6½ in., second; G. E. Brickley, Harvard A. A., 43 ft. 2 in., third. Running High Jump (Junior)—Won by Wesley Oler, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. ½ in.; F. Koechlein, St. George's A. C., 5 ft. 11½ in., second; A. W. Moffatt, Harvard A. A., 5 ft. 10½ in., third. Three Standing Jumps (Senior)—Won by B. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C., 33 ft. 1 in.; L. Goehring, Mohawk A. C., 33 ft. second; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 32 ft. 9 in., third. Putting 24-Pound Shot (Senior)—Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 38 ft. 1 in.; J. R. Kilpatrick, N. Y. A. C., 32 ft. ½ in., second; H. C. Klages, N. Y. A. C., 30 ft. 6½ in., third. Pole Vault for Height (Senior)—Won by Gordon B. Dukes, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 4 in.; W. Hapenny, Montreal A. A. A., 11 ft., second; John Bredemus, unattached, 10 ft. 6 in., third.

ALL ROUND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A. A. U. All Round Championships, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, New York, September 2—Won by James Thorpe, the Sac and Fox Indian of Carlisle Indian School, also winner of Pentathlon and Decathlon contests at Olympic Games. Thorpe scored 7,476 points out of a possible 10,000 in ten events, a new American record. Total points scored: J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 7,476 points, first; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 6,303, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 3,885 points, third. Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 832 points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 741 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 658 points, third. Time—10 3-5s. Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 44 ft. 3⅛ in., 869½ points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 34 ft. 6⅜ in., 408½ points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 34 ft. 1⅜ in., 388 points, third. Running High Jump—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 6 ft. 1⅛ in., 900 points, J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 5 ft., 480 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 4 ft. 10 in., 416 points, third. 880-Yard Walk—Won by J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 772 points; J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 527 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 357 points, third. Time—3m. 48s. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 127 ft. 3 in., 786 points; J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 122 ft. 10 in., 733 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 77 ft. 7½ in., 190 points, third. Pole Vault—Won by J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 11 ft., 856 points; J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 9 ft. 6 in., 568 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 9 ft., 472 points, third. 120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 880 points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 805 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 425 points, third. Time—16 2-5s. Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 26 ft. 2 in., 536 points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 21 ft. 11 in., 332 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 11 ft. 10 in., no points, third. Running Broad Jump—Won by J. Thorpe, 23 ft. 3 in., 972 points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 19 ft. 5 in., 604 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 18 ft. 7 in., 524 points, third. One Mile Run—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, 659 points; J. Bredemus, Princeton, N. J., 544 points, second; B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 414 points, third. Time—5m. 26s.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Senior Championships, Metropolitan Association A. A. U., held at Travers Island, under New York A. C. auspices, September 7—Total points scored: Irish-American A. C., 75; N. Y. A. C., 54; McCaddin Lyceum, 5; Mohawk Athletic Club, 5; unattached, 5; Mott Haven Athletic Club, 3; Dominican Lyceum, 3; Pastime Athletic Club, 3; Kalera Athletic Club, 3; Bradhurst Field Club, 3; Long Island Athletic Club, 1. Results by events. 100-Yard Dash—Final Heat—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C., second; M. E. Robertson, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—10 1-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by Edward Frick, N. Y. A. C.; Homer Baker, N. Y. A. C., second; Edward Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—1m. 57 2-5s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Final Heat—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; J. I. Wendell, N. Y. A. C., second; L. B. Dorland, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—15 3-5s. One-Mile Run—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; D. V. Noble, N. Y. A. C., second; O. W. De Grouchy, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—4m. 27 4-5s. 440-Yard Run—Won by A. Pepis, Irish-Ameri-

can A. C.; Le Roy Wood, N. Y. A. C., second; Edward Frick, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—50 1-5s. 220-Yard Run—Final Heat—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; F. E. Holloway, N. Y. A. C., second; L. B. Dorland, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—23s. 220-Yard Hurdles—Final Heat—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; J. I. Wendell, N. Y. A. C., second; D. Trenholm, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—25 3-5s. One-Mile Walk—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; A. Vollweke, Pastime A. C., second; F. Plant, Long Island A. C., third. Time—7m. 3-5s. Five-Mile Run—Won by H. T. Smith, unattached; J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., second; Frederick Bellars, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—26m. 4 4-5s. Pole Vault—Won by H. S. Babcock, N. Y. A. C., 12 ft.; Gordon B. Dukes, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 6 in., second; J. Watson, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft., third. Running High Jump—Won by H. T. Grumpelt, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. 3 in.; Egon Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., 6 ft. 2 in., second; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 11 in., third. Throwing Discus—Won by E. J. Maller, Irish-American A. C., 136 ft. 5¼ in.; J. H. Duncan, Bradhurst Field Club, 133 ft., second; H. C. Klages, N. Y. A. C., 116 ft. 8¾ in., third. Running Broad Jump—Won by Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 22 ft. 9½ in., D. Broderick, Irish-American A. C., 22 ft. 6½ in., second; H. S. Babcock, N. Y. A. C., 22 ft. 6¼ in., third. Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by Pat McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 38 ft. 3 in.; Matt McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 37 ft. 8½ in., second; P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 36 ft. 10½ in., third. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 46 ft. 9 in.; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., 44 ft. 7¼ in., second; H. S. Babcock, N. Y. A. C., 44 ft. 3 in., third. Throwing Javelin—Won by H. G. Lott, Mohawk A. C., 166 ft. ½ in.; Edward Aro, Kalera A. C., 157 ft. 2 in., second; T. Lund, Irish-American A. C., 153 ft. 9¾ in., third. Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Pat McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 46 ft. 9 in.; J. J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., 42 ft. 8½ in., second; J. J. Frank, Irish-American A. C., 41 ft. 7 in., third. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 182 ft. 11¾ in.; W. S. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., 148 ft. 8 in., second; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 143 ft. 11½ in., third.

Junior Championships held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, August 31, under the auspices Irish-American A. C. Total point score: New York A. C., 46; Irish-American A. C., 46; Mohawk A. C., 9; National A. C., 6; Pastime A. C., 6; McCaddin Lyceum, 5; Mount Pleasant A. C., Schenectady, 5; Mercury A. C., 5; Belleville Catholic Club, 3; Anchor A. C., 3; Kalera A. C., 3; Norwegian Turn Verein, 3; Dominican Lyceum, 1; Loughlin Lyceum, 1; Bronx Church House A. A., 1; Swedish American A. C., 1; Greek American A. C., 1; unattached, 15. Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Final Heat—Won by W. E. Conway, Irish-American A. C.; M. E. Robertson, N. Y. A. C., second; R. W. McDonald, National A. C., third. Time—10 3-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by Homer Baker, N. Y. A. C.; W. C. Granger, Irish-American A. C., second; E. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time—1m. 58 4-5s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by D. W. Trenholm, N. Y. A. C.; J. M. Ross, N. Y. A. C., second; Dan Broderick, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—16 3-5s. One-Mile Run—Won by D. Noble, N. Y. A. C.; E. J. Garvey, Belleville C. C., second; W. Anderson, Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—4m. 31 4-5s. One-Mile Walk—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; T. Carroll, Irish-American A. C., second; F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., third. Time—7m. 7 2-5s. Running High Jump—Won by E. Jennings, Pastime A. C., 5 ft. 10 in.; A Moller, Norwegian Turn Society, 5 ft. 9 in., second; W. J. Dreesen, Pastime A. C., 5 ft. 8 in., third. Throwing the Discus—Won by E. J. Muller, Irish-American A. C., 134 ft. 8 in.; R. Aillers, Anchor A. C., 120 ft. 2 in., second; J. Davidson, Swedish-American A. C., third. 440-Yard Run—Won by J. Slonen, N. Y. A. C.; R. Bonsit, N. Y. A. C., second; D. Kuhn, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—52 2-5s. Three-Mile Run—Won by Harry Smith, unattached; A. Roth, Mohawk A. C., second; T. F. Barden, unattached, third. Time—15m. 11 2-5s. 220-Yard Run—Final Heat—Won by E. Ferris, Mount Pleasant A. C., Schenectady; E. D. Maurer, unattached, second; A. H. Smith, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—23 2-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by A. R. Rodrigues, Irish-American A. C., 22 ft. 3½ in.; E. McCarthy, unattached, 21 ft. 3½ in., second; C. Mundt, St. Bartholomew A. C., 21 ft. 2½ in., third. Throwing 12-Pound Hammer—Won by Sherman, Mercury A. C., 166 ft. 2 in.; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 163 ft. 8 in., second; T. B. Chappee, N. Y. A. C., 160 ft. 8 in., third. Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by J. J. Frank, Irish-American A. C., 48 ft. 9 in.; J. W. Fortune, Irish-American A. C., 46 ft. 10 in., second; C. Vitacek, Bronx Church House, 46 ft. 1 in., third. 220-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. Brady, N. Y. A. C.; J. M. Rodd, N. Y. A. C., second; F. X. du Tremblay, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—27 1-5s. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by H. Oltmann, National A. C., 44 ft. 5 in.; E. McCarthy, unattached, 42 ft. 9 in., second; William Rooney, Irish-American A. C., 42 ft. 8¼ in., third. Throwing 35-Pound Weight—Won by A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 45 ft. 2½ in.; John Boyhan, N. Y. A. C., 41 ft. 5½ in., second; T. Walsh, Irish-American A. C., 41 ft. 1 in., third. Throwing the Javelin—Won by H. G. Lott, Irish-American A. C., 166 ft. 10 in.; E. Aro, Kalera A. C., 152 ft. 8½ in., second; G. Sutopablos, Greek-American A. C., 149 ft. 5 in., third. Pole Vault—Won by K. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., 11 ft. 6 in.; A. Belcher, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 6 in., second; J. Watson, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft. 9 in., third.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Boston, September 7—Total point score: Boston A. A., 85; unattached, 33; Brookline Gymnasium, 4; Powder Point and Malden Y. M. C. A., 3 each; North Dorchester A. A., and Dartmouth College, 1 each. Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by P. H. Hardwick, B. A. A.; Howard Jamieson, Malden, second; A. Robinson, B. A. A., third. Time—10 2-5s. 220-Yard Dash—Won by A. R. Robinson, B. A. A.; P. H. Hardwick, B. A. A., second; E. A. Teschner, B. A. A., third. Time—23 2-5s. 440-Yard Run—Won by A. M. Bowser, Lynn; H. W. Holden, B. A. A., second; Frank W. Kelly, Malden, third. Time—56 3-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.; James Burke, Powder Point, second; D. S. Caldwell, B. A. A., third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. Mile Run—Won by James A. Powers, B. A. A.; G. P. Kimball, B. A. A., second; A. B. McKechnie, unattached, third. Time—4m. 23 4-5s. Five-Mile Run—Won by J. G. Silva, B. A. A.; H. F. Maguire, North Attleboro, second. Time—26m. 17 4-5s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. A. High, B. A. A.; N. E. Smith, B. A. A., second; E. W. Brown, unattached, third. Time—16 1-5s. 220-Yard Hurdles (Final Heat)—Won by J. H. High, B. A. A.; W. H. Meanix, unattached, second; N. E. Smith, B. A. A., third. Time—26 2-5s. Pole Vault—Won by M. S. Wright, B. A. A., 10 ft. 6 in.; L. A. Whitney, B. A. A., 10 ft., second; I. Streator, unattached, 9 ft. 6 in., third. Running High Jump—Won by J. O. Johnstone, B. A. A., 6 ft.; H. H. Barwise, Malden Y. M. C. A., 5 ft. 10 in., second; J. McDonald, North Dorchester A. A., 5 ft. 9 in., third. Running Broad Jump—Won by A. L. Gutterson, B. A. A., 22 ft. 3½ in.; E. L. Farrell, B. A. A., 21 ft. 3½ in., second; George Read, Dartmouth, 20 ft. 4 in., third. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by E. L. Farrell, B. A. A., 44 ft. 4 in.; A. L. Gutterson, B. A. A., 43 ft. 6 in., second; J. L. McLaughlin, unattached, 42 ft. 7 in., third. Shotput—Won by L. A. Whitney, B. A. A., 46 ft. 6 in.; John Lawler, unattached, 43 ft. 4¼ in., second; William Lynch, unattached, 40 ft., third. 16-Pound Hammer—Won by W. T. Englehorn, unattached, 133 ft. 9 in.; William Lynch, unattached, 126 ft. 8½ in., second; P. A. Sullivan, Brookline Gymnasium, 117 ft., third. 56-Pound Weight—Won by William Lynch, unattached, 30 ft. 10½ in.; P. A. Sullivan, Brookline Gymnasium, 27 ft. 11 in., second; W. T. Englehorn, unattached, 26 ft. 11½ in., third.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Stockton, Cal., September 9—Total point score: Olympic Club, 84; Pastime Club,

42; St. Mary's College, 13; University of California, 8; Sacramento Athletic Club, 5; San Francisco Y. M. C. A., 1. Results by events: 100-Yard Dash (Final Heat)—Won by Gerhardt, O. C.; Gates, P. C., second; Best, O. C., third. Time—10 2-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by Hoenisch, P. C.; Kramer, O. C., second; Teall, P. C., third. Time—2m. 1 1-5s. 220-Yard Dash (Final Heat)—Won by Gates, P. C.; Gerhardt, O. C., second; Rogers, P. C., third. Time—23s. 440-Yard Run—Won by Hoenisch, P. C.; Acton, P. C., second; Joy, O. C., third. Time—53 4-5s. One-Mile Run—Won by Bennesen, P. C.; Crabbe, U. C., second; Phillipson, P. C., third. Time—4m. 41 2-5s. Five-Mile Run—Won by Milliard, O. C.; Lee, P. C., second; Burke, O. C., third. Time—28m. 27s. 220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Morris, O. C.; Gisen, St. M. C., second; Maker, P. C., third. Time—26 2-5s. 120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Morris, O. C.; Maker, P. C., second; Gisen, St. M. C., third. Time—16 1-5s. High Jump—Won by Horine, O. C.; Guyler, St. M. C., second; Maker, P. C., third. Height—5 ft. 10 in. Hammer Throw—Won by Mahoney, O. C.; Rose, O. C., second; Shattuck, U. C., third. Distance—154 ft. 5 in. Pole Vault—Won by Dickson, Sac. A. C.; Kendrick, O. C., second; Horine, O. C., third. Height—11 ft. 3 in. Running Broad Jump—Won by Guter, St. M. C.; Baumbaugh, O. C., second; Maker, P. C., third. Distance—21 ft. 11¾ in. 16-Pound Shotput—Won by Rose, O. C.; Morris, O. C., second; Wheaton, St. M. C., third. Distance—47 ft. 9 in. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Morris, O. C.; Hoenisch, P. C., second; McCandless, S. F. Y. M. C. A., third. Distance—45 ft. 5 in. Javelin Throw—Won by Horine, O. C.; Morris, O. C., second; Kendrick, O. C., third. Distance—137 ft. 11 in. Discus Throw—Won by Bates, O. C.; Shattuck, U. C., second; Mahoney, O. C., third. Distance—116 ft. 4 in. 56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by Mahoney, O. C.; Rose, O. C., second; Shattuck, U. C., third. Distance—34 ft. Relay Race—Won by Pastime Club Team, (Acton, Learner, Teall and Hoenisch); Olympic Club, second. Time—3m. 34 3-5s.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Championships held at London, June 22—Results by events. 100-Yard Dash—Won by G. H. Patching, South African Olympic Team; W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic H., second; W. A. Stewart, L.A.C., third. Time—9 4-5s. 220-Yard Run (Final Heat)—Won by W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic H.; D. H. Jacobs, Herne Hill H., second; G. H. Patching, South African Olympic Team, third. Time—22s. 440-Yard Run—Won by C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath H.; G. H. Patching, South African Olympic Team, second; E. J. Henley, Brighton and County H., third. Time—49 4-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by H. Braun, Munchener Sports Club; J. T. Soutter, Aberdeen University, second; P. E. Mann, Polytechnic H., third. Time—1m. 58 1-5s. One Mile Run—Won by E. Owen, Broughton H. and A. C.; R. Hales, Irish A. C., second; W. Cottrill, Hallamshire A. C., third. Time—4m. 21 2-5s. Four-Mile Run—Won by G. W. Hutson, Surrey A. C.; W. Scott, Salford H., second; A. W. Martin, Herne Hill H., third. Time—20m. 10 4-5s. 2-Mile Steeplechase—Won by S. Frost, Sparkhill H.; J. H. Cruise, Sparkhill H., second; C. H. Ruffell, Highgate H., third. Time—11m. 27 1-5s. 2-Mile Walk—Won by R. Bridge, Lancashire W. C.; E. J. Webb, Herne Hill H., second; T. H. Dumbill, Lancashire W. C., third. Time—13m. 55 2-5s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. R. L. Anderson, O. U. A. C.; G. H. Gray, Salford H., second; K. Powell, C.U.A.C., third. Time—15 3-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by P. Kirwan, Irish A. C., 23 ft. 2½ in.; P. Kingsford, L. A. C., 22 ft. 6 in., second; H. S. O. Ashington, C. U. A. C., 22 ft. 3 in., third. Running High Jump—Won by B. H. Baker, Liverpool H. and A. C., 6 ft.; C. W. Taylor, Polytechnic H., 5 ft. 8 in., second; H. Ward, Polytechnic H., 5 ft. 7½ in., third. Pole Jump—Won by A. O. Conquest, Herne Hill H., 9 ft. 6½ in. No other competitor. Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by D. Horgan, Crookstown, Ireland, 44 ft. 10 in.; W. W. Coe, L. A. C., 43 ft. 9¾ in., second; T. R. Nicolson, W. of Scotland H., 41 ft. 1¼ in., third. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by T. R. Nicolson, W. of Scotland H., 162 ft. 2¼ in.; D. Carey (City and Sub. H., Dublin), 157 ft. ½ in., second; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, 135 ft. 8 in., third. Seven-Mile Walk held at London, April 20—Won by R. Bridge, Lancashire W. C. Time—52m. 45 3-5s. W. G. Yates, Salford H., second. Time—52m. 59 4-5s. H. V. L. Ross, Middlesex A. C., third. Time—54m. 20 4-5s. A. H. Pateman, Herne Hill H., fourth. Time—54m. 42 4-5s. D. Trotter, Ashcombe A. C., fifth. Time—54m. 53 3-5s. Ten-Mile Run held at London, April 20—Won by W. Scott, Salford H. Time—52m. 35s. T. Humphreys, Herne Hill H., second. Time—53m. 55 2-5s. W. J. Tucker, Reading A. C., third. Time—54m. 50s. F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston & D. A. C., fourth. Time—54m. 50 1-5s. A. W. Martin, Herne Hill H., fifth. Time—55m. 25 3-5s.

Irish Championships held at Dublin, May 27. 56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by W. J. M. Newburn, Dublin, 26 ft. 6 in.; J. Barrett, Athy, 24 ft. 4½ in., second; M. Morgan, Dublin, 23 ft. 4½ in., third. 880-Yard Run—Won by J. M. Hill, Queen's Park H. (holder); W. H. Craig, Dublin University, second; H. Muldoon, Dublin, third. Time—2m. 2s. 100-Yard Dash—Won by S. McComb, Queen's University; F. R. Shaw, Dublin University, second; J. Nolan, Irish Guards, third. Time—10 2-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by P. Kirwan, Kilmacthomas, 22 ft. 3 in; P. Galbraith, Limerick, 21 ft. 7 in., second; T. O'Donoghue, Liverpool, 20 ft. 7½ in., third. Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by P. Quinn, Dublin, 43 ft. ¼ in.; J. Barrett, Athy, 42 ft. 5½ in., second; P. F. Ryan, Dublin, 40 ft. 8 in., third. One-Mile Run—Won by R. Hales, Bandon; M. L. Daly, Irish A. C., London, second; H. W. Jack, University College, Cork, third. Time—4 m. 32 3-5s. Running High Jump—Won by T. Carroll, Kinsale, 6 ft.; T. O'Donoghue, Liverpool, 5 ft. 10 in., second; P. J. Lehone, Knocklong, 5 ft. 9 in., third. 220-Yard Run—Won by F. R. Shaw, Dublin University; F. C. Fleming, Dublin University, second; J. Nolan, Irish Guards, third. Time—23 4-5s. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by J. J. Flanagan, Kilmallock, 165 ft. 8 in.; D. Carey, Dublin, 155 ft. 2 in., second; P. F. Ryan, Dublin, 142 ft. 6 in., third. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Dugmore; Kirwan, second; Carroll, third. Time—17s. Throwing Discus—Won by P. Quinn, Dublin, 118 ft.; J. Barrett, Athy, 108 ft. 9 in., second; C. R. Dugmore, London A. C., 99 ft. 6 in., third. Four-Mile Run—Won by J. Murphy, Hallamshire Harriers; R. Hales, Bandon, second; F. J. Ryder, Dublin, third. Time—20m. 52s. 440-Yard Run—Won by J. Gray, Surrey A. C.; E. B. Greer, Irish Guards, second; J. M. Hill, Queen's Park H., third. Time—51 4-5s. Hop, Step and Jump—Won by P. Kirwan, Kilmacthomas, 47 ft. 1 in.; T. Carroll, Kinsale, 45 ft. 2 in., second; P. Galbraith, Limerick, 44 ft. 9 in., third.

Welsh Championships held at Newport, June 15—Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by D. H. Jacobs, Herne Hill H.; T. C. S. Huss, Lynn A. C., second. Time—10 3-5s. 880-Yard Run—Won by F. H. Johnson, Llantarnam A. F. C.; A. E. Marshall, Newport H. and N. A. C., second. Time—2m. 6 4-5s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by D. W. Walters, Cardiff U.; B. Uzzell, Newport A. C., second. Time—20 2-5s. Two-Mile Walk—Won by E. Frankham, Talywain A. C.; W. R. Sullivan, Swansea, second; H. Prosser, Newport A. C., third. Time—15m. 18 4-5s. 220-Yard Run—Won by D. H. Jacobs, Herne Hill H.; W. L. D. Collins, Newport, second; F. G. Fraser, Abergavenny, third. Time—23 3-5s. Running High Jump—Won by Leslie H. Baynham, Swansea, 5 ft. 5 in.; A. B. Davies, Abertillery, 5 ft. 4 in., second; H. R. Elias, Caerphilly, 5 ft. 3 in., third. One-Mile Run—Won by C. F. Price, Newport H.; T. Elsmore, Cwmbran, second. Time—4m. 39 3-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by A. D. Givons, Newport A. C., 19 ft. 5 in.; W. L. Walters, Herne Hill H., 19 ft. 4 in., second. 440-Yard Run—Won by B. Uzzell, Newport A. C.; W. L. D. Collins, Newport and Roath, second. Time—55 3-5s. Four-Mile Run—Won by C. F. Price, Newport H.; T. J. Miles, Penywain H., second. Time—21m. 14 2-5s.

Mile Schoolboys' Relay Race—Won by Barry County School; Newport Intermediate School, second; Alexandra School, Newport, third.

Scottish Championships held at Glasgow, June 15—Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Stewart, London A. C.; H. M. MacIntosh, Cambridge University, second; R. C. Duncan, West Scotland H., third. Time—10s. 16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. R. Nicolson, West Scotland H., 42 ft. 4 in.; Kenneth Maclennan, Aberdeen University A. A. A., 40 ft. 1 in., second; Donald Rose, West Scotland H., 35 ft. 1 in., third. 880-Yard Run—Won by J. T. Soutter, Aberdeen University A. A. A.; Robert Burton, Teviotdale and Berwick H., second; Nichol Whitlie, Edinburgh Southern H., third. Time—2m. 1 3-4s. 16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by T. R. Nicolson, West Scotland H. (holder), 158 ft. 3 in.; Donald Rose, West Scotland H., 136 ft. 5 in., second. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Ian Clarke, Aberdeen University A. A. A.; William Weir, Allan Glen's School, second. Time—17 1-5s. 220 Yards. First Heat—Won by A. E. D. Anderson, Glasgow University A. C. and London A. C.; R. C. Duncan, West Scotland H. (holder), second. Time—23 4-5s. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Stewart, Australasian Olympic Team; J. B. Sweet, West Scotland H., second. Time—23 4-5s. Final—Won by W. A. Stewart Australasian Olympic Team; R. C. Duncan, West Scotland H., second; J. B. Sweet, third. Time—23 1-5s. Running High Jump—Won by D. Campbell, Edinburgh University A. C., 5 ft. 8 in.; J. S. Conochie, Maryhill H., 5 ft. 4¾ in., second. One-Mile Run—Won by D. F. McNicol, West Scotland H. and Polytechnic H. (holder); James McFarlane, Glasgow University A. C., second; Tom Jack, Edinburgh Southern H., third. Time—4m. 31 4-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by J. L. Redd, Clydesdale H. Distance—20 ft. 9 in. T. J. Meikle, unattached, and D. Campbell, Edinburgh University, tied for second place with 20 ft. 3 in. Three-Mile Walk—Won by David Trotter, Ashcombe A. C.; C. E. J. Gunn, Railway Clearing House A. C. and Highgate H., second; Alex. Justice, Clydesdale H., third. Time—22m. 19 3-5s. 440-Yard Run—Won by J. T. Soutter, Aberdeen University A. C.; R. A. Lindsay, second; Geo. Dallas, Maryhill H., third. Time—51 4-5s. Four-Mile Run—Won by Tom Jack, Edinburgh Southern H.; G. L. A. Wallach, Greenock Glenport H. and Bolton H. (holder), second; J. C. Thomson, Edinburgh, third. Time—20m. 45s.

New Zealand Championships held at Invercargill, N. Z., February 21—Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by R. E. Egglestone, Otago; R. Opie, Canterbury, second; R. L. Christie, Southland, third. Time—10 3-5s. 880-Yard Dash—Won by A. W. Dormer, Auckland; C. S. Thomas, Canterbury, second. Time—2m. 5 4-5s. Pole Vault—Won by G. Giller, Southland, 9 ft. 9 in; G. Batstone, Canterbury, 9 ft. 5 in., second. Three-Mile Walk—Won by D. Cashman, Wellington; H. E. Kerr, Wellington, second. Time—22m. 18s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. P. Keddell, Southland; F. Cook, Canterbury, second. Time—17 1-5s. Putting 16-Pound Shot (7 ft. circle)—Won by A. S. Reid, Southland, 36 ft. 8 in.; McRow, Southland, 35 ft. 2 in., second; A. Bissett, Wellington, 32 ft. 9 in., third. One Mile Run—Won by G. N. Hill, Auckland; C. Pugh, Wellington, second; T. Seddon, Southland, third. Time—4m. 47 4-5s. 220-Yard Dash—Won by R. Opie, Canterbury; R. E. Egglestone, Otago, second; M. P. Pool, Wellington, third. Time—24 4-5s. Running Broad Jump—Won by G. P. Keddell, Southland, 21 ft. 9¼ in.; M. Reid, Otago, 19 ft. 8½ in., second; R. F. Mitchell, Otago, 19 ft. 3¼ in., third. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer (7 ft. circle)—Won by M. Kean, Southland, 121 ft. 9 in.; J. McHolme, Canterbury, 121 ft. 2 in. Running High Jump—Won by R. F. Mitchell, Otago, 5 ft. 1 in; E. V. Robinson, Canterbury, 5 ft., second; C. Robertson, Southland, 5 ft. third. In the jump-off for second place the Canterbury man cleared the bar at 5 ft. 1 in. Mile Walk—Won by H. E. Kerr, Wellington; D. Cashman, Wellington, second; A. R. Buchan, Otago, third. Time—6m. 42 2-5s. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by F. Hazlett, Southland, 42 ft. 6 in.; P. Harvey, Canterbury, 42 ft. 2 in., second; L. M. McKay, Wellington, 41 ft. 6 in., third. Three Miles Flat—Won by G. N. Hill, Auckland; M. Dickson, Canterbury, second; J. Beatson, Otago, third. Time—15m. 52 1-5s. 440-Yard Dash—Won by A. Dormer, Auckland; J. Wilton, Wellington, second; J. A. MacDonald, Southland, third. Time—53 4-5s. 440-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. Cook, Canterbury; G. P. Keddell, Southland, second. Time—1m. 3 1-5s.

Victorian Championships held at Melbourne, Australia, February 24—Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by J. H. Slater, Christ Church H.; A. D. Ellis, University A. C., and J. A. Troup, East Melbourne, dead heat. Time—10 3-10s. 220-Yard Dash—Won by H. J. Evans, University A. C.; J. H. Slater, Christ Church H., second; E. J. Bradstreet, Melbourne, H., third. Evans beat the pistol. Time—23 1-5s. 440-Yard Dash—Won by J. F. Bradley, South Sydney H.; C. M. Ross, Malvern H., second; A. H. Howlett, East Melbourne, third. Time—51s. 880-Yard Run—Won by R. H. Watson, Malvern H.; L. Armstrong, Essendon H., second; C. A. Hardy, Malvern H., third. Time—1m. 56 3-10s. One Mile Run—Won by R. H. Watson, Malvern H.; R. L. Berger, Malvern H., second; H. Blake, Melbourne, third. Time—4m. 40 1-2s. Three-Mile Run—Won by T. Vines, St. Columb's H.; C. Manley, Carlton H., second; J. Cowan, St. Leonard's H., third. Time—15m. 40 1-2s. Mile Walk—Won by W. Murray, Melbourne H.; R. L. Bonham, South Sydney H., second; E. C. Roberts, Melbourne H. third. Time—6m. 22 4-5s. Three-Mile Walk—Won by W. Murray, Melbourne H.; H. Shovelton, Essendon H., second; W. A. Millett, East Melbourne H., third. Time—20m. 56s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. L. Davis, University A. C.; J. F. Fraser, South Sydney H., second; J. Brake, University A. C., third. Time—15 2-5s. 440-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. L. Davis, University A. C.; J. F. Fraser, South Sydney H., second; L. Gavan-Duffy, University A. C., third. Time—59s. Putting the 16-Pound Shot (7 ft. circle)—Won by W. G. Rouse, East Melbourne H., 37 ft. 9 in.; A. D. Robertson, East Melbourne H., 36 ft. 11 in., second; J. Brake, University A. C., 32 ft. 10½ in., third. Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer (7 ft. circle)—Won by W. G. Rouse, E. M. H., 113 ft. 2 in.; A. D. Robertson, E. M. H., 109 ft. 7 in., second; W. Beattie, Carlton, 60 ft. 3 in., third. Running High Jump—Won by A. C. Chappell, University A. C., 5 ft. 6 in.; J. Brake, University A. C., 5 ft. 4 in., second; L. Williamson, Essendon H., 5 ft. 2 in., third. Running Broad Jump—Won by L. Williamson, Essendon H., 20 ft. 8½ in.; D. B. Bowers, Malvern H., 20 ft. 2¾ in., second; V. Sheppherd, E. M. H., 20 ft. 2¼ in., third. Pole Vault—Won by J. Brake, Melbourne University A. C., 10 ft. 5¾ in.; J. Mirams, Melbourne University A. C., 9 ft. 6 in., second. Club Championship—Won by University A. C., 31 points; East Melbourne H., 18 points, second; Malvern H., 16 points, third; Melbourne H., 12 points, fourth.

German Championships held at Duisberg, August 18—Results by events: 100 Metres—Won by R. Rau, S. C., Charlottenburg; Fischer, Hamburg, second; Herrmann, Berliner, S. C., third. Time—11 2-5s. 110-Metre Hurdles—Won by Martin, V. F. B., Leipsic; R. Rau, S. C., Charlottenburg, second; Scholtz, Charlottenburg, third. Time—15 4-5s. 200 Metres—Won by R. Rau, S. C., Charlottenburg; Herrmann, Berliner S. C., second; Fischer, Hamburg, third. Time—23 1-5s. 400 Metres—Won by H. Braun, Munchener S. C.; Heinz, Saarbrucken, second; Traber, Duisberg third. Time—51 3-5s. 800 Metres—Won by Lehmann, S. C., Charlottenburg; Heinz, Saarbrucken, second; Noll, Dusseldorf, third. Time—2m. 9-10s. 1,500 Metres—Won by E. V. Sigel, Preussen, Berlin; Mickler, Charlottenburg, second; Gunther, Essen, third. Time—4m. 8 2-5s. 3,000-Metre Steeplechase—Won by Seyffert, S. C., Charlottenburg; Pauli, Dusseldorf, second; Neyka, Duisberg, third. Time—10m. 15 7-10s. 7,500 Metres—Won by Veitz, Leicht A. C., Berlin; Kastenholz, Koln, second; Busch, Munchen, third. Time—25m. 4 4-5s. 400-Metre Re-

lay—Won by S. C., Charlottenburg; Berlin S. C., second. Time—45 2-5s. High Jump—Won by Liesche, Elmshutteler, Turn Verein, 1.87 metres (6 ft. 1⅝ in.); Forster, Magdeburg, 1.73 metres (5 ft. 8⅛ in.), second; Rohr, Charlottenburg, 1.68 metres (5 ft. 7½ in.), and Olaf Munster, 1.68 metres (5 ft. 7⅛ in.), third. Broad Jump—Won by Pasemann, Berliner S. C., 6.42 metres (21 ft. ¾ in.); Hagen, S. C., Charlottenburg, 6.40 metres (20 ft. 11⅞ in.), second; Von Bonninghausen, Munchen, 6.31 metres (20 ft. 8½ in.), third. Pole Jump—Won by Olaf, A. S. C., Munster, 3.48 metres (11 ft. 5 in.); Pasemann, 3.48 metres (11 ft. 5 in.). Olaf won first prize on a final jump. Throwing the Discus—Won by Kerker, F. C. Holst, Seegeburg, 40.78 metres (133 ft. 9¼ in.); Buchleister, Munchen, 39.36 metres (129 ft. 1 in.), second; Willfuhr, Berlin, 38.08 metres (124 ft. 11¼ in.), third. Throwing the Javelin—Won by Zimmerman, Braunschweig, 50.97 metres (167 ft. 2 in.); Herbert, Berlin, 50.22 metres (164 ft. 9¼ in.), second; Olaf, Munster, 47.69 metres (156 ft. 5½ in.), third. 3,000-Metre Walk—Won by Gunia, Teutonia, Berlin; Schmidt, Nurnberg, second; Buckow, Berlin, third. Time—14m. 13 3-5s. Putting the Weight—Won by Buchholz, S. C., Charlottenburg, 11.72 metres (38 ft. 5¾ in.); Willfuhr, Charlottenburg, 11.38 metres (37 ft. 4 in.), second; Wirminghaus, Essen, 11.15 metres (36 ft. 6 in.), third.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Military Athletic League Championships held at Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York City, April 6—Total Points scored: Thirteenth Coast Artillery Corps, 35 points; Seventy-first, 31 points; Fourteenth, 21 points; Twenty-second, 20 points; Twenty-third, 15 points; Ninth, 2 points; Sixty-ninth, 1 point; Second Battalion Naval Militia, 1 point. Results by events: 880-Yard Run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Fourteenth Infantry; O. W. Dé Grouchy, Twenty-third Infantry, second; R. J. Egan, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—1m. 58 4-5s. 75-Yard Dash—Won by C. B. Clarke, Twenty-second Engineers; C. Hoyt, Seventy-first Infantry, second; J. J. Archer, Sixty-ninth Infantry, third. Time—7 3-5s. 440-Yard Run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Fourteenth Infantry; D. Kuhn, Seventy-first Infantry, second; Ed. Coyle, Twenty-second Engineers, third. Time—52 2-5s. 220-Yard Run—Won by C. B. Clarke, Twenty-second Engineers; R. Goggin, Seventy-first Infantry, second; W. J. Keating, Ninth Regiment, third. Time—23 3-5s. One-Mile Bicycle Race—Won by Eddie Goodwin, Thirteenth Regiment; W. Vandendries, Seventy-first Infantry, second; J. Townsend, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—2m. 24s. 220-Yard Hurdles—Won by R. Goggin, Seventy-first Infantry; J. M. Ross, Thirteenth Regiment, second; I. J. Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry, third. Time—28s. 176-Yard Sack Race—Won by C. P. Slattery, Twenty-second Engineers; I. Picard, Thirteenth Regiment, second; J. McCahill, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—27 1-5s. 70-Yard Three-Legged Race—Won by J. M. Ross and J. M. Rosenberger, Thirteenth Regiment; G. Gavey and L. Wiseman, Twenty-third Regiment, second; W. J. Keating and W. J. Slade, Ninth Regiment, third. Time—8 3-5s. One-Mile Run—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Thirteenth Regiment; F. Wright, Seventy-first Infantry, second; H. Garing, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—4m. 29 1-5s. One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Thirteenth Regiment team; Twenty-third Infantry team, second; Seventy-first Infantry team, third. Time—3m. 30s. Wall Scaling Championship—Won by Fourteenth Regiment team; Thirteenth Regiment team, second; Twenty-third Regiment team, third. Two-Mile Bicycle Race—Won by J. Townsend, Seventy-first Infantry; M. Severino, Twenty-second Engineers, second; W. Vandendries, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—5m. 25s.

New Jersey State All-Round Championship, held at Union Hill, N. J., September 2—Final Score: W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., 12 points; F. C. Loehr, Hoboken Turn Verein, 13 points; A. Kelm, Hudson City Y. M. C. A., 16 points; B. H. Butterfield, Anchor A. C., 16 points; B. Regan, Anchor A. C., 18 points. Results by events: 100-Yard Dash—Won by A. Kelm, Hudson City Y. M. C. A.; F. C. Loehr, Hoboken Turn Verein, second; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., third. Time—10 4-5s. Running High Jump—Won by F. C. Loehr, Hoboken Turn Verein, with a jump of 5 ft. 6 in.; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., second; B. Regan, Anchor A. C. third. Half-Mile Walk—Won by B. H. Butterfield, Anchor A. C.; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., second; B. Regan, Anchor, A. C., third. Time—3m. 43s. Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by A. Kelm, Hudson City Y. M. C. A.; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., second; F. C. Loehr, Hoboken Turn Verein, third. Distance—46 ft. 9 in. One-Mile Run—Won by B. H. Butterfield, Anchor A. C., F. C. Loehr, Hoboken Turn Verein, second; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C. third. Time—5m. 3s.

Best Athletic Records.

(Furnished through the courtesy of James E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U.)

Best American records, including those made in 1911, for amateur athletics and at standard weights and distances, as accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, are as follows:

Running—20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892. 35 yards—4s., F. Kuhn, Chicago, February 25, 1911. 40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, February 11, 1905. 50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York, October 10, 1905; R. L. Murray, St. Louis, March 17, 1906; F. Kuhn, Omaha, April 1, 1911. 60 yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New York City, January 13, 1899; W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; Washington Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., and R. Reed, Gordon A. A., Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 1, 1908; W. J. Keating, Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, January 28, 1910; J. Wasson, Notre Dame, Chicago, March 11, 1911. 75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906. 110 yards—10 4-5s., R. Cloughen, Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 120 yards—11 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, September 26, 1906. 220 yards straightaway—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1896. 220 yards—21 1-5s., R. C. Craig, University of Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911. Around turn—21 3-5s., P. G. Walsh, Montreal, Canada, September 21, 1902. 300 yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896. 440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. Round path, 352 yards circuit—47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900. 500 yards—57 3-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 14, 1910. 550 yards—1m. 4s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 14, 1910. 600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s., M. Sheppard, New York,

August 14, 1910. 700 yards—1m. 26 4-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, May 30, 1910. 800 yards—1m. 43 3-5s., M. Sheppard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23, 1910. 880 yards—1m. 52 4-5s., Emilo Lunghi, Montreal, Canada, September 15, 1909. 900 yards—1m. 57 1-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 7, 1910. 1,000 yards—2m. 12 2-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, July 17, 1910. 2-3 mile—2m. 44 2-5s., M. Sheppard, Newark, N. J., August 20, 1910. 1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 21, 1895. 1 mile—4m. 15 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell University, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911. 1 1-2 miles—6m. 46 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, September 2, 1895. 2 miles—9m. 25 1-5s., T. S. Berna, Cornell University, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911. 3 miles—14m. 32s., Geo. V. Bonhag, Irish-American A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., June 3, 1911. 4 miles—20m. 11s., George V. Bonhag, New York, September 10, 1910. 5 miles—25m. 9 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Travers Island, N. Y., September 10, 1910. 6 miles—31m. 5 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 7 miles—36m. 27 2-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 8 miles—41m. 52 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 9 miles—47m. 22 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 10 miles—52m. 34 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards—1h., S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. 15 miles—1h. 25m. 15s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 25 miles—2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. 50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. 100 miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York, February 21-22, 1882.

Walking—75 yards—11 4-5s., H. W. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, May 15, 1911. ⅛ mile—36 3-5s., Wm. Young, Portland, Ore., August 3, 1905. ¼ mile—1m. 23s., H. L. Curtis, New York, September 26, 1891. ½ mile—3m. 2 2-5s., F. P. Murray, October 22, 1883. ¾ mile—4m. 40 1-2s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, October 26, 1877. 1 mile—6m. 29 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. 2 miles—13m. 45 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1911. 3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, November 6, 1883. 4 miles—29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, November 6, 1877. 5 miles—38m. .00⅘s., W. H. Purdy, New York, May 22, 1880. 6 miles—45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 7 miles—54m. 7s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 8 miles—1h. 2m. 8½s., J. B. Clark, New York, September 8, 1880. 9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 10 miles—1h. 17m. 40⅘s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880.

Hurdles—High, 3 ft. 6 in., 10 hurdles. 60 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, New York, February 9, 1907. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 3 ft. 6 in.—15 1-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898; A. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908; W. A. Edwards, San Francisco, October 22, 1909. 220 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in. high—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 250 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in. high—31 4-5s., G. Schwegler, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. 440 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in. high—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., October 1, 1904. 600 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York, October, 9, 1887. 75 yards (6 hurdles)—9 2-5s., J. J. Eller, R. Bacon and R. Eller, New York, September 17, 1910. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in.—14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, September 6, 1909. 220 yards—24 4-5s. (around a turn), J. J. Eller, New York, September 16, 1911. 220 yards—23 3-5s., (straightaway), A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, May 28, 1898. 250 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in.—29 3-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 300 yards—34 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 352 yards (1-5 mile)—43 3-5s., C. J. Bacon, New York, June 25, 1910. 440 yards—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y. October 1, 1904. 440 yards (20 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in.—1m., C. J. Bacon, New York, July 2, 1910. Metre races—110 metres (120.2 yards), high hurdles—15s., Forest Smithson, Olympic games, 1908. Low hurdles—200 metres (218.6 yards)—24 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, St. Louis, August 10, 1904. 400 metres (437.2 yards)—55s. (3-ft. hurdles), Charles Bacon, Olympic games, 1908.

Jumping—Standing high, without weights—5 ft. 5¼ in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901. Running high, without weights—6 ft. 5 5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, New York, September 21, 1895. Standing long, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904; with weights—12 ft. 9½ in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, Long Island, November 30, 1884. Three standing jumps—35 ft. 8 3-4 in., Ray C. Ewry, Celtic Park, New York, September 7, 1903. Standing hop, step and jump, without weights—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894; 32 ft. 8 in., Platt Adams, Newark, N. J., November 25, 1909. With weights—31 ft. 7 in., W. W. Butler, Boston, June 18, 1886. Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearne, Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1911. Running long without weights—24 ft. 7 1-4 in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900. Running two hops and jump without weights—50 ft. 2 7-10 in., Dan Ahearne, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1909. Standing jump, step and jump—32 ft. 4 1-2 in., Platt Adams, New York, September 6, 1909.

Vaulting—Fence vaulting—7 ft. 3¾ in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, March 22, 1884. One-hand fence vaulting—5 ft. 6½ in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, April 6, 1886. Pole vaulting for height—12 ft. 10⅞ in., L. Scott, Boulder, Col., May 28, 1910. Pole vaulting for distance—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York, October 31, 1910.

Hammer Throwing, 12-pound—207 ft. 7¾ in., J. J. Flanagan, New York, October 24, 1909. 16-pound—187 ft. 4 in., M. J. McGrath, unattached, Celtic Park, L. I., October 29, 1911. 18-pound—131 ft. 1-4 in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908. 21-pound—109 ft. 1 1-2 in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908. 56-pound weight for distance—40 ft. 6 3-8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, September 23, 1911. 56-pound weight over bar—15 ft. 1 1-2 in. (indoor), Con. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., New York City, February 18, 1911.

Shot putting—8-pound—67 ft. 7 in.; 18-pound—43 ft. 9 1-2 in.; 21-pound—10 ft.

3 3-8 in.; 28-pound—34 ft. 5 3-4 in., all by Ralph Rose, at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907. 12-pound—57 ft. 3 in., Ralph Rose, New York, August 29, 1908. 14-pound—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose, Trenton, September 5, 1908. 16-pound—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909. 24-pound—38 ft. 10 11-16 in., P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, L. I., October 22, 1911. 28-pound weight, with follow—36 ft. 3 in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1906. 42-pound stone, with follow—26 ft. 8 1-2 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903. 56-pound shot, with follow—23 ft. 1-2 in., W. Real, Boston, October 4, 1888.

Weight Throwing—14-pound, from shoulder, with follow—58 ft. 2 in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, October 4, 1888. 56-pound, one hand, without run or follow—33 ft. 1 in., M. McGrath, New York, September 24, 1910. Thrown for height—16 ft. 6 1-4 in., M. McGrath, Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1910. Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38 ft. 5 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903.

Throwing the Discus.—Throwing the discus from 7-foot circle—141 ft. 4 3-8 in., M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, L. I., May 28, 1911. Throwing the discus, Greek style—116 ft. 7 1-2 in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, June 6, 1908. Throwing the discus, Olympic style (weight 4 pounds 6 1-2 ounces, 8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle)—142 ft. 10 1-4 in., M. J. Sheridan, New York, October 10, 1909.

Throwing the Javelin—166 ft. 1 in., O. Snedigar, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1911.

Relay Racing—1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmundson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, March 26, 1904. 2 miles—7m. 53s., Irish-American A. C. team (Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat), Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 4 miles (indoor)—Team of four men, each man to run one mile—(L. Finch, H. N. Putman, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Cornell University team, 17m. 43 3-5s., Buffalo, N. Y., March 3, 1911. 1 mile—Team of five men, each man to run one-fifth of the distance—(R. Cloughen, S. C. Northridge, M. W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberger, W. C. Robbins), Irish-American A. C., 3m. 17 1-5s., Celtic Park, N. Y., May 31, 1909. 1,760 yards—3m. 18 1-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (H. Schaaf, M. W. Sheppard, H. Gissing, J. M. Rosenberger), Celtic Park, L. I., September 4. Medley Relay (indoor)—(F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, one mile), all New York team, 7m. 38 2-5s., Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

Sack Racing—35 yards—5 3-5s., R. Mercer, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1901. 50 yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 75 yards—10 4-5s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, April 20, 1901. 75 yards, over 6 hurdles 1 foot high—16s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, December 6, 1890. 100 yards—15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, July 11, 1891. 100 yards, over 10 hurdles 18 in. high—21 1-4s., J. M. Nason, New York, September 29, 1882.

Hopping—50 yards—7 1-5s.; 80 yards—10 4-5s.; 100 yards—13 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15, 1885.

All-Round Record, 7,476 points, James Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, Celtic Park, Long Island City, N. Y., September 2, 1912.

Dumbbells—Holding one dumbbell in each hand at arm's length perpendicular above the head and dropped down to straight out from the shoulder horizontally, right hand, 79½lbs.; left hand, 57½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs.; left hand, 79½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs.; left hand, 94¼lbs.—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 215½lbs.—John Y. Smith, Boston, May 19, 1899. Pushing up one dumbbell with both hands five times from shoulder to full arm's length, 219lbs. 6oz., W. Stoessen, New York, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 201lbs. with one arm, six times, from shoulder to full arm's length—C. O. Breed, Boston, January 30, 1884. Pushing up one dumbbell weighing 104 pounds 18 times with one hand from shoulder to full arm length above the shoulder—Geo. Tsambiras, New York, January 19, 1910. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 100 pounds, 20 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 50 pounds, 94 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. A. Hylton, San Francisco, May 19, 1885. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 25 pounds, 450 times with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. W. W. Roche, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 12 pounds, 14,000 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. Corcoran, Chicago, October 4, 1873. Curling and putting up from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder two dumbbells at the same time, one in each hand, each weighing 100 pounds—W. B. Curtis, Chicago, September 10, 1859.

Lifting—Abdominal lifting, 85-pound dumbbell three times—T. Cassidy, St. Bartholomews Club, New York, January 19, 1910. With hands alone—1,384 pounds, H. Leussing, Cincinnati, March 31, 1880. With harness—3,239 pounds, W. B. Curtis, New York, December 20, 1868. Lifting the bar bell, 246 pounds—Perikles Kakousis, St. Louis, August 31, 1904.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet—35 ft. 8 in. up, in 14 4-5 s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887. Using hands alone—18 ft. up, 3 3-5s., Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902; bell 22 ft. from the floor, 21 ft. up, 6 3-5s., Kunath, New York, March 17, 1899; bell 35 ft. above floor, 25 ft. 6 2-5 s., Kunath, New York, September 1, 1901.

Parallel Bars—Three successive arm-jumps, without swing—15 ft., S. Strasburger, New York, November 10, 1873. With swings—19 ft. 9 in., A. A. Conger, New York, November 10, 1873. Push-ups, without swing—60 times, John N. Woodside, New Haven, September, 1908.

Kicking—Double kick—8 ft. 1 3-4 in., F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., November 20, 1901. Running hitch and kick—9 ft. 1 in., C. R. Wilburn, Annapolis, June 6, 1888. Running high kick—9 ft. 8 in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Ct., March 19, 1887.

Jumping from Springboard—Running high jump—7 ft. 7¼ in., David Lane, Bridgeport, Ct., March 13, 1901. Running high dive—8 ft. 6½ in., Charles Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1903.

ENDURANCE RECORDS.

Long Distance Riding—Ten miles in 18.17 by Mme. Marantette (changing horses), Lansing, Mich., 1883. 50 miles in 1.50.03 (10 horses), Carl Pugh, San Bernardino, Cal., 1883. 200 miles in 8 hours (30 horses), N. H. Mowry, San Francisco, 1868. 1,071½ miles in 72 hours (changing horses, 12 hours daily), C. M. Anderson, San Francisco, 1884.

Military—Twenty-seven men of the Third Battery, National Guard, Brooklyn, rode from Nanuet, N. Y., to Brooklyn, 50 miles in 6 hours, August 27, 1908. Early stage of ride was in darkness and over mountain roads.

Walking (Professional)—100 miles 18.53.40, Dan O'Leary, Chicago, 1875. 200 miles in 40.46.30 and 531 miles in 144 hours, George Littlewood in 6-day race, England, 1882. Six-days, 12 hours per day, 363 miles, Joe Scott, England, 1888. American record, 363 miles, C. Faber, Pittsburgh, 1880. 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes, W. Gale, England, 1877. 1,977½ miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, E. P. Weston, London, 1879. Greatest walk without a rest, 121¼ miles, C. A. Harriman, California, 1883. Portland, Me., to Chicago, 1,234 miles, 30 days 17 hours, E. P. Weston (28 years) 1867; same in 1907 (68 years), in about 29 days.

Running (Professional)—100 miles in 13.26.30, 300 miles in 58.17.06, Charles Rowell, New York, 1882. 623 miles in 144 hours, G. Littlewood, New York, 1888.

NOTABLE ATHLETIC FEATS.

Throwing—Lacrosse ball—497 ft. 7½ in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, 1902. Baseball—135 yds. ½ in., Ed. Crane, 1884. 135 2-3 yds., Larry Twitchell (unofficial) 1889. Cricket ball—347 ft., J. Van Iffland, Kingston, Ont., 1883.

Football—Place kick, 200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., 1887. Drop kick, 189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., 1898.

Boxing—Longest fight (bare knuckles), James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, 6¼ hours, Australia, 1855. Gloves—Andy Bowen and J. Burke, 7h. 19m. (110 rounds to a draw), New Orleans, 1893. Shortest fight with gloves—Battling Nelson knocked out W. Rossler, 3s., at Harvey, Ill., 1902. Largest number of rounds—Jack Jones defeated Patsy Tunney, 276 rounds, 4½ hours, England, 1825. Largest prize—Johnson and Jeffries, July 4, Reno, Nev., 1910, $121,000, including a bonus of $10,000 each. Largest side stake—$22,500, Jack Cooper and W. Bendoff, South Africa, 1889.

MEDLEY RACE.

¼-mile walk, ¼-mile run, ¼-mile bicycle, ¼-mile horseback, ¼-mile row, ¼-mile swim—15m. 42s., L. de B. Handley, K. A. C., Bayonne, N. J., September 2, 1900.

NEW ATHELETIC RECORDS.

The following amateur, track, field and swimming records were accepted as authentic at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union held in New York City, November 18, 1912:

Running—100 metres—10 4-5s. First heat, R. G. Craig, Detroit Y. M. C. A. Final heat, H. P. Drew, Springfield H. S. At Eastern tryouts, held at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. 1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s., A. R. Kiviat, I. A. A. C., at Eastern tryouts, held at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. 600-yard run—1m. 21 2-5s., Ed. Frick, New York A. C., at New York A. C. games, Travers Island, N.Y., September 28, 1912. 5,000 metres (indoor)—15m. 5 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C., at Irish-American games, Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1912. 5,000 metres (outdoor)—15m. 6 2-5s., L. Scott, South Paterson A. C., at New York Post-Office Clerks' games, Celtic Park, Long Island, May 26, 1912. 8,000 metres (outdoor)—25m. 44s., W. Kramer, Long Island A. C., at Metropolitan Association Club's games, Celtic Park, Long Island, June 2, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s., J. P. Nicholson, Missouri University, at Western intercollegiate conference meet, Lafayette, Ind., June 1, 1912.

Pole Vault—13 ft. 1 in.—R. A. Gardner, Yale University, at the intercollegiate championships, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 13 ft. 2¼ in.—M. S. Wright, Dartmouth University, at Eastern tryouts, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

Throwing the Javelin—166 ft. 10 in.—H. G. Lott, Mohawk A. C., at Junior Met. championships, Celtic Park, Long Island, August 31, 1912.

Running High Jump—6 ft. 6⅛ in.—G. L. Horine, Stanford University, in dual meet with University of Southern California, at Stanford, Cal., March 29, 1912. 6 ft. 4½ in.—S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A., at Boston, Mass., February 9, 1912.

Throwing the Discus—8 ft. 2½ in. circle, right and left hand, 252 ft. 8⅛ in.—James Duncan, unattached. Right hand, 156 ft. 1⅛ in. Left hand, 96 ft. 7½ in., at New York Post-Office Clerks' games, Celtic Park, Long Island, May 27, 1912. 7 ft. circle—J. Duncan, 145 ft. 9½ in., at Metropolitan Association Club's games, Celtic Park, Long Island, June 2, 1912.

Walking—1-mile walk, 6m. 28s. (indoor)—G. Goulding, at 74th Infantry games, held at Buffalo, December 16, 1911.

Putting 21-Pound Shot—42 ft. 4½ in.—P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., at Irish-American A. C. games, Celtic Park, Long Island, October 20, 1912.

Relay Racing—1 mile (outdoor), five men team, 3m. 11 4-5s., New York A. C. team—(W. G. Packard, E. Frick, L. C. Cary, R. T. Edwards, LeRoy Woods), at New York A. C. games, Travers Island, N. Y., June 1, 1912. 4 miles (indoor), four men team, 17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team—(H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), at 65th Infantry games, Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912. 4-miles, (outdoor) 20m. 8 1-5s., L. Scott, South Paterson A. C., at Irish-American A. C. games, Celtic Park, Long Island, October 20, 1912. 4-mile relay (outdoor), 17m. 55s., Cornell University team—(C. A. Hunger, H. N. Putnam, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), at University of Pennsylvania Relay Races, held at Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1911. 4¼ miles (indoor), 21m. 19 4-5s., W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., at Mohawk A. C. games, held at 22d Regiment Armory, March 9, 1912. 4¾ miles (indoor), 23m. 53s., W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., at Mohawk A. C. games, held at 22d Regiment Armory, March 9, 1912.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Right and left hand—91 ft. 10 in., Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., San Francisco. Right hand, 49 ft. 10 in. Left hand, 42 ft., at Los Angeles, Cal., on June 12, 1912.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—For height—16 ft. 6½ in., P. Donovan, Gaelic Clubs, Los Angeles, at Los Angeles, Cal., October 23, 1912.

The record committee also approved the following Olympic and world's records made by American athletes at the Olympic games, at Stockholm, Sweden, 1912:—100 metres—10 3-5s., Donald Lippincott; 400 metres—48 1-5s., Charles Reidpath; 800 metres—1m. 51 9-10s., J. E. Meredith; 880 yards—1m. 52⅕s., J. E. Meredith; 1,600-metre relay—3m. 16 3-5s., C. D. Reidpath, M. W. Sheppard, J. E. Meredith and F. Lindberg; running high jump—6 ft. 3.98 in., A. W. Richards; running broad jump—24 ft. 11 1.5 in., Albert Gutterson; pole vault—12 ft. 11½ in., Harry Babcock; shot—16-pound, 50 ft. 3.9 in., Patrick McDonald; shot—both hands, 90 ft. 5.4 in., Ralph Rose; hammer—16-pound, 179 ft. 7.1 in., M. J. McGrath.

Swimming Records—50 yards—bath, 2 turns, 23 3-5s., Kenneth Huszagh, C. A. A., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1912. 50 yards—straightaway, tidal salt water, 24 1-5s., Duke P.

NEW ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

Kahanamoku, H. S. C., Honolulu, H. T., August 12, 1911. (Made at high tide, not aided by current.) 100 yards—straightaway, tidal salt water, 55 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, H. S. C., Honolulu, H. T., August 12, 1911. (Made at high tide, not aided by current.) 220 yards—open still water, 1 turn, 2m. 40s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, H. S. C., Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., June 11, 1912. 440 yards—bath, 21 turns, 5m. 23 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., October 31, 1912. 1 mile—open still salt water, 21 turns, 25m. 36 1-5s., L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., Steeplechase Park natatorium, Coney Island, N. Y., September 10, 1912. Back stroke—150 yards, bath, 7 turns, 1m. 52s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., February 15, 1912. Breast stroke—200 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 38 4-5s., Michael McDermott, C. A. A., Chicago A. A. bath, Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1912. Relay racing—400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, 20-yard bath, 3m. 51 2-5s., Illinois A. C. team—(T. W. Winans, 1m. 2-5s.; A. C. Raithel, 58 1-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55 4-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.) Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1912. Relay racing—500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, 20-yard bath, 4m. 52 3-5s., Illinois team (above and Robert Foster, 1m. 1 1-5s.), Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1912. Plunging—1m. time limit, bath, 80 ft., F. B. Willis, U. of Penn., U. of P. bath, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

Best Indoor Records.

(Accepted by Amateur Athletic Union up to close of 1911. For year 1912 see Index for latest accepted A. A. U. Records.)

Forty yards—W. D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 4 2-5s. 50 yards—W.D.Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 5 2-5s. 60 yards—F. L. Lukeman, at Montreal, March 30, 1908, 6 1-5s., D. E. Myers, New York, December 12, 1882; Washington Delgado, at New York, February 4, 1901; W. J. Keating, Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1910, and R. Cloughen, New York, January 28, 1910, and December 1, 1908, 6 2-5s. 65 yards—Lawson Robertson, at New York, February, 1908, 7s. 70 yards—William A. Schick, at New York, February 28, 1903; J. J. Archer and R. Cloughen, New York, February 5, 1910, 7 1-5s. 100 yards—Bernard J. Wefers, at Brooklyn, 10s. 130 yards—R. Cloughen, New York, February 11, 1909, 12 4-5s. 150 yards—J. J. Eller, New York, October 5, 1909, 15 4-5s. 220 yards—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 23 1-5s. 300 yards—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 33 1-5s. 440 yards—50 2-5s. J. M. Rosenberger, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 17, 1911. 600 yards—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, March, 1908, 1m. 13 4-5s. 880 yards—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, 1m. 58s. 1,000 yards—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, 2m. 17 4-5s. One-mile—4m. 19 4-5s., H. L. Trube, New York, February 13, 1909. One-and-a-half-miles—6m. 47 2-5s. G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 25, 1911. 3,000 metres—8m. 52 2-5s. G. V. Bonhag, Irish-American A. C., New York City, March 4, 1911. Two miles—9m. 14 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. Three miles—14m. 29 2-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., January 29, 1910. Four miles—19m. 43 3-5s. G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 13, 1909. Five miles—24m. 59 2-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 16, 1909. Six miles—30m. 42s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 20, 1909. Seven miles—35m. 50 3-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 20, 1909. Ten miles—54m. 19 1-5s., L. Tewanima, New York, March 27, 1909. Twenty miles—2h. 3m. 47s., James Clark, Boston, Mass., February 5, 1910.

Hurdles—40 yards—Low hurdles, T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910, 5s. 50 yards—High hurdles, Forest Smithson, at Portland, Ore., April 12, 1908, 6 2-5s. 60 yards—Low hurdles, J. J. Eller, New York, February 26, 1910, 7 3-5s. 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 8s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 70 yards—Low hurdles, 8 2-5s., R. Eller and J. J. Eller, New York City, February 4, 1911. 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, F. Smithson, March 10, 1908, 8 4-5s 75 yards—6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 2-5s., Roger Bacon, New York City, September 17,1910; also equalled same day and same place by Robert Eller and J. J. Eller. 75 yards—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 9 4-5s., F. W. Schule, Milwaukee, March 5, 1904. 80 yards—7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 3-5s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 100 yards—8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, January 9, 1907. 100 yards— 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, Brooklyn, March 30, 1907. 220 yards—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, John J. Eller, at New York, 1908, 28 2-5s. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, Harry L. Hillman, at New York, 26 2-5s.

Shot Putting—12-pound, 47 ft.; 6-pound—47 ft. 6½ in., W. W. Coe. 56-pound—P. McDonald, New York, 1908, 16 ft. 3-8 in.; M. J. Sheridan, at St. Louis, March 20, 1908, 15 ft. 6¾ in.

Pole Vault for Distance—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York, October 31, 1910.

Running High Jump—H. F. Porter, at New York, February 16, 1908, 6 ft. 3½ in.

Running High Kick—H. B. Beebe, at Southboro, Mass., March 19, 1908, 9 ft. 8½ in.

Relay, 2,400 yards, Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. O. Robbins, A. R. Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York, February 5, 1910, 5m. 6 1-5s.

Three-Legged Races—40 yards—5 1-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Washington, D. C., February 20, 1909. 50 yards—6s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, November 11, 1905. 60 yards—7 1-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, November 11, 1905. 70 yards—8 2-5s., George E. Hall and Lyndon Pierce, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York, April 15, 1908. 75 yards—8 4-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, New York City, February 2, 1907. 90 yards—10 1-5s., W. J. Keating and W. Slade, New York, May 2, 1910. 100 yards—11s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1909.

Throwing 56-pound Weight for Height—16 ft. 2 3-16 in., C. Walsh, New York, October 31, 1910. 56-pound Weight over Bar—15 ft. 1½ in., Con Walsh, New York A. C., Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 18, 1911.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—48 ft. 2 in., Dan Ahearn, New York, October 31, 1910.

Sack Racing—40 yards—6 2-5s., F. M. Pearson, New York City, October 5, 1905. 50 yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 60 yards—9s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., April 18, 1891. 75 yards—10 4-5s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 100 yards—15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 1891. 110 yards—25 1-5s., J. M. Nason, New York City, May 12, 1883. 176 yards—26 4-5s., F. A. Onderdonk, New York City, April 28, 1903.

One Mile Walk—6m. 29 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. Two miles—13m. 45 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Canada, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1911.

Relay Racing—1,560 yards—3m. 8 1-5s., Boston Athletic Club (F. P. O'Hara, H. Lee, W. C. Prout, E. K. Merrihew), Boston, Mass., February 23, 1911. 1,760 yards (1 mile)—3m. 25 1-5s., all New York team (L. Dorland, J. M. Rosenberger, M. W. Sheppard, H. Gissing) New York City, March 14, 1911. 2,400 yards—Teams of four men, each man to run 600 yards; 5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907; 5m. 6 1-5s. (indoor), Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. C. Robbins, A. R. Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York City, February 5, 1910. 3,320 yards—7m. 50 2-5s., Harvard relay team (Clark, Walsh, Curtis and Baer), Boston, Mass., February 14, 1903. 4 miles—17m. 43 3-5s., Cornell University A. A. team (L. Finch, H. N. Putnam, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 3, 1911.

Medley Relay—7m. 38 2-5s., all New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, one mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

Team Race—10 miles—44m. 9 2-5s. Irish-American A. C team (M. D. Huysman and M. J. Ryan), New York City, February 4, 1911.

College Athletics.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE thirty-seventh annual meet was held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 30 and June 1. Five new records were created. The points scored follows: Pennsylvania, 28; Cornell, 17½; Michigan, 15; Harvard, 13; Columbia, 13; Syracuse, 12; Dartmouth, 11½; Yale, 10; Wesleyan, 7; Brown, 6; Princeton, 5; Bowdoin, 2; Rutgers, 2; M. I. T., 1.

The results by events follow: Track Events—100-yard dash—First semi-final heat—Won by Robertson, Syracuse; second, Cornet, Cornell; third, Olson, Dartmouth. Time—10 1-5s. Second semi-final heat—Won by Thomas, Princeton; second, Jacobs, Columbia; third, Bond, Michigan. Time—10 1-5s. Final heat—Won by Thomas, Princeton; second, Jacobs, Columbia; third, Robertson, Syracuse; fourth, Olson, Dartmouth. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard dash—First semi-final heat—Won by Mercer, Penusylvania; second, Olson, Dartmouth. Time—22s. Second semi-final heat—Won by Reidpath, Syracuse; second, Degozzoldi, Harvard. Time—22 1-5s. Final heat—Won by Reidpath, Syracuse; second, Mercer, Pennsylvania; third, Olson, Dartmouth; fourth, Degozzaldi, Harvard. Time—21 2-5s. 440-yard dash—Final—Won by Reidpath, Syracuse; second, Haff, Michigan; third, Cozzens, Cornell; fourth, Ranney, Harvard. Time—48s. (New intercollegiate record; old record, 48 4-5s., held by Taylor, Pennsylvania; Young, Amherst.) 880-yard dash—Final—Won by Jones, Cornell; second, Putnam, Cornell; third, Snyder, Cornell; fourth, German, Massachusetts Tech. Time—1m. 53 4-5s. (new record; old record, 1m. 54 4-5s., held by Jones.) One mile run—Deat heat between Tabor, Brown, and Jones, Cornell; third, Madeira, Pennsylvania; fourth, Berna, Cornell. Time—4m. 20 1-5s. Two mile run—Won by Withington, Harvard; second, McCurdy, Pennsylvania; third, Hambaugh, Michigan; fourth, Ball, Dartmouth. Time—9m. 24 2-5s. (New record; old record, 9m. 25 1-5s., held by Berna, Cornell.) 120-yard hurdle (two to qualify)—Semi-final heat—Won by Havens, Rutgers; second, Griffith, Pennsylvania; third, Larkin, Yale. Time—16s. Second semi-final heat—Won by Wendell, Wesleyan; second, Edwards, Pennsylvania; third, Champlin, Syracuse. Time—15 4-5s. Final heat—Won by Wendell, Michigan; second, Edwards, Pennsylvania; third, Havens, Rutgers; fourth, Griffith, Pennsylvania. Time—15 3-5s. 220-yard hurdle—Semi-final heat—Won by Craig, Michigan; second, Haydock, Pennsylvania; third, Platt, Yale. Time—24 3-5s. Second semi-final heat—Won by Wendell, Wesleyan; second, Brady, Columbia; third, Edwards, Pennsylvania. Time—24 4-5s. Final heat—Won by Craig, Michigan; second, Haydock, Pennsylvania; third, Wendell, Wesleyan; fourth, Brady, Columbia. Field Events: High jump—Won by Burdick, Pennsylvania, 6 ft. ¾ in.; second, Lane, Pennsylvania, 5 ft. 11¾ in.; third, Enright, Dartmouth, 5 ft. 10¾ in.; fourth, Sargent, Michigan, 5 ft. 8¾ in. Pole vault—Won by Gardner, Yale, 13 ft. 1 in. (world's record, 12 ft. 10½ in.); second, Babcock, Columbia, 12 ft. 9½ in.; third, Wagoner, Yale, 12 ft. 5⅝ in.; fourth, tie between Wright, Dartmouth, and Fritz, Cornell, 12 ft. Broad jump—Won by Mercer, Pennsylvania, 23 ft. 10½ in.; second, Diggs, Yale, 22 ft. 8½ in.; third, Faulkner, Bowdoin, 22 ft. 3½ in.; fourth, Babcock, Columbia, 22 ft. ½ in. Shot put—Won by Beatty, Columbia, 48 ft. 10¾ in.; second, Kohler, Michigan, 44 ft. 4½ in.; third, Bartlett, Brown, 44 ft. 1¾ in.; fourth, Batchelder, Harvard, 43 ft. 8⅝ in. Hammer throw—Won by Cable, Harvard, 162 ft. 4½ in.; second, Marden, Dartmouth, 157 ft. 7 in.; third, Tilly, Dartmouth, 155 ft. 7 in.; fourth, Kohler, Michigan, 150 ft. 6 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911. 440-yard run—48s., C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912. Half-mile run—1m. 54 4-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. One-mile run—4m. 15 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911. Two-mile run—9m. 24 2-5s., P. Withington, Harvard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Running broad jump— 24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 3¼ in., T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Putting 16-lb. shot —48 ft. 10¾ in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdle—15 1-5s., A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908. 220-yard hurdle—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Twelfth annual meet, held at Lafayette, Ind., June 1. Score by college teams follows: University of California, 41 1-3; University of Missouri, 29 1-3; University of Illinois, 26; University of Chicago, 15; University of Wisconsin, 12½; Coe College, 10; Minnesota, 8; Northwestern, Ames and Oberlin, 5 each; Wabash, 4 1-3; Iowa, Purdue, Earlham, 1 each; Depauw, ½.

The results by events follow: 100-yard dash—Won by Wilson, Coe; Wood, California, second; Linn, Northwestern, third; Tormey, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—10s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Nicholson, Missouri; Case, Illinois, second; Beeson, California, third; Kuh, Chicago, fourth. Time—15 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Davenport, Chicago; Bermond, Missouri, second; Sanders, Illinois, third; Hunter, Illinois, fourth. Time—49 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Kirksey, Missouri; Madise, California, second; Beeson, California, third; Shaw, Northwestern, fourth. Time—25s. 220-yard dash—Won by Wilson, Coe; Wood, California, second; Cortis, Illinois, third; Linn, Northwestern, fourth. Time—22 1-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Davenport, Chicago; Bermond, Missouri, second; Lindeberg, Minnesota, third; Cope, Illinois, fourth. Time—1m. 58s. One-mile run—Won by Farquhar, Iowa State; Wood, California, second; B. Brunner, University of Ohio, third; Calvin, Purdue, fourth. Time—4m. 28 1-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Metcalf, Oberlin; Seaton, Wisconsin, second; Wood, California, third; White, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—9m. 42 4-5s. Running high jump—Beeson, California; Nicholson, Missouri, and Ellis, Wabash, tied for first; Walker, Depauw, and Wahl, Wisconsin, tied for fourth. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by Murphy, Illinois; Vail, California; Coyle, Chicago, and Gold, Wisconsin, tied for second. Height—12 ft. 4¼ in. Discus throw—Won by Thatcher, Missouri; Anderson, Missouri, second; Butts, Illinois, third; Stanley, Earlham, fourth. Distance—125 ft. 5¾ in. Hammer throw—Won by Shattuck, California; Rice, California, second; Belting, Illinois, third; Hoover, Wabash, fourth. Distance—154 ft. 8 in. Shot put—Won by Rice, California; Frank, Minnesota, second; Butts, Illinois, third; Fletcher, Northwestern, fourth. Distance—45 ft. 10¾ in. Relay race—Won by Illinois; Wisconsin, second; Chicago, third; Iowa, fourth. Time—3m. 26s. Running broad jump—Won by Allen, California; Lambert, Minnesota, second; Nicholson, Missouri, third; Nevins, Illinois, ourth. Distance—23 ft. ⅛ in.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s.; W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908. 220-yard run around a turn—22s.; William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907.

440-yard run—48 4-5s.; I. Davenport, Chicago, June 4, 1910. 880-yard run—1m. 56 3-5s.; I. Davenport, Chicago, June 4, 1910, and June 3, 1911. One-mile run—4m. 20 4-5s.; A. F. Baker, Oberlin, June 4, 1910. Two-mile run—9m. 42 4-5s.; T. N. Metcalf, Oberlin, Lafayette, Ind., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s.; J. P. Nicholson, Missouri, Lafayette, Ind., June 1, 1912. 220-yard low hurdles around a turn—24 4-5s.; J. Fletcher, Notre Dame, June 4, 1910; George Poage, Wisconsin, June 4, 1904; F. Smithson, Notre Dame, June 1, 1907. Pole vault—12 ft. 4 7-8 in.; Le Roy Samse, Indiana, Evanston, June 9, 1906. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in.; W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 1 in.; Allen, California, June 3, 1911. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. ¼ in.; Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—157 ft. 1 in.; H. L. Thomas, Purdue, June 4, 1904. Throwing the discus—140 ft. 2⅜ in.; J. C. Garrels, Michigan, June 3, 1905. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 26 2-5s.; H. Gorman, N. Barker, R. L. Quigley, C. A. Blair, June 3, 1905.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE MEET.

Third annual meet held at Berkeley, Cal., May 4. Points scored by colleges: California, 62; Oregon, 23; Stanford, 17; Washington, 11; Pomona, 8; So. California, 3; Nevada, 1; St. Ignatius, 1.

Results by events—Mile run—Won by McClure, Oregon; Wood, California, second; Huggins, Oregon, third. Time—4m. 24 2-5s. (new coast record.) 100-yard dash—Won by Courtney, Washington; Stanton, California, second; Wood, California, third. Time—10 2-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Hawkins, Oregon; Kelly, U. S. C., second; Beeson, California, third. Time—15 4-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Gilette, Pomona; Vitousek, California, second; Bringham, Nevada, third. Time—50 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by McClure, Oregon; Crabbe, California, second; Dodge, Stanford, third. Time—9m. 55 1-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Maclise, California; Beeson, California, second; Hawkins, Oregon, third. Time—25 2-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by Stanton, California; Courtney, Washington, second; Brown, Stanford, third. Time—22 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Bonnett, Stanford; Smith, California, second; O'Shea, St. Ignatius, third. Time—2m. 02s. Hammer throw—Won by Shattuck, California; Coolidge, California, second; Rice, California, third. Distance—164 ft. 2 in. Shotput—Won by Rice, California; Hale, California, second; Coolidge, California, third. Distance—46 ft. 4½ in. High jump—Won by Horine, Stanford; Beeson, California, second; Hill, California, third. Height—6 ft. 4⅛ in. Broad jump—Won by Allen, California; Argabrite, Stanford, second; Morrison, Stanford, third. Distance—23 ft. 5¾ in. Pole vault—Won by Vail, California; Barnes, Pomona, second; Miller, Stanford, third. Height 12 ft. 2 in. Javelin throw—Won by Neil, Oregon; Grace, Washington, second; Hawkins, Oregon, third. Distance—151 ft. 6 in.

NEW YORK STATE INTERCOLLEGIATE A. U. MEET.

Held at Hamilton, N. Y., on May 30. Colgate won with 60 9-10 points. Hamilton was second with 34, St. Lawrence third with 23 7-10, and Union last with 22 2-5 points.

The results by events: One-mile run—Won by Gould, Colgate; Rogers, Union, second; Calder, St. Lawrence third; Markwick, Colgate, fourth. Time—4m. 35s. 440-yard run—Won by Baker, Colgate; Adams, Colgate, second; Lee, Hamilton, third; Shaul, Hamilton, fourth. Time—52 2-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Pickard, Colgate; Cassidy, Colgate, second; Baker, Union, third; fourth man disqualified. Time—17s. 100-yard run—Won by Riddell, Hamilton; Williams, St. Lawrence, second; Huntington, Colgate, third; Robinson, Hamilton, fourth. Time—10 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Eggleston, Hamilton; Carney, Colgate, second; Calder, St. Lawrence, third; Bergstrom, Colgate, fourth. Time—9m. 59s. 880-yard run—Won by Lebarson, Union, Gould, Colgate, second; Mann, Hamilton, third; Van Nostrand, Colgate, fourth. Time—2m. 2s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Wenigmann, Hamilton; Cassidy, Colgate, second; Pickard, Colgate, third; Welch, St. Lawrence, fourth. Time—26 4-5s. 220-yard run—Won by Riddell, Hamilton; Huntington, Colgate, second; Williams, St. Lawrence, third; Robinson, Hamilton, fourth. Time—23 2-5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Sweet, St. Lawrence; Jessup, Hamilton, second; Swartout, Colgate, third; Cook, Colgate, fourth. Winning distance—40 ft. 11 in. Pole Vault—Huthsteiner, Union; Marsh, Union; Freeman, St. Lawrence; Marshall, Colgate, and Johnson, Colgate, tied for first. Height—10 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—Won by Baker, Union; Eells, Hamilton, second; Sweet, St. Lawrence, and Terwilliger, Colgate, tied for third. Winning height—5 ft. 6⅛ in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Wilkinson, Colgate; Carnal, St. Lawrence, second; Sweet, St. Lawrence, third; Thurber, Colgate, fourth. Winning distance—126 ft. Running broad jump—Won by McLoughlin, Colgate; Baker, Union, second; Cassidy, Colgate, third; Wenigmann, Hamilton, fourth. Winning distance—21 ft. 7⅛ in.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Springfield, Mass., May 17 and 18. Summary of Points—Dartmouth, 46; Brown, 23; M. I. T., 16; Bates, 12; Wesleyan, 10; Colby, 8; Vermont, 8; Maine, 6½; Bowdoin, 6; Holy Cross, 5; Williams, 5; Worcester Polytechnic, 5; Trinity, 2½; Amherst, 1.

Results by Events: 100-yard dash—Won by F. T. Nardini, Colby; F. Burns, Brown, second; H. S. Wilkins, M. I. T., third; C. O. Olson, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by F. Burns, Brown; C. O. Olson, Dartmouth, second; F. T. Nardini, Colby, third; C. A. Lyman, Williams, fourth. Time—22 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by J. H. McLoughlin, Holy Cross; T. R. Guething, M. I. T., second; R. L. Steinert, Dartmouth; third; C. B. Haskell, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—51 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by J. M. Dolan, Dartmouth; W. R. Byland, M. I. T., second; E. J. Marceau, M. I. T., third; G. F. Simson, Williams, fourth. Time—1m. 59 1-5s. Mile run—Won by N. S. Taber, Brown; R. L. Keith, Worcester, Polytechnic, second; P. S. Harmon, Dartmouth, third; E. D. Germain, M. I. T., fourth. Time—4m. 25 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by R. A. Power, Maine; H. T. Ball, Dartmouth, second; H. H. Hall, Bowdoin, third; W. R. Waterman, Brown, fourth. Time 9m. 54 2-5s. 120-yard hurdle—Won by J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan; V. S. Blanchard, Bates, second; H. A. Woodman, Bates, third; J. C. Dewey, Williams, fourth. Time—15 4-5s. 220-yard hurdle—Won by J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan; A. L. Gutterson, Vermont, second; V. S. Blanchard, Bates, third; W. H. Marble, Brown, fourth. Time—24 4-5s. Running high jump—P. W. Dalrymple, M. I. T., and H. B. Enright, Dartmouth, tied for first place at 6 ft. 7-16 in. (a new record); D. R. Mason, Dartmouth, third, height—5 ft. 11¼ in.; S. A. Herrick, Colby, fourth, height—5 ft. 8¾ in. Broad jump—Won by A. L. Gutterson, Vermont, distance—23 ft. 5 2-5 in. (a new record); H. P. Faulkner, Bowdoin, second, distance—22 ft. ½ in.; E. R. Bartlett, Williams, third, distance—21 ft. 7 in.; W. S. Orr, Amherst, fourth, distance—21 ft. 6⅞ in. Pole vault—Won by M. S. Wright, Dartmouth, height—12 ft. 6¼ in. (a new record); H. Wessels, Trinity, and M. A. Myers, Dartmouth, tied for second place, at 11 ft. 6 in.; L. B. Rogers, Maine, and C. E. Buck, Dartmouth, tied for third place, at 11 ft. Shot put—Won by A. E. Bartlett, Brown, distance—45 ft. 8 in. (a new record); R. A. Shepard, Bates, second, distance—43 ft. 2⅛ in.; C. C. Cough, Worcester Polytechnic, third, distance—42 ft. 1⅝ in.; H. E. Marden, Dartmouth, fourth, distance—41 ft. 1¼ in. Discus—Won by H. E. Marden, Dartmouth, distance—129 ft. (a new record); A. E. Bartlett, Brown, second, distance—127 ft. 3⅜ in.; G. H. Gove, Bates, third, distance—127 ft. 1¼ in.; N. D. MacLeod, M. I. T., fourth, distance—113 ft. 11¼ in. Hammer throw—Won by H. E. Marden, Dartmouth, distance—148 ft. 8⅛ in. (a new record); A. H.

Tilley, Dartmouth, second, distance—142 ft. 1¼ in.; W. T. Englehorn, Dartmouth, third, distance—141 ft. 10½ in.; H. P. Bailey, Maine, fourth, distance—132 ft. 1¾ in.

PACIFIC NORTHWESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Portland, Ore., June 1. Score by points: University of Oregon, 57; University of Washington, 23; Whitman College, 21; Oregon Agricultural College, 18; Washington State College, 11; Idaho, 5.

Results by Events—100-yard dash—First heat—Won by Courtney, University of Washington; Baker, A. C., second. Time—10⅕s. Seond heat—Won by Cooke, W. S. C.; Kinder, W. C., second. Time—10 2-5s. Final—Won by Baker; Courtney, second; Cooke, third. Time—10s. Pole vault—Won by Williams, U. of O., height—11 ft. 8 in; Williams, U. of W., second, height—11 ft. 5 in.; Bowman U. of W., third, height—11 ft. 880-yard run—Won by McClure, U. of O.; Bartlett, W. S. C., second; Schultz, W. S. C., third. Time—2m. Broad jump—Won by Hawkins, U. of O., distance—21 ft. 2 inches; Williams, U. of W., second, distance—20 ft. 8 in.; Burdick, O. A. C., third, distance—19 ft. 11½ in. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Hawkins, U. of O.; Latourette, U. of O., second; Bowers, Whitman C., third. Time—15 2-5s. Mile run—Won by Huggins, U. of O.; Williams, O. A. C., second; McClure, U. of O., third. Time—4m. 43 3-5s. Shotput—Won by Kellogg, U. of O.; distance—39 ft. ¾ in.; Neill, Whitman C., second, distance—38 ft. 11 in.; Patten, U. of W., third, distance—37 ft. 9½ in. 440-yard dash—Won by Bloomquist, Whitman C.; Walters, O. A. C., second; Whitten, University of Idaho, third. Time—50 3-5s. Hammer throw—Won by Kellogg, U. of O.; Patten, U. of W., second; McKenzie, O. A. C., third. Distance—138 ft. 5 in. 220-yard dash—Won by Cooke, W. S. C.; Courtney, U. of W., second; Bloomquist, Whitman C., third. Time—22 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Hawkins, U. of O.; Latourette, U. of O., second; Hunter, U. of I., third. Time—25 3-5s. Two-mile run—McClure, U. of O.; Barrett, Whitman C., second; Williams, O. A. C., third. Time—10m. 9 3-5s. High jump—Won by Bowman, U. of W.; Powell, O. A. C., second; Thomason, U. of W., third. Height—6 ft. ¼ in. Discus throw—Won by McCoy, Whitman C., distance—118 ft. 7½ in.; Neill, Whitman C., second, distance—116 ft. 5 in.; Love, W. S. C., third, distance—116 ft. 4 in. Javelin throw—Won by Neill, Whitman C.; Phillips, U. of I., second; McKenzie, O. A. C., third. Distance—164 ft. 9 in.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Baltimore, May 4. Score by points: Johns Hopkins, 48½; North Carolina, 28; A. and M., 24; V. P. I., 23½; Washington and Lee, 15; Georgetown, 13.

Results by Events: 220-yard dash—Won by Wagner, Johns Hopkins; second, Glass, Washington and Lee; third, Hunter, Johns Hopkins. Time—23 2-5s. Hammer throw—Won by Floyd, Agricultural and Mechanical; second, Huett, Agricultural and Mechanical; third, Dignan, Johns Hopkins; fourth, Baldwin, Johns Hopkins. Distance—113 ft. 1 in. Broad jump—Won by Horrax, Johns Hopkins; second, Yonan, Washington and Lee; third, Bialock, North Carolina; fourth, F. Legge, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Distance—22 ft. 2 in. One-mile relay—Won by Johns Hopkins University (Uhler, Stiebel, Hunter and Fulton) second, Georgetown University (Golden, Landon, Brewer, Chapman); third, Washington and Lee. Time—3m. 33 4-5s. Shot put—Won by Dignan, Johns Hopkins; second, Eller, Georgetown; third, Floyd, Agricultural and Mechanical; fourth, Baldwin, Johns Hopkins. Distance—41 ft. 3 in. High jump—Won by Turner, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; second, tie between F. Legge, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Horrax, Johns Hopkins; third, Tappan, Johns Hopkins. Height—5 ft. 9 in. 100-yard, finals—Won by Wagner Johns Hopkins; second, Sears, North Carolina; third, Mason, North Carolina; fourth, Brewer, Georgetown. Time—10 1-5s. Discus throw—Won by Floyd, Agricultural and Mechanical; second, Horrax, Johns Hopkins; third, Huett, Agricultural and Mechanical; fourth, Miles, Washington and Lee. Distance—108 ft. 4½ in. 100-yard dash, first semi-finals—Won by Eller, Georgetown; second, Mason, North Carolina; third, Glass, Washington and Lee. Time—10 4-5s. Second semi-finals—Won by Sears, Carolina; second, Wagner, Johns Hopkins; third, Brewer, Georgetown. Time—10 3-5s. One-mile run—Won by Patterson, North Carolina; second, Crother, North Carolina; third, Landon, Georgetown; fourth, Rogers, Washington and Lee. Time—4m. 38 1-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Glass, Washington and Lee; second, Hughes, Virginia Polytechnic; third, Wakeley, North Carolina; fourth, Fulton, Johns Hopkins. Time—51 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Horrox, Johns Hopkins; second, W. Legge, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; third, Tappan, Johns Hopkins. Time—16 1-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Patterson, North Carolina; second, Smith, Agricultural and Mechanical; third, Cobb, North Carolina; fourth, Harris, Agricultural and Mechanical College. Time—10m. 6 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Hughes, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; second, Spence, North Carolina; third, Catlin, Johns Hopkins; fourth, Ransome, North Carolina. Time—2m. 1 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Eller, Georgetown; second, W. Legge, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; third, Burke, Washington and Lee; fourth, F. Legge, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Time—26 3-5s. Pole vault—Won by Horrax, Johns Hopkins; second, Strong, North Carolina; third, Costello, Georgetown; fourth, Tappan, Johns Hopkins. Height—11 ft. 5½ in.

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Raleigh, N. C., April 27. Scores by points: North Carolina, 67½; Wake Forest, 33; Agricultural and Mechanical, 24½; Davidson, 12; Trinity, 4; Guilford, 2; Elon, 0.

Results by Events: 100-yard dash—Won by Mason, U. N. C.; Sears, U. N. C., second; Gilchrist, Davidson, third; Fuller, Davidson, fourth. Time—10 2-5s. One-mile run—Won by Patterson, U. N. C.; Spence, U. N. C., second; Trotter, A. and M., third; Hart, W. F. C., fourth. Time—4m. 43 1-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Prince, U. N. C.; Gilchrist, Davidson, second; Herring, W. F. C., third; Houck, A. and M., fourth. Time—27 4-5s. Quarter-mile run—Won by Wakeley, U. N. C.; Mayberry, W. F. C., second; Negels, Davidson, third; Clark, U. N. C., fourth. Time—54s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Hutchins, W. F. C.; Wolcott, U. N. C., second; Thompson, Davidson, third; Siler, Trinity, fourth. Time—17 2-5s. 22-yard run—Won by Mason, U. N. C.; Tyner, W. F. C., second; Short, Guilford, third; Kanipe, Trinity, fourth. Time—23 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Patterson, U. N. C.; Cobb, U. N. C., second; Smith, A. and M., third; Harris, A. and M., fourth. Time—10m. 19s. Half-mile run—Won by Spencer, U. N. C.; Boylan, A. and M., second; Whiting, U. N. C., third; McIvor, A. and M., fourth. Time—2m 9 3-5s. Shot put—Won by Floyd, A. and M.; Hutchins, W. F. C., second; Barringer, Trinity, third; Parker, U. N. C., fourth. Distance—38 ft. 10½ in. Pole vault—Won by Strong, U. N. C.; Huett, A. and M., second; Carter, U. N. C., third; Brittain, W. F. C., fourth. Height—10 ft. 4 in. High jump—Won by Wolcott, U. N. C.; Hutchins, W. F. C., second; Johnsen, Davidson, third; Langston, W. F. C., and Huett, A. and M., tied for fourth. Height—5 ft. 8 in. Hammer throw—Won by Floyd, A. and M., Williams, W. F. C., second; Abernathy, U. N. C., third; Mayberry, W. F. C., fourth. Distance—117 ft. 6 in. Broad jump—Won by Hutchins, W. F. C.; Bialock, U. N. C., and Tyner, W. F. C., tied for second; Houck, A. and M., fourth. Distance—20 ft. 5¾ in. Relay race—Won by Carolina; Wake Forest, second; Davidson, third; A. and M., fourth.

WESTERN CONFERENCE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Second annual meet held at Chicago, March 30. Scores: Illinois, 31; Wisconsin, 29; Northwestern, 21½; Chicago, 20; Minnesota, 4.

Results by Events: One-mile run—Won by Cleveland, Wisconsin; Thorsen, Northwestern,

second; Bradish, Wisconsin, third; Cope, Illinois, fourth. Time—4m. 32 4-5s. 50-yard high hurdles, first heat—Won by Case, Illinois; Oistle, Wisconsin, second. Time—6 4-5s. Second heat—Won by Heyman, Wisconsin; Pierce, Northwestern, second. Time—7s. Final heat—Won by Case, Illinois; Pierce, Northwestern, second; Heyman, Wisconsin, third. Time—7s. 50-yard dash, first heat—Won by Wilson, Illinois; Tormey, Wisconsin, second. Time—5 3-5s. Second heat—Won by Linn, Northwestern; Casner, Illinois, second. Time—5 3-5s. Final heat—Won by Linn, Northwestern; Wilson, Illinois, second; Tormey, Wisconsin, third; Casner, Illinois, fourth. Time—5 4-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Sanders, Illinois; Davenport, Chicago, second; Cortis, Illinois, third; Schley, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—52 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Seaton, Wisconsin; White, Wisconsin, second; Colvin, Purdue, third; Thorsen, Northwestern, fourth. Time—10m. 1 2-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Davenport, Chicago; Henderson, Illinois, second; Shaughnessy, Minnesota, third; Moody, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—2m. 3 3-5s. Pole vault—Won by Murphy, Illinois, height, 12 ft.; Coyle, Chicago, second, height, 11 ft. 6 in.; Phelps of Purdue and Ray of Northwestern tied for third, height, 10 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—Won by Wahl, Wisconsin, height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Cox, Chicago, and Menaul, Chicago, tied for second, height, 5 ft. 9 in.; Cheney, Illinois, and Morrill, Illinois, tied for fourth, height, 5 ft. 8 in. Shot put—Won by Fletcher, Northwestern, distance, 45 ft. 3½ in.; Menaul, Chicago, second, distance, 43 ft. 11½ in.; Frank, Minnesota, third, distance, 41 ft. 9¼ in.; Buser, Wisconsin, fourth, distance, 40 ft. 4¾ in. One-mile relay—Won by Illinois (Wilson, Hunter, Cortis, Sanders); Northwestern, second; Wisconsin, third; Chicago, fourth. Time—3m. 41s.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

Held at New York City, April 20. Score by colleges: Columbia, 102½; New York University, 11; College City New York, 3½.

Results by Events: 100-yard dash—Won by F. L. Brady, Columbia; F. Kaufman, Columbia, second; R. Ormsbee, Columbia, third. Time—10 3-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by F. L. Brady, Columbia; T. B. Patton, Columbia, second; L. McManus, New York University, third. Time—23 4-5s. 440-yard run—Won by R. M. Bonsit, Columbia; T. M. Gurney, New York University, second; J. J. Barrett, New York University, third. Time—53s. Half-mile run—Won by F. MacDonald, Columbia; W. Buckisch, Columbia, second; H. Whelan, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 6 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by S. M. Janney, Columbia; E. F. Verplanck, Columbia, second; G. Sieburn, College of the City of New York, third. Time—4m. 43 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by H. W. Evans, Columbia; H. Thorn, New York University, second; E. B. Slade, Columbia, third. Time—10m. 13s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by H. S. Babcock, Columbia; S. E. Graham, Columbia, second; B. Roth, College of the City of New York, third. Time—17 1-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by N. B. Ward, Columbia; R. Hegeman, Columbia, second; F. Schang, College of the City of New York, third. Time—28 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by H. S. Babcock, Columbia, with a vault of 10 ft. 6 in.; J. L. White, New York University, second, with a vault of 10 ft.; H. C. Dickinson, Columbia, third, with a vault of 9 ft. 6 in. Shot put—Won by R. Beatty, Columbia, with a put of 47 ft. 6¼ in.; R. Hale, Columbia, second, with a put of 38 ft. 9¼ inches; H. S. Babcock, Columbia, third, with a put of 34 ft. 6¼ in. Running broad jump—Won by H. S. Babcock, Columbia, with a jump of 22 ft. 6½ in.; N. B. Ward, Columbia, second, with a jump of 21 ft. 9 in.; D. Tenney, Columbia, third, with a jump of 21 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—Tie for first between H. S. Babcock, Columbia, and S. Simon, Columbia, at 5 ft. 6¼ in.; W. Sullivan, College of the City of New York, and H. Weiskotten, Columbia, tied for third at 5 ft. 4¼ in. Discus throw—Won by R. L. Beatty, Columbia, with a throw of 122 ft. 5½ in.; H. S. Babcock, Columbia, second, with a throw of 108 ft. 10 in.; R. Hale, Columbia, third, with a throw of 105 ft. 9 in.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27. Results of relay championship races: One-mile college championship—Won by Syracuse (Waldron, Champlin, Fegg and Reidpath); second, Illinois (Wilson, Hunter, Cortis and Sanders); third, Pennsylvania (Haydock, Smith, Foster and Mercer); fourth, Chicago (Matthews, Baird, Menaul and Davenport); fifth, Columbia (MacDonald, Patton, Brady and Bonsit); sixth, Ohio Wesleyan (Day, Banks, Bobo and Carver). Time by quarters, 53s.; 1m. 44 4-5s; 2m. 35s. and 3m. 24 4-5s. Massachusetts Tech. and McGill University scratched. Two-mile college championship—Won by Pennsylvania (Church, Cross, Levering and Bodley); second, Princeton (Gordon, Sawyer, McKinney and Hayes); third, Minnesota (Tydeman, Chapin, Shaughnessy and Lindberg). Time by half miles—2m. 04s.; 4m. 6 4-5s; 6m. 8 4-5s. and 8m. 8 1-5s. Indiana University scratched. Four-mile college championship—Won by Pennsylvania (Guthanz, Langner, Madeira and McCurdy); second, Michigan (Brown, Smith, Hanavan and Haimbaugh); third, Dartmouth (Dolan, Ball, Day and Harman); fourth, Princeton (Bischoff, Howell, Stickney and Curtis). Time by miles—4m. 42 2-5s.; 9m. 20 4-5s.; 13m. 53 2-5s. and 18m. 20 2-5s. Minnesota University scratched. One-mile freshmen championship—Won by Princeton; second, Pennsylvania. Time—3m. 32s. Two starters. One-mile preparatory championship—Won by Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy; second, Exeter Academy; third, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. Time—3m. 27 1-5s., breaking the world's scholastic record of 3m. 30 1-5s., made by Centenary Collegiate Institute in 1906. One-mile high school championship—Won by Philadelphia Central Manual; second, Eramus Hall, New York; third, Boston English High School; fourth, Brooklyn Manual Training. Time—3m. 36s.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR MEETS.

March 9—Olympic A. C., 70; Leland Stanford, 55, at Palo Alto, Cal.
March 16—California, 66 1-3; Southern California, 55 2-3, at Los Angeles, Cal.
March 16—Pomona, 77½; California Freshmen, 44½, at Pomona, Cal.
March 23—Southern California, 64 2-3; California Freshmen, 57 1-3, at Berkeley, Cal.
March 23—Oxford, 5 firsts; Cambridge, 5 firsts, at London, Eng.
March 26—Stanford, 88; Pomona, 34, at Palo Alto, Cal.
March 30—California, 99; Pomona, 23, at Berkeley, Cal.
March 30—Stanford, 86½; Southern California, 35½, at Palo Alto, Cal.
March 30—Michigan, 41; Cornell, 31 (indoor), at Ann Arbor, Mich.
April 13—California, 92½; Olympic A. C., 23½, at Berkeley, Cal.
April 20—California, 80 5-21; Stanford, 40 16-21, at Berkeley, Cal.
April 20—Illinois, 77; Missouri, 49, at Columbia, Mo.
April 27—Navy, 692-3; Johns Hopkins, 38 1-3, at Annapolis, Md.
April 27—Nevada, 70; St. Mary's, 52, at Reno, Nev.
April 27—Nebraska, 69; Ames, 45, at Lincoln, Neb.
April 27—Williams, 96; Wesleyan, 29, at Williamstown, Mass.
April 27—Brown, 89; Worcester, 22; Trinity, 15, at Hartford, Ct.
May 1—Lafayette, 70½; New York University, 33½, at Easton, Pa.
May 4—Pennsylvania, 68; Cornell, 49, at Ithaca, N. Y.
May 4—Dickinson, 65½; F. and M., 38½, at Carlisle, Pa.
May 4—Haverford, 56½; New York University, 47½, at Haverford, Pa.
May 4—Swarthmore, 53½; Lafayette, 48½, at Swarthmore, Pa.
May 11—Nebraska, 64; Minnesota, 58, at Lincoln, Neb.

May 11—Yale, 58½; Princeton, 58½ (tie), at New Haven, Ct.
May 11—Wesleyan, 67; Lafayette, 59, at Middletown, Ct.
May 11—Haverford, 58; Lehigh, 54, at Haverford, Pa.
May 11—Pennsylvania, 85; Carlisle, 32; Carnegie, 0, at Philadelphia, Pa.
May 11—Cornell, 48; Columbia, 41½; Navy, 27½, at Annapolis, Md.
May 18—Harvard, 71; Yale, 33, at Cambridge, Mass.
May 18—St. Lawrence, 60; Rochester, 57, at Canton, N. Y.
May 18—Michigan, 83; Syracuse, 43, at Ann Arbor, Mich.
May 18—Cornell, 64 2-3; Princeton, 52 1-3, at Princeton, N. J.
May 18—Pennsylvania, 79; Navy, 38, at Annapolis, Md.
May 18—Yale Freshmen, 63½; Harvard Freshmen, 40½, at New Haven, Ct.
May 18—Wisconsin, 79; Minnesota, 47, at Madison, Wis.
May 18—Pennsylvania State, 52½; Carlisle, 23½, at Philadelphia, Pa.
May 25—Union, 62; Trinity, 55, at Schenectady, N. Y.
May 25—Carlisle, 71; Lafayette, 41, at Easton, Pa.
May 25—Oregon, 86; Washington, 54, at Seattle, Wash.
May 25—St. Lawrence, 63; Hamilton, 53, at Canton, N. Y.
May 25—Rutgers, 56; Swarthmore, 48, at Swarthmore, Pa.
May 25—Missouri, 60½; Nebraska, 21 1-3; Ames, 17 2-3; Kansas, 17 1-6, at Des Moines, Iowa.
June 8—Rutgers, 61; Stevens, 48, at New Brunswick, N. J.
June 10—Pennsylvania State, 86; Carnegie Tech., 26, at State College, Pa.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS.

February 17—Columbia University Indoor meet at New York City—Won by Newark Central High School, 14 points; St. Paul's School, 13; De Witt Clinton and Poly. Prep., 12.

April 13—Stanford University meet—Won by Citrus Union High School, 28 points; Palo Alto, 14; Occidental Academy, 13; held at Palo Alto, Cal.

April 20—New York University meet at New York City—Won by Tome School of Baltimore, 43 points; De Witt Clinton High School, 11; Lawrenceville School, 10; Pawling School, 9; Stuyvesant, Barringer, Newark Central Commercial and Manual Training High School, 8 points each.

April 27—University of California meet at Berkeley, Cal.—Won by Palo Alto High School, 16¾ points; Washington High School of Portland, Ore., 14; Sutter Union High School, 13.

May 4—Triangular track and field meet at Kansas City—Won by Central High School, 48½; Westport, 39½; Manual, 28.

May 4—Princeton interscholastic meet at Princeton—Won by Mercersburg, 30; Hill School, 22¼; Lawrenceville, 11½; Philadelphia Central High, 11; St. Paul's, 10; Penn Charter, 8; Mackenzie, 8; Philadelphia Central Manual, 4½; De Lancey, 3¾; Philadelphia Northeast Manual, 3; Philadelphia Southern Manual, 3.

May 4—Santa Rosa High School meet at Santa Rosa—Won by Santa Rosa High School, 73; Cogswell, 67.

May 11—Columbia University meet at New York City—Won by Tome School of Baltimore, 38; De Witt Clinton High School of New York City and Central High School of Newark, 12; Hotchkiss, 9; Stuyvesant, 6.

May 11—Iowa State Interscholastic meet, Iowa City, Iowa—Won by East Des Moines, 25; Anamosa, 20; Fairfield, 17; Marshalltown, 16; Davenport, 13 1-10; Cedar Rapids, 12 1-5; Ames, 11; Rolfe, Dubuque and Columbus Junction, 8 each; Marion, 7 1-10; Ottumwa and Moline, Ill., 7 each; Iowa City and Dennison, 5 each; Albia and West Liberty, 3 each; Pomeroy, 3-5.

May 11—North Central Nebraska High School meet at Pierce, Neb.—Won by Pierce High School, 47 points; Plainview, 35; Creighton, 30.

May 11—Missouri Valley Interscholastic meet at Kansas City—Won by Central High School of Kansas City, 26 2-5 points; Westport, 24 1-5; Des Moines, 20½; St. Joseph, 14½; Manual Training, 14 2-5.

May 11—Southern Nebraska Interscholastic meet at Peru, Neb.—Won by Auburn, 35 points; Pawnee City and Tecumseh, 16.

May 18—Middle States Interscholastic meet at Philadelphia—Won by Mercersburg, 49; Hill School, 35 5-6; Central High School, 22 1-3; Central Manual Training School, 8; Ocean City High School, 6; Penn Charter, 5¾; Northeast Manual Training School, 4; Sidell Friends' School, 3 1-3; Southern High School, 3; Emerson Institute, 2¾; George School, 2 1-3.

May 18—Yale Interscholastic meet at New Haven—Won by Exeter, 28; Lawrenceville, 23 1-5; Worcester Academy, 19 1-5; Andover, 15 2-5; Powder Point School, 12; Williston, 10; Legate School, 8; Springfield High, 7 1-5; De Witt Clinton High, 5; St. Paul's, 2; Mackenzie, 2. New Haven, Holyoke and Hartford High Schools did not get a place.

May 18—Hamilton's Interscholastic meet at Clinton, N. Y.—Won by St. John's, 30; Binghamton, 25½; Gouverneur, 24; Canton, 23½; Syracuse North High School, 10; Albion High School, 9; Masten Park High School of Buffalo, 9; Guilford, 5; Carthage, 3; Lowville, 3; Cazenovia Seminary, 1.

May 18—Colgate Interscholastic meet at Hamilton, N. Y.—Won by Lafayette High School of Buffalo, 65 points; Colgate Academy, 18.

May 25—Wesleyan Interscholastic meet at Middletown, N. Y.—Won by Taft School, 61 points; Springfield High School, 31; Mackenzie School, 26; Hartford High School, 16.

May 25—Harvard Interscholastic meet at Cambridge, Mass.—Won by Phillips Exeter Academy, 38 points; Worcester Academy, 23; Phillips-Andover, 10.

May 25—Northwestern Interscholastic meet at Evanston, Ill.—Won by Oak Park High School, 32½ points; Lane High School, 29; Evanston Academy, 21.

May 25—University of Wisconsin Interscholastic meet at Madison, Wis.—Won by Milwaukee West Division High School, 28 1-3 points; Milwaukee South, 23; Oshkosh, 10.

May 30—Exeter vs. Andover dual meet at Exeter, N.H.—Won by Exeter, 71 points; Andover, 25.

June 1—Northern New Jersey Interscholastic meet at Rutherford, N. J.—Won by Englewood High School, 44 5-6 points; Hackensack High School, 32 1-6; Rutherford, 22 5-6.

June 8—Chicago Interscholastic meet at Chicago—Won by Citrus Union High School, 17 points; Toledo High School, 13¾; Englewood High School and University High School, 13.

June 8—Williams College Interscholastic meet at Williamstown, Mass.—Won by Williston Academy, 53½ points; Pittsfield, 36½; Holyoke High School, 19.

BEST INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-yard dash—5 3-5s.; E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904. 100-yard dash—9 4-5s.; Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908. 220-yard dash—21 3-5s.; W. Schick, 1900-'01. 440-yard run—48 4-5s.; T. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912. 880-yard run 1m. 56 4-5s.; T. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912. One-mile run—4m. 26 4-5s.; T. D. Mackenzie, Cambridge, Mass., May 20, 1911. Two-mile run—9m. 53s.; E. Humphreys, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1912. 120-yard hurdles—15 2-5s.; H. Whitted, Palo Alto, Cal., April 13, 1912. 220-yard hurdles—25s.; F. Schouber, 1901. Running high jump—6 ft. 2¼ in.; J. S. Spraker, Princeton Interscholastic meet, 1899. Running broad jump—23 ft. 5 in.; E. T. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1906. Pole vault—12 ft. 1 in.; Roy Mercer, Princeton Interscholastic meet, May 1, 1909.

Putting 12-pound shot—52 ft. 8 2-5 in.; Ralph Rose, San Francisco, October 10, 1903. Putting 16-pound shot—45 ft. 6 ½ in.; Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12-pound hammer —197 ft. ⅝ in.; L. J. Talbott, Washington, Pa., May 26, 1907. Discus throw—136 ft. 5 in.; J. Mucks, Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1911. One-quarter-mile relay—46 4-5s.; University H. S., Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910. One-half-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s.; Lewis Inst., at Northwestern University, May 23, 1903. One-mile relay—3m. 27 1-5s.; Los Angeles H. S. relay team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910.

Bowling.

THE sixth annual bowling tournament of the National Bowling Association was held at Paterson, N. J., ending on March 30. The first five in each competition follow:

Five-Men—Grand Centrals, Rochester, 2,997; White Elephants, Philadelphia, 2,975; Spracka Machine Co., Indianapolis, 2,909; Elm City, New Haven, 2,890; Toronto, Canada, 2,873; Roseville A. A., Newark, 2,849; Chauncey, Brooklyn, 2,847; Melrose, New York, 2,836; Empires, Paterson, 2,825; Tuxedo No. 1, Newark, 2,824.

Doubles—Lindsey-Johnson, New Haven, 1,301; Otten-Meyer, Hoboken, 1,261; Spinella-Blizzard, Brooklyn, 1,257; Watt-Cohn, New York, 1,255; Osterman-Dobbins, Utica, 1,236; Gerdes-Gerdes, New York, 1,231; Dunbar-Riddell, New York, 1,229; Leavy-Heins, New York, 1,217; Nelson-Metcalf, Chicago, 1,215; Servas-Miller, Hoboken, 1,215.

Singles—Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, 699; J. Beecher, Monticello, N. Y., 685; C. Van Ness, Newark, 676; Britt, Rochester, 670; G. Riddell, New York, 670; Albert Schwebke, New York, 669; Tyser, Rochester, 663; Henry Clauss, Elizabeth, N. J., 658; L. Sutton, Rochester, 656; J. Stofka, New York, 656.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL BOWLING CHAMPIONS OF THE N. B. A.

Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwartle, Brooklyn, 697; 1909, E. Thompson, Brooklyn, 699; 1910, Tony Prio, Brooklyn, 705; 1911, Joseph West, Toronto, 694; 1912, Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, 699. Two-Men Events—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, 1,220; 1908, John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318; 1909, Satterthwalte-Rogers, Philadelphia, 1,298; 1910, Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, 1,305; 1911, Johnson-Kelsey, New Haven, 1,355; 1912, Lindsey-Johnson, New Haven, 1,301.

Five-Men Events—1907, Corinthians, New York, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York, 2,893; 1909, Corinthian No. 8, New York, 2,899; 1910, Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago, 2,817; 1911, Bonds, Cleveland, 2,969; 1912, Grand Centrals, Rochester, 2,997.

Individual All-round Champions—1907, John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn, 1,956; 1908, W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn, 1,835; 1909, Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn, 1,908; 1910, George Freeman, Newark, 1,916; 1911, George Brunt, Paterson, 1,894; 1911, George Bungart, Chicago, 1,894; 1912, M. Lindsey, New Haven, 2,031.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch, 288, Buffalo, 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—Tony Prio, Brooklyn (Baltimore), 705. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Grand Central Club, Rochester, N. Y. (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 2,997. High Individual Average, all Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

The twelfth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held at Chicago, ending on March 23. The winning teams in the various events, with scores and prizes, follow:

Five-Men Event—Brunswick All Stars, New York, 2,904, $750; Terry's Mountains, Milwaukee, 2,870, $650; Lipmans, Chicago, 2,848, $550; Brunswick-Balkes, Chicago, 2,847, $475; Germanias, Fort Wayne, 2,845, $415; Spracka Machines, Indianapolis, 2,841, $370; Klondikes, Toledo, 2,823, $325; Newarks, Newark, N. J., 2,813, $285; Weeghmans, Chicago, 2,810, $250; Chalmers Motors, Chicago, 2,809, $220.

Two-Men Event—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, 1,259, $425; Welsh-Maurer, Youngstown, Ohio, 1,256, $375; Boulin-Rolfe, Chicago, 1,241, $325; Bippen-Beye, St. Louis, 1,236, $275; Neuman-Munson, Canton, Ill., 1,227, $225; Swanson-Sallander, Chicago, 1,226, $200; Pritchett-Goodwin, Indianapolis, 1,220, $175; Hart-Richards, South Bend, Ind., 1,216, $150; O'Connell-Whitmarsh, Detroit, 1,213, $125; Vandertuuk-Martin, St. Paul, 1,212, $90.

Individual—L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 679, $260; M. Hotchkiss, Detroit, Mich., 674, $225; W. Elwert, Toledo, Ohio, 664, $200; D. Shepherd, Kansas City, 662, $175; C. Theis, Cleveland, 659, $150; N. Bruck, Chicago, 656, $125; L. Levine, Chicago, 652, $110; H. Small, Chicago, 650, $100; F. Brill, Chicago, 649, $85; H. Lange, Watertown, Wis., 649, $85.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, 1843; 1911, J. Smith, Buffalo, 1,919; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 1,961; 1909, James Blouin, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,885; 1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, 1,767; 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, 1,896; 1902, John Koster, New York, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 1,736. Individual—1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, 679; 1911, J. Blouin, Chicago, 681; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 705; 1909, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., and F. Bruggemann, Sioux Falls, Iowa, tied; Sutton won roll-off, one game, score 215 to 179; 1908, A. Wingler, Chicago, 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, tied on 624. In the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385. 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, 619; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 648. Two-Men Teams—1912, Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky., 1,249; 1911, Hartley-Zeller, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,246; 1910, Delker-Waterman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,231; 1909, Schwoegler Brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; 1908, Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago, 1,254; 1907, E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, 1,237; 1901, J. Voorhels-C. K. Starr, New York, 1,203. Five-Men Teams—1912, Brunswick All Stars, New York, 2,904; 1911, Flenners, Chicago, 2,924; 1910, Cosmos, Chicago, Ill., 2,880; 1909, Lipmans, Chicago, 2,962; 1908, Bonds, Columbus, 2,927; 1907, and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis) 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards (Chicago), 2,720.

METROPOLITAN TOURNAMENT.

The second annual tournament of the New York Bowling Association, held in New York City, ended May 15. The results:

Five-Men Events—*Corinthians No. 4, New York City, 2,932; O. K. No. 1, Yonkers, 2,764; Imperial No. 1, Jersey City, 2,750; New Rochelle No. 1, New Rochelle, 2,734; Mohegan, Brooklyn, 2,731; Monarch Palace, New York City, 2,713; Metropolitan, New York City, 2,712; Roseville

A. A., Roseville, N. J., 2,709; Edison Association, New York City, 2,698; Pastime No. 2, New York City, 2,682. * Disqualified.

Two-Men Events—Meyer-Buckholz, Rosedale, New York City, 1,214; Keller-Koster, Knickerbocker, New York City, 1,210; Meany-Strange, Passaic, N. J., 1,199; Roberts-Sherwood, Metropolitan, New York City, 1,196; Scannell-Starr, Metropolitan, New York City, 1,193; Reid-Schwebke, Algonquin, New York City, 1,186; Blossfield-Schultz, Underwood, Brooklyn, 1,185; C. Spinella-Price, Mohegan, Brooklyn, 1,181; Freund-Schultz, Fidelia, New York City, 1,180; Pomares-Haff, Edison, New York City, 1,175.

Individual Events—Harold Horton, Yonkers, 664; Dunbar, Mineralite, N. Y., 659; Miller Hoboken, 646; Gardner, New Rochelle, N. Y., 646; Bock, Imperial, Jersey City, 635; Spinella, Aurania, New York City, 634; C. Luhrs, Arsley, New York City, 629; Kalvach, Broadway Arcade, New York City, 627; Gustafson, Gotham Palace, Brooklyn, 627; Koster, Knickerbocker, New York City, 622.

Individual All-Round Event, Average—Koster, Knickerbocker, New York City, 202.7; Riddell Brunswick, New York City, 199.7; Buckholz, Rosedale, New York City, 196.7.

WORLD'S RECORDS MADE IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

High Individual Score—Louis Vieletich, Kansas City, 280, in A. B. C. tournament at Chicago in 1912. High Individual Total for Three Games—James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 771 in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. High Two-Men, Single Game—John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 1908, 523. High, Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct., 1,355, in N. B. A. tournament, Buffalo, N. Y., 1911. High Five-Men, Single Game—Bonds, Columbus, Ohio, in A. B. C. tournament, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,066, 1908. High Five-Men, Three-Game Total—Grand Central Club, Rochester, N. Y., 2,997, at N. B. A. tournament, Paterson, N. J., 1912. High Individual Average in all Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912.

OTHER WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279, total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175. 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Four Games, same team and place, average 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig & Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

Ice Skating.

WESTERN Indoor Championships, St. Paul, Minn., February 2. Quarter-mile—Won by Robert McLean, I. A. C.; W. Gunderson, second; J. Fisher, third. Time—39 2-5s. Five miles—Won by R. McLean, I. A. C.; J. Fisher, second; H. Kaad, third. Time—16m. 5 4-5s. One mile—Won by R. McLean, I. A. C.; W. Gunderson, second; J. Fisher, third. Time—3m. 10s. Two miles—Won by R. McLean, I. A. C.; J. Fisher, second; W. Jensen, third. Time—6m. 10s. Half-mile—Won by H. Kaad, I. A. C.; W. Gunderson, second; R. Kelly, third. Time—1m. 24½s.

Eastern Outdoor Championships, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12. Quarter-mile—Won by O. B. Bush, Vancouver A. C.; Joseph Miller, New York A. C., second; William Taylor, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—39 4-5s. Half-mile—Won by Joseph Miller, New York A. C.; William Taylor, New York A. C., second; O. B. Bush, third. Time—1m. 29s. One-mile championship—Won by O. B. Bush; Joseph Miller, second; William Taylor, third. Time—2m. 55 1-5s. Five-mile handicap—Won by O. B. Bush, (scratch); Joseph Stolz, Riverside S. C. (100 yards), second; Archie Rogers, Spring Lake S. C. (100 yards), third. Time—15m. 59 4-5s. One-mile novice—Won by George Aitkins, New York; L. Muckenhought, second; Frank P. Dunn, third. Time—3m. 21 1-5s.

International Indoor Championships, Boston, Mass., Feb. 16. 220-yards—Won by O. B. Bush, Vancouver, B. C.; R. McLean, Chicago, second; F. J. Robson, Toronto, third. Time—20 1-5s. Quarter-mile—Won by H. Kaad, Chicago; Lot Roe, Toronto, second; W. H. Burkholder, New York, third. Time—41 3-5s. Half-mile—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; H. Kaad, Chicago, second; W. H. Burkholder, New York, third. Time—1m. 23 2-5s. One-mile—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; O. B. Bush, Vancouver, second; H. Kaad, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 53 1-5s. Two miles—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; O. B. Bush, Vancouver, second; H. Kaad, Chicago, third. Time—6m. 30 3-5s.

National Indoor Championships, New York City, N. Y., February 17. Quarter-mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago; Phillip Kearney, New York, second; A. J. O'Sickley, Cleveland, third. Time—42 1-5s. One-mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago; R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, second; Phillip Kearney, New York, third. Time—3m. 11 1-5s.

International Outdoor Championships, Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 19-20. 220-yard dash, final—Won by Lot Roe, Eaton A. A.; C. T. Fisher, Milwaukee, second; W. H. Jackson, Montreal A. A. A., third. Time—21 4-5s. One-mile—Won by R. M. McLean, Illinois A. C.; John Hoernig, Cleveland, second; Jack Walker, third. Time—3m. 18s. Two miles—Won by R. A. Wheeler, Montreal A. A. A.; C. T. Fisher, second; Harry B. Kaad, Illinois A. C., third. Time—7m. 17s. 220-yard, boys—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake; George Allen, Saranac Lake, second; Sturgis Rice, Saranac Lake, third. Time—23s. Half-mile, boys—Won by Horton; Allen, second; W. Marks, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 45s. One-mile, boys—Won by Allen; Louis Fortune, Saranac Lake, second; Stewart Mason, Montreal, third. Time—4m. 10s. Quarter-mile—Won by R. W. Wheeler, Montreal; W. E. Gunderson, Chicago, second; H. B. Kaad, Chicago, third. Time—41 3-5s. Three-quarter mile, boys—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake; Ben O'Sickley, Cleveland, second; George Allen, Saranac Lake, third. Time—2m. 48 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Horton; O'Sickley, second; Gunderson, third. Time—26 2-5s. Half-mile—Won by Wheeler; McLean, second;

Kaad, third. Time—1m. 29 2-5s. Half-mile backward—Won by Stewart Mason, Montreal; Drew, second; John Hoernig, Cleveland, third. Time—1m. 52s. Three miles—Won by McLean; Charles T. Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Kaad, third. Time—10m. 35s.

Eastern Indoor Championships, Syracuse, N. Y., February 22—220-yard dash—Won by O. B. Bush, Vancouver B. C.; R. M. McLean, second. Time—22 4-5s. Quarter-mile—Won by O. B. Bush; R. M. McLean, second. Time—44 4-5s. Half-mile—Won by R. M. McLean, W. Gunderson, Chicago, second; W. Burkholder, New York, third. Time—1m. 30 4-5s. One-mile—Won by R. M. McLean; W. Burkholder, second; R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—3m. 12 3-5s. Two miles—Won by R. M. McLean; H. Kaad, second; R. L. Wheeler, third. Time—7m. 7 1-5s.

Official standing of ice skaters in International Skating Union at close of 1911-12 season:

Name and Place.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Pts.	Name and Place.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Pts.
Robt. M. McLean, Chicago, Ill.	15	4	..	530	Phil Kearney, New York City	1	1		30
R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, Quebec.	3	6	2	230	John Hoernig, Cleveland, Ohio	1	..		20
Harry B. Kaad, Chicago, Ill.	1	2	8	150	Walter E. Gunderson, Chicago, Ill.	1	..		20
Oakley B. Bush, Vancouver, B. C.	3	2	..	130	Fred J. Robson, Toronto, Ont.	1			10
Lot Roe, Toronto, Ont.	1	2	1	80	Anton J. O'Sickley, Cleveland, Ohio	1			10
Chas. T. Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.	..	3	..	60	W. H. Jackson, Montreal, Quebec.	1			10
Wm. Burkholder, New York City.	..	1	4	60	Jack Walter, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	1			10

Western Outdoor Championships, Cleveland, February 24. Quarter-mile race, final—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; Wheeler, New York, second; Burkholder, New York, third. Time—39 4-5s. Three-quarter mile race, final—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; Wheeler, New York, second; Kaad, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 14 3-5s. One and one-half mile race, final—Won by R. McLean, Chicago; Wheeler, New York, second; Burkholder, New York, third. Time—4m. 22 1-5s.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1907. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona, Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—17 2-5s., E. Lamy, Saranac, N. Y., December 20, 1910. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 30, 1883. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 16 4-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1907. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One mile—2m. 40 2-5s., E. Lamy, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1908. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. ½s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—500 metres (546.8 yards)—41 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, January 24, 1895. 600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—44 1-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Sweden, February 17, 1912. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway; Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 20 3-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Sweden, February 18, 1912. 5,000 metres—8m. 37 2-5s., N. V. Strunikoff, Russia; Christiania, Norway, February 4, 1911. 10,000 metres—17m. 46 3-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Sweden, February 18, 1912.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894; and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1897. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., January 28, 1899. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 48s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—John S. Johnson, Montreal Can., February 26, 1894. 11 miles (made in 20-mile race)—35m. 43 4-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 12 miles (made in 20-mile race)—38m. 49 4-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 13 miles (made in 20-mile race)—42m. 27 2-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 14 miles (made in 20-mile race)—45m. 51 4-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 15 miles (made in 20-mile race)—49m. 17 3-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 16 miles (made in 20-mile race)—52m. 42 4-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 17 miles (made in 20-mile race)—56m. 9 1-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 18 miles (made in 20-mile race)—59m. 34 1-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 19 miles (made in 20-mile race)—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 20 miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894. 25 miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 31m. 29s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 30 miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 40 miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 50 miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 60 miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 70 miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 80 miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 90 miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

American professional ice skating championship match races between Edmund Lamy and

Morris Wood, Saranac Lake, N. Y., January 30 and 31. 220-yards—Wood, first; Lamy, second. Time—20 2-5s. Quarter-mile—Wood, first; Lamy, second. Time—39 2-5s. Half-mile—Lamy, first; Wood, second. Time—1m. 57 1-5s. Three-quarter mile—Lamy, first; Wood, second. Time—2m. 33 3-5s. One mile—Lamy, first; Wood, second. Time—3m 35s. Two miles—Lamy, first; Wood, second. Time—6m. 55 2-5s.

Skiing.

JANUARY 1, Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. J. Estad won professional events, doing 127 and 120 feet in the contest and 127 feet in the standing jump. The amateur honors went to S. Gergersen, with 100 and 110 feet in the contest and 112 feet in the standing jump.

January 15, Virginia, Minn.—B. Reilly won professional event with a 126-foot jump. N. Floan was first in amateur contest, with 115 feet.

January 16, Winona, Minn.—Professional, first run, D. Hamnesfededt, 117 feet; second run, E. Lund, 126 feet. Amateurs: Lawson, 89 and 90 feet, first; Ormbrok, second, 90 and 91 feet; twin jumps, Helland Brothers, 82 feet.

January 21, Chippewa Falls, Wis.—North Star Ski Association Tournament—Professional—Won by A. Haugen, 131 feet; second, S. Hanson, 130 feet. Amateur—Won by C. Solberg, 124 and 121 feet; second, T. Larson, 115 and 107 feet.

January 24, Stoughton, Wis.—Annual Stoughton Hill Tournament. Professional—S. Hanson, first, with 302½ points; second, J. Gierstad. Amateur—C. Solberg, first, 275 2-3 points; second, S. Gergerson, 268 2-3 points.

January 27—Annual Amateur Championships, National Ski Association, held at Cary, Ill. The summaries:

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Carl Solberg, St. Paul S. C..	111	113	257	1–3
Terje Jensen, Norge S. C....	107	107	243	2–3
Ragner Omtvedt, Norway...	107	108	243	
Sigurd Gergersen, Virginia S. C., Virginia, Minn.....	96	100	228	2–3
Ingolf Sands, Minneapolis S. C.....	101	95	223	
Anders Olson, Iola S. C.....	97	94	221	2–3

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Julius Blegen, St. Paul S. C..	103	102	219	1–3
Eigil Herstad, St. Paul S. C.	96	92	219	
Sven Welhaven, Norway....	102	96	217	1–3
Hans Hansen, Minneapolis S. C.....	90	91	212	
Arne Sletner, Norge S. C.. .	84	86	209	1–3
Nels Floan, Duluth S. C....	101	107	200	

January 28—Annual Professional Championships, National Ski Association, at Cary, Ill. The summaries:

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	121	123	262	
Sigurd Hanson, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	112	113	259	1–3
Erling Landvik, Stoughton, Wis.....	111	115	257	1–3
Ole Feiring, Duluth, Minn..	124	128	246	1–3
Aug. Nordby, Virginia, Minn.	107	105	243	
Barney Reilly, Virginia, Minn.	110	107	242	2–3
Ben Ludgaard, Ironwood, Mich.....	105	102	235	2–3

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.....	94	105	224	
Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	114	115	221	2–3
Carl Ek, Red Wing, Minn..	92	99	219	2–3
T. H. Schoyen, Superior, Wis.	99	97	211	
Jacob Gierstad, Stoughton, Wis.....	110	109	210	

Longest Standing Jump—Professional: Sigurd Hanson, Fergus Falls, Minn., 119 feet; *Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis., 121 feet; Barney Reilly, Virginia, Minn., 116 feet; Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis., 114 feet; Jacob Gierstad, Stoughton, Wis., 114 feet; *Erick Nyberg, Chippewa Falls, Wis., 101 feet.

Longest Standing Jump—Amateur: Carl Solberg, St. Paul, Minn., 121 feet; *Ragner Omtvedt, Norway, 116 feet; *Nels Floan, Duluth, Minn., 109 feet; Sven Welhaven, Norway, 109 feet; Anders Olson, Iola, Wis., 106 feet.

Boys' Class: Frank Olsen, Norge Ski Club, first jump, 100 feet; second jump, 96 feet.

* Fell.

February 18—Illinois Amateur Championship Tournament, held at Cary, Ill. The summaries:

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Ragnar Omtvedt, Norge C..	122	123	244	2–3
Edward Andersen, Norge C.	106	108	233	2–3
Arne Sletner, Norge C.....	102	98	231	
Endrow Schanke, Norge C..	103	111	214	
Terje Jensen, Norge C.....	120	121	212	1–3

Name and Club.	1st jump.	2d jump.	points.	
Einar Jensen, Norge C.....	104	105	200	1–3
Ole Bjerke, Norge C.....	107	103	...	
Sven Welhaven, Norge C....	112	94	...	
Oscar Nelsen, Rockford.....	102	99	...	
Hans Ruud, Norge C.....	111	101	...	

February 25, Duluth, Mich.—Amateur Championship Tournament Results: Class A—Carl Solberg, St. Paul, 298 2-3 points; E. S. Hendrum, Duluth, 282 points; Tore Viken, Duluth, 281 points; O. Blegen, St. Paul, 281 points; Ridar Aspas, Duluth, 267 2-3 points; George Jacobson, Duluth, 248 points; E. Rigstad, Duluth, 245 points. Class B—Marrian Rust, Duluth, 146 points; C. Larsen, Duluth, 129 points; John Swomsvold, Duluth, 126 2-3 points; Oscar Pedersen, Duluth, 120 points; Nels Nelson, Duluth, 124 points.

Ski Records, N. S. A. Class A—Standing, 152 feet, by Sigurd Hanson, Fergus Falls, Minn., made at Ironwood, Mich., February 18, 1912 (world's record, accepted); Gunner Anderson Modum, Norway, 156 feet, standing, February 18, 1912. A record yet to be accepted by N. S. A., of 163 feet was made by Oscar Gunderson, of the North Star Club, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., on the same slide on the same date.

Court Tennis.

APRIL 6—G. Harding won singles championship of Philadelphia Racquet Club, defeating W. H. T. Huhn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, at Philadelphia.

April 13—Jay Gould won United States singles championship, defeating Joshua Crane, challenger, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0, at New York City.

April 18—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn won United States doubles championship, defeating C. F. Searing and Joshua Crane, 6—4, 5—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Schools Athletic League.

THE athletic performances of the schoolboy athletes of the New York P. S. A. L. showed considerable improvement during the season of 1912. Many thousands competed in the various departments of sport, and the interest, both among the competitors and spectators, continued to be widespread.

Best records in all events follow:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS (weight classifications only)—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 4-5s.; H. Linicus, P. S. No. 9, Bronx; J. McMahon, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 15, 1906. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 4-5s.; J. Hallheimer, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7 3-5s.; C. Atwood, P. S. No. 186, Manhattan (in heat), February 22, 1908; 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 2-5s.; Schlossberg, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 1-5s.; Harry Schultz, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 17, 1910. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11s.; W. Strahan, P. S. No. 10, Bronx, December 11, 1909; F. Goodwin, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, December 17, 1910. 220-yard run (unlimited weight class)—26 1-5s.; F. Suarez, Jr., P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn, December 15, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—47 2-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (E. Hauser, T. Garten, W. Moore, J. Kreiger); P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Ottinger, C. Walters, D. Adelman, D. Farley); P. S. No. 3, Bronx (W. Brouse, T. O'Rourke, A. Albrecht, I. Greenbaum), November 23, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—46 4-5s.; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn (W. Davies, T. Martin, D. Brown, A. Boylan), December 11, 1909. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—55s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (H. Marshall, E. Denroche, W. Craig, J. Moss), December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—55 1-5s.; P. S. No. 9, Manhattan (J. Reddy, N. Koshelle, H. Kaner, L. Gertner), December 17, 1910. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—53 2-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Leary, Young, O'Brien, Levy), December 12, 1908. 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 47 3-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Gorham, G. Holder, Szilage, Jones), December 11, 1909. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 4 in.; Simpson, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 5 1-2 in.; C. Fredericks, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Standing broad jump (80-pound class)—8 ft. 1 1-2 in.; J. Hinrichsen, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (85-pound class)—8 ft. 4 in.; A. Solomon, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 7 in.; Kessler, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (95-pound class)—8 ft. 3 in.; Katz, P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (100-pound class)—4 ft. 8 3-4 in.; A. Kohl, P. S. No. 74, Manhattan, December 16, 1911. Standing broad jump (100-pound class)—8 ft. 10 1-2 in.; I. Shambaum, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 16, 1911. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—37 ft. 10 1-2 in.; V. Glasser, P. S. No. 42, Bronx, December 16, 1911. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—9 ft. 1-4 in.; C. Pomerantz, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, December 16, 1911. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft. 2 3-4 in.; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 11, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—37 ft. 1-2 in.; H. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, February 22, 1908.

SWIMMING—20 yards (80-pound class)—12 4-5s.; J. Fulton, P. S. No. 67, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 20 yards (85-pound class)—11 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 23, 1910. 40 yards (95-pound class)—29 4-5s.; S. Lothian, P. S. No. 58, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 40 yards (100-pound class)—27 1-5s.; T. Drum, P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, April 20, 1912. 60 yards (115-pound class)—41s.; S. Sager, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, April 20, 1912. 80 yards (unlimited weight class)—53 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 20, 1912. 160-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 51 1-5s.; P. S. No. 11, Brooklyn (R. Hanford, J. Cook, C. Savage, F. Titus), April 22, 1911.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS—Juniors—100-yard dash—10 4-5s.; L. Perkins, H. S. Commerce, January 6, 1906; Ottman, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 6, 1906; B. Levinson, Eastern District H. S., January 28, 1911. 220-yard dash—24 3-5s.; A. Engels, Commercial H. S., January 28, 1911. Seniors—50-yard dash—6s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S., December 26, 1903. 70-yard dash—8s.; H. Turchin, Townsend-Harris Hall, January 26, 1912. 100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; J. Ravenell, H. S. Commerce, January 29, 1910. 220-yard dash—24 1-5s.; A. Van Winkle, Boys' H. S., January 28, 1911. 440-yard run—53 3-5s.; F. Brady, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 28, 1911. 880-yard run—2m. 5s.; A. Lent, Stuyvesant H. S., January 26, 1912. 1-mile run—4m. 47 1-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Training H. S., January 25, 1908. 100-yard high hurdles—14 2-5s.; J. Slattery, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 28, 1911. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 2-5s.; Manual Training H. S. (R. Palmer, A. Reed, J. Blecher, H. Obst), January 29, 1910. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 41 3-5s.; Townsend-Harris Hall (B. Margolis, A. Maclaire, L. Hertz, A. Von Bonin), January 28, 1911. 880-yard midget relay—1m. 49 4-5s.; Morris H. S. (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum), January 6, 1906. 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 43 2-5s.; H. S. of Commerce (G. Young, K. Lozier, J. Adler, C. Burgess), January 29, 1910. 1-mile relay championship—3m. 35s.; Manual Training H. S. (A. Clunan, A. Cozzens, F. Youngs, Danielson), March 7, 1908. Running high jump—5 ft. 8 3-4 in.; W. M. Oler, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot—48 ft. 3 in.; P. J. Coffey, Bryant H. S., January 29, 1910.

SWIMMING.—Tub race (20 yards)—17 2-5s.; Guiteras, H. S. Commerce, February 26, 1907. 50 yards—30s.; J. Heming, Townsend-Harris Hall, March 11, 1910; Palmer, Manual Training H. S., March 8, 1912. 75 yards—57 3-5s.; M. Thompson, H. S. Commerce, February 26, 1908. 100 yards—1m. 4 4-5s.; F. J. Frerichs, Commercial H. S., March 8, 1912. 200 yards—2m. 49 1-5s.; H. W. Rogers, Townsend-Harris Hall, March 11, 1910. Relay race (160 yards)—1m. 47 4-5s.; H. S. Commerce (O'Neill, H. Greenwald, J. Boyle, M. Thompson), February 26, 1907. Relay race (200 yards)—2m. 13 2-5s.; H. S. Commerce (Rohes, Purcell, Kernell, M.

Thompson), February 27, 1909. Relay race (266 yards)—3m. 2s.; DeWitt Clinton H. S. (Richards, McAuliffe, Moore, E. Hanratte), March 11, 1910. Plunge for distance—66 ft. 6 in.; G. Van de Water, Stuyvesant H. S., March 8, 1912. Fancy diving—70 3-8 points; E. Merrick, H. S. Commerce, March 8, 1912.

SKATING—440 yards—54 1-5s.; L. Cremin, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 880 yards—1m. 56 4-5s.; L. Barnett, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 1-mile—3m. 59 2-5s.; L. Cremin, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS.—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 2-5s.; C. Schneider, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; H. Beebe, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 6, 1908. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 3-5s.; L. Sells, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, June 20, 1910; J. Hallheimer, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, June 25, 1910; F. Teschner, P. S. No. 55, Brooklyn, June 10, 1911; C. Baker, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, June 10, 1911; Dougherty, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, June 10, 1911; E. Meyers, P. S. No. 44, Brooklyn, June 10, 1911. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7s.; L. Jackson, P. S. No. 89, Manhattan, June 12, 1909. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7s.; H. Klauber, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 20, 1910. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8s.; N. Patto, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; E. Murphy, P. S. No. 28, Bronx, June 12, 1909. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight)—11s.; D. Conklin, P. S. No. 25, Manhattan, June 16, 1906; J. O'Brien, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, June 12, 1909; J. Orlando, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, June 20, 1910; F. Goodwin, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. 220-yard dash—25s.; J. Weaver, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, June 16, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—44 4-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (L. Posnelsky, F. Sharpell, H. Kurth, B. Schenck), June 15, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—45s.; P. S. No. 37, Bronx (Hunter, Casmer, Goeller, Fensterheim)), June 1, 1912. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—52 3-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Laum, C. Waters, E. Denroche, C. Foverschmer), June 15, 1907. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—54 2-5s.; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan (M. Cohen, D. Lubitz, J. Olenik, D. Roth), June 1, 1912. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—50 2-5s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan (King, Fleck, Harker, McKernan), June 15, 1907. 880-yard relay (115-pound class)—1m. 48s.; P. S. No. 15, Brooklyn (A. Whitlock, F. Lampe, T. Shotten, W. McGonigal), June 15, 1906. 880-yard relay (heavyweight class)—1m. 41s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan (Friedman, Kelley, Heller, De Luna), June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (80-pound class)—17 ft.; J. Keller, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (85-pound class)—15 ft. 3 1-4 in.; J. Englander, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 6 in.; A. Willetts, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, June, 12, 1909. Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 8 in.; J. O'Brien, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, June 10, 1911. Running broad jump (95-pound class)—16 ft. 11 1-2 in.; C. Thompson, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (100-pound class)—16 ft. 11 in.; D. Shutkind, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 11 1-2 in.; R. Crowe, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Running high jump (100-pound class)—5 ft.; M. Zerchner, P. S. No. 42, Bronx; C. Levine, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, June 1, 1912. Putting 8-pound shot (115 pound class)—40 ft. 4 in.; C. Walsh, P. S. No. 100, Brooklyn, June 12, 1909. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—18 ft. 8 1-4 in.; N. Sloane, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 15, 1907. Running high jump (115-pound class)—4 ft. 9 in.; F. Hanek, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 16, 1906. Putting 12-pound shot (heavyweight)—39 ft. 7 1-2 in.; H. A. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Running high jump (heavyweight)—5 ft. 2 1-2 in.; I. I. Glass, P. S. No. 34, Manhattan, June 10, 1911.

SWIMMING—20 yards—17 3-5s.; H. Slifka, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. 40 yards—35 2-5s.; A. Morr, P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. 50 yards—52 1-5s.; D. McCann, P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, July 1, 1911. 80 yards—1m. 26 4-5s.; J. Agid, P. S. No. 160, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. Relay (160 yards)—3m. 16 4-5s.; P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn (H. Lawson, F. Fay, F. La Dolce, L. Lake).

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—Juniors—100-yard dash—10 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; D. Friend, Manual Training H. S., May 23, 1909. 220-yard run—23 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; B. Taylor, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. Senior—100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 25, 1907; May 23, 1908; J. Ravenell, H. S. Commerce, May 29, 1909; May 28, 1910. 220-yard dash—22 4-5s.; F. Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton H. S., May 27, 1905. 440-yard dash—52 3-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 23, 1908. 880-yard run—2m. 4 4-5s.; A. Kiviat, Curtis H. S., May 29, 1909. 1-mile run—4m. 40 3-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Training H. S., May 25, 1907. 120-yard high hurdles—16 3-5s.; V. B. Havens, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. 220-yard low hurdles—26 2-5s.; H. Starr, Boys' H. S., May 27, 1905. 100-pound relay (440 yards)—51s.; H. S. Commerce (Weurfeld, Wronker, Simpson, Barrett), May 18, 1907. 120-pound relay (880 yards)—1m. 38 3-5s.; Townsend-Harris Hall (C. Weg, L. Levine, A. Von Bonin, O. Tabor), June 3, 1910. 1-mile relay (heavyweight)—3m. 33 3-5s.; Manual Training H. S. (E. Stevens, F. Wheeler, F. Finegan, C. Drew), June 3, 1910. Running high jump—5 ft. 9 in.; H. Rosenberg, Morris H. S., May 23, 1908. Running broad jump—21 ft. 2 in.; H. Ludlam, H. S. Commerce, May 26, 1906. Pole vault—10 ft. 9 in.; A. Belcher, Jamaica H. S., May 28, 1910. Putting 12-pound shot—49 ft. 4 3-4 in.; P. Coffey, Bryant H. S., May 28, 1910. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—130 ft. 3 in.; F. Finegan, Manual Training H. S., May 28, 1910.

ROWING—1 mile (8-oared)—5m. 35s.; H. S. Commerce, May 30, 1907.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Saturday, December 16, 1911. Winners—50-yard dash (85-pound class)—7s.; B. Gorschen, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—

7 2-5s.; Maynard White, P. S. No. 43, Manhattan. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 2-5s.; Robert Buckman, P. S. No. 10, Bronx. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11 1-5s.; Francis Lowney, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—46 1-5s.; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan (H. Tager, A. Metzler, C. Williams, I. Lostfogel). 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—55 4-5s.; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan (William Finkelstein, William Greenberg, Harry Rosenberg, David Feldman). 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—54s.; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan (A. Lengel, A. J. Conroy, H. Richardson, William Brown). 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 48 4-5s.; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan (N. Picciano, L. Gainsford, G. Arnib, B. Cliston). Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 2 1-2 in.; James C. Brown, P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn. Standing broad jump (85-pound class)—7 ft. 10 in.; H. Allen, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan. Running high jump (100-pound class)—4 ft. 8 3-4 in.; A. Kohl, P. S. No. 74, Manhattan. Standing broad jump (100-pound class)—8 ft. 10 1-2 in.; I. Shambaum, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—37 ft. 10 in.; V. Glaser, P. S. No. 42, Bronx. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—9 ft. 1-4 in.; C. Pomerantz, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—36 ft. 6 in.; K. Siegfriedt, P. S. No. 25, Bronx. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft.; E. Rorty, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn.

The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 18; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 13; P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, 12; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, 12; P. S. No. 42, Bronx, 12; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 11; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 9; P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, 7; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 10, Bronx, 5; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 5; P. S. No. 74, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 25, Bronx, 5; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 158, Brooklyn, 4; P. S. No. 84, Brooklyn, 4; P. S. No. 184, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 45, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 147, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 109, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 44, Bronx, 3; P. S. No. 186, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 9, Bronx, 2; P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, 2; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 89, Queens, 2; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 2; P. S. No. 16, Queens, 1; P. S. No. 44, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 43, Bronx, 1; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, 1. City Championship won by P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 18 points. Brooklyn Championship won by P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 13 points. Bronx Championship won by P. S. No. 12, Bronx, 12 points. Queens Championship won by P. S. No. 89, Queens, 2 points.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Curtis Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, June 1, 1912. Winners—50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 4-5s.; J. Roth, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 4-5s.; B. Gorschen, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 3-5s.; J. Corrigan, P. S. No. 12, Brooklyn. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11 1-5s.; H. F. Rood, P. S. No. 165, Manhattan. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—45s.; P. S. No. 37, Bronx (Hunter, Casner, Goeller, Fensterheim). 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—54 2-5s.; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan (M. Cohen, D. Lubitz, J. Olenik, D. Roth). 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—52 2-5s.; P. S. No. 14, Manhattan (H. Coote, S. Chaimowitz, W. Schurig, A. Paul). 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 45 4-5s.; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan (Little, Zaccardo, O'Neill, Armb). Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 6 in.; H. Berkin, P. S. No. 84, Brooklyn. Running broad jump (85-pound class)—14 ft. 4 1-2 in.; J. P. Horne, P. S. No. 42, Bronx. Running high jump (100-pound class)—5 ft.; M. Zerchner, P. S. No. 42, Bronx. Running broad jump (100-pound class)—16 ft. 1 3-4 in.; P. Leihman, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—17 ft.; I. Rudnick, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—36 ft.; H. Levy, P. S. No. 42, Bronx. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft.; F. Smith, P. S. No. 89, Queens. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—33 ft. 2 in.; R. Verderber, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan.

The schools scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths, in the following order: P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 25; P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, 20; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, 16; P. S. No. 42, Bronx, 15; P. S. No. 84, Brooklyn, 10; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 7; P. S. No. 89, Queens, 7; P. S. No. 14, Manhattan, 7; P. S. No. 12, Brooklyn, 6; P. S. No. 37, Bronx, 6; P. S. No. 165, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, 4; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, 4; P. S. No. 23, Queens, 3; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 12, Bronx, 3; P. S. No. 93, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 34, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 184, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 16, Queens, 1; P. S. No. 59, Queens, 1; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 1; P. S. No. 25, Manhattan, 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS—Held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, January 26, 1912. Day high schools, junior events. Winners: 70-yard dash—8s.; W. Mesloh, H. S. Commerce. 220-yard run—26s.; W. Mesloh, H. S. Commerce. Senior events. 70-yard dash—8s.; H. Turchin, Townsend-Harris Hall. 220-yard run—24 4-5s.; H. Turchin, Townsend-Harris Hall. 440-yard run—55 3-5s.; E. Waugh, Stuyvesant H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 5s.; A. Lent, Stuyvesant H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 56s.; C. Ten Eyck, Jamaica H. S. 70-yard high hurdles—10 2-5s.; D. Trenholm, DeWitt Clinton H. S. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—54 4-5s.; Stuyvesant H. S. (Bernstein, H. Cohen, Werner, Tedaldi). 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 46s.; Erasmus Hall H. S. (Shaw, Fishman, Clark, McCutcheon). Running high jump—5 ft. 8 in.; Downey, Erasmus Hall H. S. Putting 12-pound shot—41 ft. 11 1-2 in.; J. Armstrong, Flushing H. S. Evening high school championships. 70-yard dash—8s.; R. Schultze, New York Evening H. S. 220-yard run—26 1-5s.; E. C. Berge, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 55 4-5s.; J. R. Manning, Harlem Evening H. S. Running high jump—5 ft. 5 in.; Henry Ludtke, New York Evening H. S. Putting 12-pound shot—40 ft. 5 1-2 in.; Thomas Cook, New York Evening

H. S. 1-mile relay—3m. 51 1-5s.; New York Evening H. S. (H. Weinberg, John Reilly, H. Hertzel, R. Schultze). 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 48s.; Harlem Evening H. S. (J. Carlson, R. Fichtelberg, A. Meyerheim, W. Tandler).

Scores Day High Schools—The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. Relay events not to count in scoring. The schools scored in the following order: Stuyvesant H. S., 20 1-2; Townsend-Harris Hall, 18; Erasmus Hall, 14; H. S. Commerce, 13 1-2; DeWitt Clinton H. S., 12; Jamaica H. S., 8; Flushing H. S., 5; Commercial H. S., 5; Curtis H. S., 4; Manual Training H. S., 3. Evening High Schools—The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. Relays to score. The schools scored in the following order: New York Evening H. S., 30; Brooklyn Evening H. S., 21; Harlem Evening H. S., 20; Curtis Evening H. S., 3; Stuyvesant Evening H. S., 1; New Lots Evening H. S., 1; Bryant Evening H. S., 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Games, March 30, 1912. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—Won by Stuyvesant H. S.; DeWitt Clinton H. S., second; Manual Training H. S., third. 1-mile relay (unlimited weight class)—Won by Stuyvesant H. S.; DeWitt Clinton H. S., second; Townsend-Harris Hall, third. The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: Stuyvesant H. S., 10; DeWitt Clinton H. S., 6; Townsend-Harris Hall, 2; Manual Training H. S., 2.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR NOVICE AND CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES—Held at Curtis Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, May 25, 1912. Novice games: 100-yard dash, junior—11 1-5s.; R. Walley, Jamaica H. S. 220-yard run, junior—26 1-5s.; A. Bernstein, Curtis H. S. 100-yard dash, senior—10 4-5s.; J. Bonaparte, Morris H. S. 220-yard run, senior—25 4-5s.; McQueeney, Boys' H. S. 440-yard run—58 3-5s.; Huelsenbeck, Manual Training H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 12 2-5s.; Molther, Boys' H. S. 120-yard high hurdles—19s.; E. Finberg, Townsend-Harris Hall. Running high jump—5 ft. 5 7-8 in.; C. Mayhew, Bryant H. S. Putting 12-pound shot—38 ft. 3 in.; H. Cann, H. S. Commerce. Running broad jump—20 ft. 5 in.; H. Cann, H. S. Commerce. Championship games: 100-yard dash, junior—10 4-5s.; M. White, Stuyvesant H. S. 220-yard run, junior—24 4-5s.; H. Finley, Townsend-Harris Hall. 100-yard dash, senior—10 3-5s.; Charles, Manual Training H. S. 220-yard run, senior—24s.; W. Moore, DeWitt Clinton H. S. 440-yard run—55s.; E. Waugh, Stuyvesant H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 5 4-5s.; A. Lent, Stuyvesant H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 42 2-5s.; L. E. von Mechow, Curtis H. S. 120-yard high hurdles—17 2-5s.; D. Trenholm, DeWitt Clinton H. S. 220-yard low hurdles—28 2-5s.; D. Trenholm, DeWitt Clinton H. S. Pole vault—10 ft. 1 in.; A. Barbee, DeWitt Clinton H. S. Running high jump—5 ft. 7 1-2 in.; E. Jacobs, Townsend-Harris Hall. Putting 12-pound shot—42 ft. 11 in.; J. Armstrong, Flushing H. S. Running broad jump—20 ft 9 1-2 in.; A. Cohen, Townsend-Harris Hall. Throwing the discus—125 ft.; A. Faggins, Bryant H. S.

The points for the All-Around Novice Championship Trophy were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. According to a ruling of the High School Games Committee no points were scored for the relay races. The schools scored in the following order: H. S. Commerce, 25; Boys' H. S., 17; Morris H. S., 11; Manual Training H. S., 10; DeWitt Clinton H. S., 9; Curtis H. S., 8; Jamaica H. S., 7; Townsend-Harris Hall, 5; Bryant H. S., 5; Eastern District H. S., 2; Erasmus Hall, 1. The points for the All-Around Championship Trophy were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. According to a ruling of the High School Games Committee no points were scored for the relay races. The schools scored in the following order: DeWitt Clinton H. S., 36; Townsend-Harris Hall, 25; Stuyvesant H. S., 24; Manual Training H. S., 13; Bryant H. S., 12; Curtis H. S., 10; Jamaica H. S., 8; Far Rockaway H. S., 6; Boys' H. S., 2; H. S. Commerce, 4; Eastern District H. S., 1

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES—Held at Curtis Athletic Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, May 25, 1912. 100-yard dash—10 4-5s.; I. Somergrade, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 220-yard run—25 3-5s.; I. Somergrade, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 54 1-5s.; J. Manning, Harlem Evening H. S. Putting 12-pound shot—43 ft. 3 in.; T. Cooke, Jr., New York Evening H. S. 1-mile relay—3m. 44 4-5s.; New York Evening H. S. (H. Weinberg, H. Hertzel, R. Schultze, J. Folek). The Evening High Schools scored in the following order: New York Evening H. S., 16; Brooklyn Evening H. S., 16; Harlem Evening H. S., 12; Curtis Evening H. S., 7; Brooklyn Evening Trade School, 2; South Brooklyn Evening H. S., 1.

HIGH SCHOOL RELAYS—Held at Curtis Athletic Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday, June 1, 1912. 440-yard relay, championship (100-pound class)—52 4-5s.; won by DeWitt Clinton H. S. (Ginsberg, Weintraub, Treiler, Margulias); Manual Training H. S. (Creditor, Roache, Slotsky, Nichols), second; H. S. Commerce (White, J. Cohan, Kiernan, Rosenbaum), third; Stuyvesant H. S. (A. Werner, H. Cohen, J. Ledaldi, K. Butcher), fourth. 880-yard relay, championship (120-pound class)—1m. 39 1-5s.; won by Stuyvesant H. S. (H. Tannenbaum, L. Heyman, W. Robinson, M. White); H. S. Commerce (H. Schultz, Tow, Livingstone, Schulman), second; Manual Training H. S. (Luce, Hulsenbeck, Turek, Mount), third; Townsend-Harris Hall (Kallman, T. Greenbaum, Stemple, Zentner), fourth. 1-mile relay, championship (unlimited weight class)—3m. 37s.; won by DeWitt Clinton H. S. (Trenholm, Halasz, Weg, Moore); Stuyvesant H. S. (A. Lent, E. Waugh, W. Willis, G. Schiffman), second; Curtis H. S. (E. Ballister, L. von Mechow, F. DeKone, M. Smith), third; Townsend-Harris Hall (Tuchin, Green, Cohen, Miller), fourth. 1-mile relay, novice championship (unlimited weight class)—3m. 46 3-5s.; won by Boys' H. S. (Marshall, Hull, Molter, McQueeney); H. S. Commerce (Basch, Guidici, Schickadanz, Swerling), second; Stuyvesant H. S. (J. Schafer, D. Vollmer, J. Koch, J. Stroebel), third. Points were scored on the following basis: 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. Stuyvesant H. S., 11; DeWitt Clinton H. S., 10; H. S. Commerce, 8; Manual Training H. S., 5; Boys' H. S., 5; Townsend-Harris Hall, 2; Curtis H. S., 2.

HIGH SCHOOLS CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP—Held at Laurel Hill, Long

Island City, December 2, 1911. Distance about 3 1-2 miles. Eleven schools entered 78 runners, of which 77 finished. First 15 were as follows: C. Ten Eyck, Jamaica H. S., 18m. 33s.; P. Keough, Morris H. S., 18m. 52s.; D. Cox, Newtown H. S., 18m. 54s.; C. Kennedy, Morris H. S., 18m. 57s.; M. Douglass, DeWitt Clinton H. S., 18m. 58s.; N. Weg, DeWitt Clinton H. S., 19m. 21s.; N. Kennard, Erasmus Hall H. S., 19m. 25s.; E. Isner, Commercial H. S., 19m. 30s.; S. M. Sibeling, H. S. Commerce, 19m. 37s.; L. Grah, Newtown H. S., 19m. 40s.; R. Marschat, Morris H. S., 19m. 47s.; S. Cascio, Manual Training H. S., 19m. 50s.; M. Thompson, Jamaica H. S., 19m. 51s.; Griswold, H. S. Commerce, 19m. 54s.; C. Knudsen, Manual Training H. S., 19m. 56s. Points: Morris—2, 4, 11, 16, 30—63. H. S. Commerce—9, 14, 23, 25, 27—98. DeWitt Clinton—5, 6, 29, 32, 35—107. Jamaica—1, 13, 21, 22, 55—112. Manual Training—12, 15, 17, 36, 40—120. Newtown—3, 10, 31, 45, 58—147. Erasmus Hall—7, 24, 33, 52, 53—169. Commercial H. S.—8, 28, 42, 46, 50—174. Townsend-Harris—18, 38, 39, 49, 56—200. Boys'—19, 41, 54, 57, 61—232. Eastern District—20, 47, 68, 74, 76—285.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Interior Baths, April 20, 1912. 20 yards (85-pound class)—13 2-5s.: M. Flaxman, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan. 40 yards (100-pound class)—28s.: T. Drum, P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn. 60 yards (115-pound class)—41s.: S. Sagar, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan. 80 yards (unlimited weight class)—53 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan. 160-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—2m. 1 1-5s.: P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn (W. Siggins, R. Umbach, H. Goodstein, F. Ford). The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 21; P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn, 11; P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, 6; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 44, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at College City of New York, March 8, 1912. 50 yards—30s.; Palmer, Manual Training H. S. 100 yards—1m. 4 4-5s.; F. J. Frerichs, Commercial H. S. 220 yards—2m. 54 3-5s.; F. J. Frerichs, Commercial H. S. 800-foot relay—2m. 53s.: DeWitt Clinton H. S. (Zimm, Seymour, McAuliffe, Moore). Plunge for distance—62 ft. 6 in.: G. Van de Water, Stuyvesant H. S. Fancy diving—70 3-8 points: E. Merrick, H. S. Commerce. The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: DeWitt Clinton H. S., 16; H. S. Commerce, 15; Commercial H. S., 10; Stuyvesant H. S., 10; Erasmus Hall H. S., 5; Manual Training H. S., 5; Townsend-Harris Hall H. S., 4; Boys' H. S., 1.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SOCCER FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.	Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.
P. S. 62, Manhattan.	7	0	0	14	P. S. 46, Manhattan.	2	4	1	5
P. S. 84, Brooklyn...	6	1	0	12	P. S. 128, Brooklyn...	1	4	1	3
P. S. 83, Manhattan.	5	2	0	10	P. S. 152, Brooklyn...	1	5	0	2
P. S. 9, Brooklyn...	4	3	0	8	P. S. 139, Brooklyn...	0	7	0	0

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BASKET BALL.

City Winners.

95 lbs.....64, Manhattan	125 lbs.....62, Manhattan.

Borough Winners.

95 lbs.....84, Brooklyn.	95 lbs.....44, Bronx.
125 lbs.....84, Brooklyn.	125 lbs.....44, Bronx.
95 lbs.....83, Queens.	95 lbs.....17, Richmond.
125 lbs.....17, Queens.	125 lbs.....16, Richmond.

ELEMENTARY INDOOR BASEBALL.

Upper Manhattan and Bronx.

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
P. S. 83, Manhattan.....	12	0	1.000
P. S. 109, Manhattan.....	10	2	.833
P. S. 171, Manhattan.....	8	4	.666
P. S. 40, Manhattan.....	6	6	.500
P. S. 166, Manhattan.....	4	8	.333
P. S. 186, Manhattan.....	2	10	.166
P. S. 26, Bronx.....	0	12	.000

Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
P. S. 62, Manhattan.....	14	0	1.000
P. S. 12, Brooklyn.....	10	3	.769
P. S. 158, Brooklyn.....	9	4	.692
P. S. 144, Brooklyn.....	9	5	.642
P. S. 19, Manhattan.....	6	8	.428
P. S. 26, Brooklyn.....	4	10	.285
P. S. 43, Brooklyn.....	1	12	.084
P. S. 45, Brooklyn.....	0	12	.000

Public School 83, Manhattan, won final game, defeating Public School 62, Manhattan, 33 to 27.

ELEMENTARY OUTDOOR BASEBALL.

District League Winners.

Manhattan—D. A. L. 6, Public School 46; D. A. L. 7, Public School 18; D. A. L. 9, Public School 77; D. A. L. 12, Public School 62; D. A. L. 25, Public School 83.

Bronx—D. A. L. 10, Public School 25; D. A. L. 23, Public School 12.

Brooklyn—D. A. L. 1, Public School 85; D. A. L. 5, Public School 123; D. A. L. 8, Public School 128; D. A. L. 11, Public School 9; D. A. L. 15, Public School 167; D. A. L. 17, Public School 77; D. A. L. 24, Public School 110.

Queens—D. A. L. 16, Public School 72; D. A. L. 19, Public School 27; D. A. L. 20, Public School 77; D. A. L. 22, Public School 89.

Richmond—D. A. L. 4, Public School 12.

Borough Champions.

Manhattan.....Public School 46	Queens.....Public School 72
Bronx.....Public School 12	Richmond.....Public School 12
Brooklyn.....Public School 77	

CITY CHAMPION.

Public School 77, Brooklyn.

High Schools Baseball Championship—The High Schools Baseball Championship for 1912 was won by Erasmus Hall High School; Curtis High School was second.

HIGH SCHOOL SOCCER FOOTBALL.

SCHOOLS.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.	SCHOOLS.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.
*Manual Training H. S	4	0	2	10	Morris H. S.	2	3	1	5
Townsend-Harris Hall.	4	0	2	10	H. S. of Commerce...	1	3	2	4
Boys' H. S.	2	1	3	7	DeWitt Clinton H. S..	0	6	0	0
Curtis H. S.	2	2	2	6					

* Won championship from Townsend-Harris Hall H. S. in play off of tie.

HIGH SCHOOLS BASKET BALL.

SCHOOLS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	SCHOOLS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
*Stuyvesant H. S.	10	1	.909	Commercial H. S.	5	6	.454
*DeWitt Clinton H. S.	10	1	.909	Jamaica H. S.	5	6	.454
Eastern District H. S.	9	2	.818	Flushing H. S.	4	7	.364
Erasmus Hall H. S.	7	4	.636	Bushwick H. S.	2	9	.182
Newtown H. S.	7	4	.636	Manual Training H. S.	2	9	.182
Townsend-Harris Hall H. S.	6	5	.545	Richmond Hill H. S.	0	11	.000

*Deciding game won by Stuyvesant H. S.

SUB-TARGET SHOOTING COMPETITION FOR THE WINGATE TROPHY.

During the year ending May 1, 1912, there were 348 marksmen qualifications and 139 sharpshooter qualifications. Several girls at the Curtis, Jamaica and Erasmus Hall High Schools succeeded in qualifying. The trophy for the school qualifying most boys was won by the Morris High School. This trophy, donated by General Wingate, is awarded as follows: For each sharpshooter qualification, 3 points, and for each marksmanship qualification, 2 points. The following is a summary of the results in the various schools:

SCHOOLS.	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Score.	SCHOOLS.	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Score.
*Curtis	21	10	72	Eastern District	9	8	42
Stuyvesant	15	12	66	*Jamaica	11	8	46
Morris	82	34	266	Manual Training	33	15	111
De Witt Clinton	3	3	15	*Erasmus Hall	1	0	2
Commerce	93	17	237	Flushing	5	6	28
Bryant	20	9	67	Boys'	21	8	66
Commercial	17	5	49	Totals	331	135	

* Girls qualified as follows: Marksmen—Curtis 10, Jamaica 3, Erasmus Hall 4; total 17. Sharpshooters—Curtis 1, Jamaica 2, Erasmus Hall 1; total 4.

Sunday World Athletic Meets.

(From Official Report of P. S. A. L.)

Sixth Annual Field Days for elementary school boys, financed by the NEW YORK SUNDAY WORLD, under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, were by all odds the most successful series of athletic meets that has ever been held. One hundred and fifty-three New York public schools held SUNDAY WORLD Field Day meets—45 in Manhattan, 56 in Brooklyn, 16 in the Bronx, 27 in Queens and 9 in Staten Island.

From these 153 schools, 47,000 boys were entered as qualified competitors in the games. This is nearly 11,000 more than competed in these field days in 1910, when all records as to number of contestants in any one series of athletic events in this city or in any other city of the world were broken. Three thousand four hundred and twenty boys won SUNDAY WORLD medals in these 153 separate field days, and 157 banners were awarded to the school classes that won the greatest number of points in the games. Not less than a quarter of a million school children attended these meets and their enthusiastic applause stimulated their classmates to their best work on the track or in the field events. Twelve hundred teachers acted as officials of the games or aided in training the boys for the athletic contests. How completely these field days have become an institution of the schools, enlisting general interest in every classroom, is shown by the high percentage of the enrolment of boys in the games, as compared with a total membership of the school. In many cases it has, last year, exceeded 80 per cent. One instance is that of School No. 43, Brooklyn, in which 943 boys entered the field day games out of a total of 1,070 boys in the school. Meets in which as many as 500 boys competed were no exception last year, and there were more than fifty meets in which the entry list numbered more than 300. Following are some of the schools that had the largest number of boys in their games, the figures given being the actual numbers of competitors.

P. S. 62, Manhattan..	1,070	P. S. 83, Manhattan..	1,000	P. S. 43, Brooklyn....	943
P. S. 34 Manhattan..	850	P. S. 2, Manhattan..	800	P. S. 19, Manhattan..	850
P. S. 10, Manhattan..	602	P. S. 188, Manhattan..	600	P. S. 109, Manhattan..	552
P. S. 147, Manhattan..	548	P. S. 64, Manhattan..	530	P. S. 46, Manhattan..	547
P. S. 160, Manhattan..	536	P. S. 84, Manhattan..	520	P. S. 27, Manhattan..	500

The grand final meet of the sixth season of SUNDAY WORLD Field Days was held at Curtis Field, on October 14, 1911. Fifteen hundred entries were received from the 153 elementary schools that held field days during the Spring of 1911, financed by the SUNDAY WORLD.

The final Sunday World's games for the seventh season were held at Curtis Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, October 13, 1912. More than 1,500 schoolboy athletes representing 157 schools of Greater New York competed, bringing the total for the seven years up to 235,000 competitors, of whom more than 23,000 have received Sunday World medals. The summaries of the meet follow:

50-yard dash—Won by T. Harris, P. S. No. 147, Manhattan; I. Hamberger, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, second; Sherman, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, third. Time, 7s.

60-yard dash—Won by V. Oliver, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan; P. Rabinowitz, P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, second; J. Adolph, P. S. No. 3, Bronx, third. Time, 7 2-5s.

70-yard dash (115-pound class)—Won by A. Conroy, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan; G.

Hallet, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, second; H. Schneider, P. S. No. 42, Bronx, third. Time, 8 4-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by R. Brown, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan; F. Zitell, P. S. No. 20, Queens, second; H. Goldstein, P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, third. Time, 11 1-5s. 70-yard dash (85-pound class)—Won by Norman, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan; J. Paseltines, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, second; C. Williams, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, third. Time, 9 4-5s. 80-yard dash (100-pound class)—Won by Gorscher, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan; E. Halpert, P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, second; S. Wolfsheimer, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, third. Time, 10s. 90-yard dash (115-pound class)—Won by W. Brown, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan; Dubroff, P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn, second; J. Ginsburg, P. S. No. 16, Manhattan, third. Time, 10 4-5s. Running broad jump (85-pound class)—Won by J. Pennock, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn; B. Silverman, P. S. No. 42, Bronx, second; H. Braverman, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, third. Distance, 14 ft. 11 1-2 in. Running high jump (100-pound class)—Won by M. Zeichner, P. S. No. 42, Bronx; Taranon, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, second; Goldstein, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, third. Height, 4 ft. 9 in. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—Won by M. Leone, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan; L. Fulnick, P. S. No. 42, Bronx, and C. Meyer, P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, tied for second place. Distance, 16 ft. 2 1-2 in. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—Won by M. Banks, P. S. 42, Bronx; V. Elliit, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, second; G. McKay, P. S. No. 42, Bronx, third. Height, 4 ft. 8 in. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—Won by Verderber, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan; R. Smith, P. S. No. 20, Queens, second; Rosenberg, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, third. Distance, 33 ft. 8 in. 360-yard relay race (85-pound class)—Won by Marcus, Perlstein, Dereczensky, Berlinwert, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan; Brice, Wilkinson, Hiegel, Roemmele, P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, second; Sanders, Weber, Otton, Elton, P. S. No. 14, Richmond, third. Time, 47s. 440-yard relay race (100-pound class)—Won by Fisher, Scalzar, Polizotter, Ofrias, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan; T. Smith, E. Myers, J. McKiernan, I. Feunelle, P. S. No. 42, Manhattan, second; Dosik, Selinger, Rosenbaum, Drucker, P. S. No. 188, Manhattan, third. Time, 57 1-5s. 440-yard relay race (115-pound class)—Won by Stauss, Krakower, Soudac, Koleman, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan; Lubeitz, Kuntz, Rosen, Marinzam, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, second; A. Law, Bonagura, Davis, Griffith, P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, third. Time, 53 4-5s. 880-yard relay race (unlimited weight class)—Won by J. Riordan, P. S. No. 43, Manhattan; F. O'Brien, T. Callahan, B. Nugent, E. Hunter, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, second; A. Arendes, G. Horwich, E. Hopkins, W. Morris, P. S. No. 40, Bronx, third. Time, 1m. 47 3-5s.

Motor Boat Racing, 1912.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Winner Southern Championship, Jane S., owned by Charles S. Smiley. Jacksonville, Fla.—20-foot Class—won by Vita, J. Stuart Blackton. 26-foot Class—Won by Vita, Jr., J. Stuart Blackton. 40-foot Class—Won by Diana.

Monaco—Winner Prix de Monte Carlo, Ursula, owned by the Duke of Westminster.

Columbia Yacht Club, New York—Open Boat Class—Bunk III., C. Firth; Speedboats (displacement class) Gunfire, Jr., W. J. Brainard; (hydroplane class), Tiny Tad, H. Z. Pratt; cruisers, Kitsix, F. D. Gheen; semi-speed boats, Question, Tienken and Briggs.

Maryland Motor Boat Club, Baltimore, 200-mile Race—Won by Marguerite II. (Class A), owner A. B. Cartledge; Irma G. (Class B), L. L. Gardner; Usona (Class C), H. G. Leland.

New Rochelle to Block Island Race—Won by Thistle, owned by J. H. Wallace.

Delaware River Yacht Racing Association's 190-mile Race. Class A—Won by Marguerite II., owned by A. B. Cartledge. Class B—Won by Chelwood, owned by Rufus K. Lenning.

New York to Albany and return, Fourth Annual—Won by Respite, Dr. V. C. Peterson, in cruiser class. Bunk III., C. Firth, won open boat class.

Annual Regatta, Mississippi Valley P. B. Association, at Davenport, Ia. 20-foot Class—Won by Baby Reliance, J. Stuart Blackton; 26-foot Class—Won by Baby Reliance; 32-foot Class—Won by Baby Reliance; 40-foot Class—Won by Baby Reliance. Best time made by Baby Reliance III., 1 mile in 1m. 7s. or at the rate of 53.7 statute miles an hour. Record in one-mile speed trials.

Colonial Y.C., New York. Race to Cornfield Lightship—Won by Alfred S., owned by A.S. Soeldner.

Hudson River Motor Boat Club's Race to Rockland Light and return. Cruiser Class—Won by Alfred S., A. S. Soeldner; open boat class—Won by Gray Hare, A. Haas.

Race from Philadelphia to Bermuda, for Bennett Cup—Won by Dream, owner Charles L. Lagen. Time (caused by bad storms)—105h. 18m. 50s.

Larchmont Y. C. Race for Hydroplanes—Won by Gunfire, Jr., owner W. J. Brainard.

Colonial Y. C., New York, Race to Poughkeepsie and return—Won by Spindrift (Class A), C. R. Butler; Empire (Class B), J. L. Luckenbach; Gray Hare (Class C), A. Haas.

Cadillaqua Regatta, Detroit Mich. One-mile Speed Trials—Won by Kitty Hawk II., H. H. Timken. Time—1m. 11 2-5s. 26-foot class (hydroplanes)—Won by Kitty Hawk II.; 40-foot Displacement Class—Won by Eph, Carl Fisher; 32-foot Displacement Class—Won by Reliance, C. A. Jovelin; 26-foot Displacement Class—Won by Chum, W. McGee; 40-mile free for all championship—Won by Kitty Hawk II. Time—1h. 15m. 39s.

Gold Challenge Cup Races, St. Lawrence River—Won by P. D. Q., Mr. Miles. New Rochelle Y. C., 250-mile Race—Won by Spindrift, C. R. Butler. Chicago Carnival. Winner of the Wrigley Trophy, Baby Reliance II., J. Stuart Blackton. Great Lakes Reliability Cruise for Scripps Trophy—Narmada, W. E. Scripps and Inamic, F. W. Sinks, finished with perfect scores. Delaware River Speed Championship—Won by Xqq Me, J. C. Vanderslice.

British International Trophy Races—Won by Maple Leaf IV., owned by Mackay Edgar, of the British fleet.

Atlantic Y. C.—Class I.—Won by Gunfire, Jr., W. J. Brainard; Class II.—Won by Gunfire, Jr.; Class III.—Won by Gunfire, Jr.

Huntington Y. C.—Class I.—Won by Ceremac; Class II.—Won by Lady Betty; Class III.—Won by Cygnet; Class IV.—Won by Big Baalam; Class V.—Won by Gunfire, Jr.

Speed Trials for Otto Heins Trophy, conducted by Motor Boat Club of America, credit Tech, Jr., with record of 35.06 nautical or 43 statute miles an hour; also credit the same boat with 1 mile at rate of 58 miles an hour. This record is not vouched for and is seriously doubted owing to confusion in timing.

Hudson River Motor Boat Club. To Poughkeepsie and return. Record for course made by Squaw, owned by Peter Duffy. Time—8h. 4m. 15s.

National Carnival for Manufacturers Trophies, held on Hudson River at Yonkers, N. Y. International Championship Trophy—Won by Peter Pan V., James Simpson. National Championship Trophy—Won by Big Baalam, Frank Bailey. Interstate Championship Trophy—Won by Vita, Mrs. Paula Blackton. Motor Yacht Trophy—Won by Avis, F. C. Havens. Cabin Launch Trophy—Won by Peter Pan, Senior, James Simpson.

(Compiled by Wm. B. Rogers, Jr., Editor of *Motor Boat.*)

Lawn Tennis.

THE Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, composed of Henry W. Slocum, Miles S. Charlock and Raymond D. Little, made radical changes in the system and method of ranking the players at the close of the 1911 season. But ten single names and double teams appeared in the ranking lists and the other leading players were classified in three sections. The compilations follow:

Singles—1, W. A. Larned; 2, M. E. McLoughlin; 3, T. V. Bundy; 4, G. F. Touchard; 5, M. R. Long; 6, N. W. Niles; 7, T. R. Pell; 8, R. D. Little; 9, K. H. Behr; 10, W. M. Hall.

Doubles—G. F. Touchard and R. D. Little; T. C. Bundy and M. E. McLoughlin; H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan; H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little; C. B. Doyle and H. E. Doyle; B. C. Wright and N. W. Niles; C. M. Bull, Jr. and H. C. Martin; Otto Hinck and H. Torrance, Jr.; G. M. Church and Dean Mathey.

The classification of players below the first ten: Class A—Richard Bishou, G. M. Church, A. S. Dabney, Jr., G. R. Gardner, R. A. Holden, Jr., F. C. Inman, J. D. E. Jones and E. P. Larned. Class B—C. M. Bull, Jr., G. P. Gardner, Jr., W. T. Hayes, L. E. Mahan, Dean Mathey, G. C. Schafer, P. D. Sivers, L. H. Waidner and W. H. Washburn. Class C—J. O. Ames, Heath Ryford, E. T. Gross, F. H. Harris, Wallace Johnson, R. H. Palmer, R. C. Seaver and E. H. Whitney.

United States Lawn Tennis Association Championship, thirty-second annual tournament, held at Casino Club courts, Newport, R. I., August 19-26. Champion in singles required to play through. William A. Larned, holder, did not compete. Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, won 1912 title in final round, defeating Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Recapitulation: Sets, McLoughlin 3, Johnson 2; games, McLoughlin 23, Johnson 21; points, McLoughlin 144, Johnson 133; service ace, McLoughlin 12; Johnson 6; placements, McLoughlin 58, Johnson 41; outs, McLoughlin 44, Johnson 43; nets, McLoughlin 36, Johnson 29; double faults, McLoughlin 5, Johnson 2. Doubles—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy defeated Gustave Touchard and Raymond D. Little, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

National Champions since 1899: Singles—1899, M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned; 1902, W. A. Larned; 1903, H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward; 1905, B. C. Wright; 1906, W. J. Clothier; 1907, W. A. Larned; 1908, W. A. Larned; 1909, W. A. Larned; 1910, W. A. Larned; 1911, W. A. Larned; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin. Doubles—1899, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1900, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1901, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1902, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1905, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1906, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1909, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1910, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1911, G. Touchard and R. D. Little; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.

Woman's National Championships, held at Philadelphia, June 10-15. Women's Singles, final round—Miss Mary Browne, California, defeated Miss Eleonor Sears, Boston, 6—4, 6—2. Challenge round—Miss Browne, challenger, defeated Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, holder, by default. Women's Doubles, final round—Miss Browne, California, and Miss Dorothy Green, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York, and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, Englewood, N. J., 6—3, 5—7 6—0. Mixed Doubles, final round—Miss Browne, California, and R. N. Williams, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Miss Sears, Boston, and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—1, 11—8.

Clay Court United States Lawn Tennis Association Championships, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26-July 2. Singles—R. Norris Williams, Jr., defeated Walter T. Hayes in challenge round, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6. Woman's Championship. Singles—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Mary Browne in challenge round, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed doubles—Miss May Sutton and Frank H. Harris defeated Miss Mary Browne and R. Norris Williams, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Men's Doubles—H. H. Hackett and W. M. Hall defeated J. H. Winston and H. G. Whitehead, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

National Indoor Championships held on Seventh Regiment Court, New York City, February 10-17. Singles, final round—W. C. Grant defeated W. B. Cragin Jr., 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell defeated W. C. Grant and L. Millens Burt, 9—7, 6—4, 6—0. Previous winners: Men's Singles—1900, J. A. Allen. 1901, Holcombe Ward. 1902, J. P. Paret. 1903, W. C. Grant. 1904 W. C. Grant. 1905, E. B. Dewhurst. 1906, W. C. Grant. 1907, T. R. Pell. 1908, W. C. Grant. 1909, T. R. Pell. 1910, G. F. Touchard. 1911, T. R. Pell. 1912, W. C. Grant. Men's Doubles—1900, J. P. Paret and Calhoun Cragin. 1901, O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin. 1902, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy. 1903, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy. 1904, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy. 1905, T. R. Pell and H. F. Allen. 1906, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. 1909, T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant. 1910, G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner. 1911, F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell. 1912, F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell.

National Interscholastic Championship, singles, final round, played at Newport, August 23. Clifton B. Herd, Harvard, defeated Jerry H. Weber, University of Illinois, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Davis Cup matches for World's Championship played at Christchurch, New Zealand, January 1-3, 1912. America, winner of preliminary ties and challenger, defeated by Australasia, holder, 5 matches to 0. Play by sets was as follows: January 1. Singles—Norman E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated Beals C. Wright, America, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; Rod W. Heath, Australasia, defeated William A. Larned, America, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2. January 2. Doubles—N. E. Brookes and A. W. Dunlop, Australasia, defeated B. C. Wright and M. E. McLoughlin, America, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4. January 3. Singles—N. E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated M. E. McLoughlin, America, who was substituted for W. A. Larned who had strained a tendon, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; R. W. Heath, Australasia, defeated B. C. Wright by default.

Davis Cup Preliminaries, 1912, England vs. France, at Folkstone, England, June 12-13. Won by England, 3 matches to 2. Play by sets: Singles—C. P. Dixon, England, defeated A. H. Gobert, France, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; A. W. Gore, England, defeated M. Decuzis, France, 6—3, 6—0, default. Doubles—C. P. Dixon and H. R. Barrett, England, defeated A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurentz, France, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Championship, at Wimbledon, England, July 8. Singles—A. F. Wilding, New Zealand, defeated A. W. Gore, England, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon defeated M. Decugis and A. H. Gobert (holders), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. Women's Singles—Mrs. Larcombe defeated Mrs. Sterry, 6—3, 6—1, and championship by default. English Covered Court Championship. Singles—A. H. Gobert, France, defeated A. F. Wilding, New Zealand, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Oriental Championship, at Manila, February 9. Singles—C. R. Gardner, United States, defeated E. S. Gec. Champion of Philippines, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. French Championships at Neuilly-sur-Seine, March 18. Singles—A. H. Gobert defeated W. H. Laurentz, 4—2, defaulted. Doubles—A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurentz, won by default. Irish Championship, at Dublin, July 20. Singles—J. C. Parke defeated G. A. Thomas, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. International Tournament, Barcelona, Spain, May 9. Men's Singles, final rounds—F. C. Poulin defeated F. S. Warburg, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, defaulted. Men's Doubles—F. C. Poulin and G. Cozon defeated F. S. Warburg and R. Hoberg, 6—1, 6—4, 10—8. Ladies' Singles—Miss C. Witty defeated Miss L. Witty, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Russian Championship, held at St. Petersburg. Singles,

Won by Count Saumarokoff-Elston. Doubles—Won by Count L. Salm-Hoogstraeten and Count M. Saumarokoff-Elston. Mexican Championship held at City of Mexico. Singles—C. M. Butlin defeated B. Jenkins, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, defaulted. Doubles—C. M. Butlin and B. Jenkins defeated H. E. Stuet and C. Newcomb, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Olympic Championship—see Olympic games.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New England Championships at Hartford, Ct. Singles—F. H. Harris defeated F. C. Inman, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, and championship by default. Doubles—Mann and Peasles defeated Harris and Currier, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3..

Delaware State Championships at Wilmington, Del. Singles—Dean Mathey defeated W. F. Johnson, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6. Doubles—F. C. Inman and A. Holmes defeated A. D. Thayer and H. M. Tilden, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

Tri-State Championships at Louisville, Ky. Singles—Gustave Touchard defeated Richard Palmer, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5. Doubles—R. Palmer and J. J. Armstrong defeated T. W. Stephens and W. S. McElroy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Helen McLaughlin, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—M. Sutton and Mrs. G. Touchard defeated M. Browne and Miss Mary Shreve Lyons, 6—3, 6—2.

Florida State Championships at Palm Beach, Fla. Singles—P. D. Siverd defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3. Doubles—Rendall and Siverd defeated Dabney and Reece, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. Women's Singles—A. Cunningham defeated Miss Chatfield-Taylor, 6—4, 6—3. Doubles—Miss Chatfield-Taylor and Miss Cunningham defeated Mrs. Gallatin and Miss Robertson, 6—3, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. D. Chauncy and Craig Biddle defeated Miss C. Robertson and R. E. Forrest, 6—0, 6—0.

Middle States Championships at Mountain Station, N. J. Singles—Wallace F. Johnson defeated Walter Hall, 10—12, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—Harold N. Hackett and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Holcombe Ward and George Miles, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1 and championship by default. Women's Singles—Mrs. Beard defeated Miss Polly Sheldon, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. B. C. Edgar and Lindley Dunham defeated Mrs. R. B. Neff and Spencer Miller, Jr., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Western Championships at Lake Forest, Ill. Singles—Maurice McLoughlin defeated T. C. Bundy, 8—10, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. Doubles—W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston defeated A. Squair and A. L. Greene, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss M. Sutton defeated Miss M. Browne, 6—0, 6—3. Doubles—Miss Sutton and Miss Neeley defeated Miss Browne and Mrs. Seymour, 6—1, 6—3.

Central California State Championships at Stockton, Cal. Singles—Maurice McLoughlin defeated W. F. Johnston by default. Doubles—C. Gardner and W. Johnston defeated M. and H. Long, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss Florence Sutton defeated Miss Mary Browne, 8—6, 6—3. Mixed Doubles—Miss Mary Browne and N. Browne defeated Miss F. Sutton and S. Hardy, 7—5, 6—3.

Rhode Island State Championships at Providence, R. I. Singles—Beals C. Wright defeated A. E. Kennedy, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Missouri Valley Championships at Kansas City, Mo. Singles—J. Cannon defeated H. V. Jones, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—J. Cannon and Heath Moore defeated Herbert V. Jones and John T. Bailey, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Middle West Championships at Omaha, Neb. Singles—Joe Armstrong defeated W. J. Hayes, 9—7, 6—0, 6—0. Doubles—Ray Bronson and W. J. Hayes defeated Walter Crunden and "Cub" Potter, 2—6. 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Davis and J. J. Armstrong defeated Miss M. Patton and S. Thompson, 6—0, 6—2.

Oklahoma State Championships at MacAlester, Okla. Singles—John T. Bailey defeated J. B. Adoie, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—Adoue and Shelton defeated J. T. Bailey and Spaey, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Minnesota State Championships at Minneapolis, Minn. Singles—J. H. Adams defeated J. J. Armstrong, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. Doubles—Adams and Armstrong defeated Jayne and Stellwagen, 4—6, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss M. Davis and J. J. Armstrong defeated Miss Mildred Patton and Stanley Thompson, 6—0, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss M. Davis defeated Miss A. Drake, 6—1, 6—3.

Metropolitan Championships at New York City. Singles—Raymond D. Little defeated Arthur S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—Harold H. Hackett and J. Hall defeated R. D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard, 0—6, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Women's Singles—Mrs. R. N. Williams defeated Miss E. Marcus, 7—5, 6—4.

Bi-State Championships at Louisville, Ky. Singles—W. S. McElroy defeated Richard Palmer, 6—4, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Doubles—Richard Palmer and J. J. Armstrong defeated T. W. Stephens and W. S. McElroy for title, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Helen McLaughlin, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Mrs. Gustave Touchard and Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Mary Browne and Miss Mary Shreve Lyons, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

New York State Championships at New York. Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated R. Norris Williams, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy defeated Karl H. Behr and Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Meadow Club Championships. Singles—Nathaniel W. Niles defeated W. F. Johnson, 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—M. E. McLoughlin and C. Brady defeated J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, Jr., 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Marshall McLean and L. E. Mahan defeated Miss Kane and Clarence Fisher, 7—5, 6—2.

Pennsylvania State Championships at Haverford, Pa. Singles—R. N. Williams, Jr., defeated Percy Siverd, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—Wallace F. Johnson and Geo. H. Brooke, defeated Alec D. Thayer and Herbert M. Tilden, 6—2, 14—12, 8—6. Women's Singles—Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Edna Wildey, 7—5, 6—4. Doubles—Miss Eleonor Sears and Miss Mariam Fermo defeated Miss Dorothy Greene and Miss Edna Wildey, 6—3, 6—3. Mixed Doubles—Miss Mariam Fermo and R. D. Wrenn defeated Miss Dorothy Greene and W. F. Johnson, 6—3, 6—3.

Cuban Championships at Havana. Singles—F. Santa Cruz defeated I. Zayas, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—F. Santa Cruz and L. Mojor defeated I. Zayas and J. M. Herrera, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Northwestern Championships at Tacoma, Wash. Singles—Melville Long defeated W. F. Johnston, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Doubles—Ward Dawson and Brandt Wickersham defeated Bacon and Young, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1. Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton defeated Florence Sutton, 6—0, 6—1.

Maryland State Championships at Baltimore, Md. Singles—F. C. Colston defeated Fisher, 6—4, 13—11, 6—3. Doubles—Wagner and Fisher defeated Colston and Bowie, 6—2, 11—9, 6—3.

Old Dominion Championships. Singles—N. Thornton defeated R. James, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6, and championship by default. Doubles—W. E. Buford and McK. Dunn defeated G. Zinn and G. McIntosh by default. Women's Singles—Mrs. J. Taylor defeated Mrs. M. Hardy, 6—4, 6—2, and championship by default. Doubles—Mrs. Hardy and Miss Meredith defeated Miss Boyd and Miss Baker, 6—2, 6—2.

Carolinas Championships, Greenville, S. C. Singles—R. C. Reed, Jr., defeated W. Waring,

3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7. Doubles—W. A. Colwell and J. O. Erwin defeated Clarence Hobard and P. Herbert, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4. Women's Singles—Mrs. Johnston defeated Robertson, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Doubles—Mrs. Robertson and Miss Chapman defeated Mrs. Johnston and Miss Coxe, 6—4, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. McKee and C. Hobart defeated Mrs. Bomar and Mr. Colwell, 6—2, 6—2.

Maine State Championship at Bar Harbor, Me. Singles—Richard Harte defeated H. A. Sands, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, and championship by default.

Gulf States Championships at New Orleans, La. Singles, final round—H. MacQuiston, defeated P. MacQuiston, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5, and championship by default. Doubles, challenge round—P. and H. MacQuiston defeated A. Grima and E. Phelps, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Massachusetts Championships at Boston, Mass. Singles—N. W. Niles defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—8, 6—0, 7—5, 6—4. Doubles—C. L. Johnson and H. C. Johnson defeated J. Wheelwright and E. Dana, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Western Michigan Championships at Grand Rapids, Mich. Singles—N. H. Bundy defeated H. W. Bundy, 4—6, 9—7, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles—N. H. Bundy and S. E. Sweet defeated L. Thompson and J. Polaski, 6—0, 6—4, 7—5. Women's Singles—Mrs. W. H. Veenboer defeated Miss J. Gregg, 7—5, 6—2.

Canadian and Mainland Championships, held at Vancouver, B. C. Final Round (deciding Mainland championship)—J. C. Tyler defeated B. P. Schwengers, 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Challenge Round (deciding Canadian championship)—Schwengers defeated Tyler, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. Final Round (deciding both championships)—W. Johnston and E. Fottrell defeated A. E. Jukes and H. C. Evans, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8. Women's Singles—Miss Birch defeated Miss Beckett, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. Women's Doubles—Miss Birch and Mrs. Lyell defeated Mrs. Schwengers and Miss Schmidt, 6—3, 6—3. Mixed Doubles—D. S. Montgomery and Miss Birch defeated A. E. Jukes and Miss Baker, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Tri-State Championships at Cincinnati. Singles—G. F. Touchard defeated R. Palmer, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. Doubles—Emerson and Holden defeated Lockhorn and Hopple, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss M. Dodd defeated Miss May Sutton by default.

Kansas State Championships held at Wichita, Kan. Singles—Jack Cannon defeated G. Parker, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. Doubles—A. H. Dickinson and R. E. Bloch defeated G. Parker and D. Cooper, 6—2, 1—6, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Nebraska State Championships held at Norfolk. Singles—H. Koch defeated J. Adams, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—H. Koch and J. Young defeated P. McCague and J. Adams, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Great Lakes and Western New York Championships held at Buffalo, N. Y. Singles—R. N. Williams, Jr., defeated N. W. Niles, 12—10, 8—6, 1—6, 6—3. Doubles—G. F. Touchard and R. N. Williams, Jr., defeated J. P. Wright and H. P. Kirkover, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. Mixed Doubles—Miss Moyes and F. C. Inman defeated Miss Greene and H. P. Kirkover, 6—2, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Browne defeated Miss Greene, 6—1, 8—6.

Ohio State Championships held at Cleveland, O. Singles—F. H. Harris defeated J. G. Nelson, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—Harris and Nelson defeated Holden and Emerson, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss Moyes defeated Miss Fairbairn, 6—3, 6—2, and Miss May Sutton by default. Doubles—Misses Moyes and Fairbairn defeated Misses Stephens and Willey, 6—1, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss Moyes and N. Thornton defeated Mrs. Croxden and G. Henton, 7—5, 7—5.

Vermont Championships held at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Singles—J. G. Nelson defeated F. H. Harris, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles—Nelson and Harris defeated Collester and Porter, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

Oregon Championships held at Portland, Ore. Singles—W. Johnson defeated B. Wickersham, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, and C. E. Foley by default. Doubles—Johnson and Fottell defeated Wickersham and Goss, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Women's Singles—Miss Campbell defeated Miss Fording, 6—0, 6—2.

New Jersey State Championships held at Morristown, N. J. Singles—A. H. Man, Jr., defeated V. B. Ward, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Doubles—C. F. Watson, Jr., and C. R. Leonard defeated V. B. Ward and W. Rosenbaum, 9—11, 8—6, 6—1. Women's Singles—Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss M. Steever, 6—3, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Damrosch and C. R. Leonard defeated Mrs. B. C. Edgar and L. Durham, 7—5, 7—5.

Intercollegiate Championships held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 7-9. Singles—G. M. Church, Princeton, defeated J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, 6—4, 5—7, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1. Doubles—G. M. Church and W. H. Mace, Dartmouth, defeated E. H. Whitney and L. M. Washburn, Harvard, 8—10, 10—8, 6—2, 6—2.

COLLEGE DUAL MEETS.

Princeton defeated Cornell 6—3, April 27. Yale defeated Crescent A. C. 6—2, May 2. Michigan defeated Oberlin 6—0, May 4. West Side Club defeated Yale 8—2, May 4. Dartmouth defeated Mass. Tech. 6—0, May 4. Williams and Brown 3—3, May 4. Harvard defeated Amherst 5—1, May 4. Princeton defeated Pennsylvania 6—3, May 4. West Side Club defeated Princeton 7—2, May 9. Yale defeated Amherst 5—1, May 11. Williamstown defeated Columbia 4—2, May 11. Harvard defeated Princeton 5—4, May 11. Dartmouth defeated Mass. Aggies 7—0, May 11. Wesleyan defeated Stevens Institute 6—0, May 11. Naval Academy defeated Georgetown 6—0, May 11. Yale defeated Princeton 5—4, May 18. Virginia defeated Naval Academy 4—2, May 18. Yale defeated Pennsylvania 9—0, May 22. Minnesota defeated Yale 2—1, May 24. Amherst defeated Trinity 5—1, May 25. Pennsylvania defeated Naval Academy 6—0, May 25. Minnesota defeated Brown 2—1, May 25. Lafayette vs. Lehigh 3—3, May 25. Harvard defeated Minnesota 2—0, May 28. Lehigh defeated Swarthmore 6—0, May 30. Pennsylvania defeated Harvard 2—1, May 30. Williams and Wesleyan 3—3, May 30. Columbia defeated Rutgers 5—1, June 4. Amherst defeated Williams 4—3, June 8. Seventh Regiment defeated West Point 5—1, June 8. Wesleyan defeated Trinity 5—1, June 8. Stamford defeated California 3—2, May 10.

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Conference tournament at Columbia, Mo., May 16-18, under auspices University of Missouri. Team scores: Washington, 9; Missouri, 6; Kansas, 4; Drake, 4; Ames, 4. Individual matches. Singles—A. Cannon, Missouri, defeated F. Brodix, Washington, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Brodix and Adkins, Washington, defeated Burnett and Nees, Kansas, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

New England Intercollegiate tournament at Boston, Mass., May 27. Singles—C. L. Johnson, Jr., Amherst, defeated C. E. Bacon, Wesleyan, 5—7, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—C. L. Johnson, Jr. and J. A. Miller, Amherst, defeated Conger and Thurston, Williams, 4—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Western Pennsylvania Intercollegiate tournament at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21. Team scores: University of Pittsburgh, 12; Carnegie Tech., 11; Allegheny, 9; Grove City, 5; Washington and Jefferson, 5; Westminster, 3. Individual champions. Singles—J. C. Mackrell, Pittsburgh. Doubles—Dazell and Brownell, Allegheny.

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships, held at Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa., September 4-9. Singles, final round—G. M. Church, Princeton, defeated J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, 6—4, 5—7, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1. Doubles—G. M. Church and W. H. Mace, Princeton, defeated E. H. Whitney and L. M. Washburn, Harvard, 8—10, 10—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Olympic Games of 1912.

THE fifth revival of the Olympic games was held at Stockholm, July 6 to 15. In the track and field department—the real feature of the meet—the United States scored a splendid triumph, winning the games with 85 points, more than double that scored by any other country. The United States team scored 16 firsts; 12 seconds and 13 thirds in the Stadium games, and established eight of the thirteen new records made at the meet. There were a number of other contests held both in and outside the Stadium in some of which the American team had entries, including swimming, fencing, bicycle racing, wrestling, revolver and rifle shooting, yachting, tennis and football. The American team consisting principally of track and field athletes, sailed from New York City in the specially chartered Steamer Finland, on Friday, June 14, arriving at Stockholm some ten days later. With the exception of the Marathon runners the athletes lived aboard the steamer during the games, training in the Stadium before and during the meet. The American Olympic team of 1912 was considered by athletic experts to be the greatest aggregation of athletes ever gathered for an athletic meet in the history of amateur track and field sport.

Date.	Event.	Winner.	Country.	Second.	Country.	Third.	Country.	Time or Distance.	Olympic Record.	World's Record.	Remarks.	U. S.	Finland.	Gt. Britain.	Sweden.	Greece.	Hungary.	Norway.	Germany.	France.	Canada.	Italy.	So. Africa.
July 6	Jav. throw, best hand	Lemming	Swed.	Saaristo	Fin'd.	Kovas	Hung.	198 ft. 11⅜ in.	Same	200 ft. 1½in.		..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7	100-metre dash	Craig	U. S.	Meyer	U. S.	Lippincott	U. S.	10 4-5s	Same	10 3-5s	Tied in trial heat by Lippincott	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7	Pentathlon	Thorpe	U. S.	Ble	Nor'y.	Donahue	U. S.	6 points			5 events	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8	Standing broad jump	Taicilitras	Greece	P. Adams	U. S.	B. Adams	U. S.	11 ft. ⅜ in	11 ft. 4⅛ in.	11 ft. 6 in		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8	Running high jump	Richards	U. S.	Lieschе	Ger'y.	Horine	U. S.	6 ft. 4 in	Same	6 ft. 7 in		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 8	800-metre run	Meredith	U. S.	Sheppard	U. S.	Davenport	U. S.	1m. 51 9-10s	Same	Same		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8	10,000-metre run	Kolehmainen	Fin'd.	Tewanima	U. S.	Stenroos	Fin'd	31m. 20s	Same	Same	New event	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 9	Jav. throw, both hands	Saaristo	Fin'd.	Sikaniemi	Fin'd	Peltonen	Fin'd	358 ft. 11⅛ in.	Same	Same	New event	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 9	400-metre relay race	England	Eng.	Sweden	Swed.	No third	..	42 2-5s	Same	Same	U. S. and German teams disqualified	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10	Shot put, best hand	McDonald	U. S.	Rose	U. S.	Whitney	U. S.	50 ft. 4 in	50 ft. 4 in	51 ft		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10	1,500-metre run	Jackson	Eng.	Kiviat	U. S.	Taber	U. S.	3m. 56 4-5s	Same	3m. 55 4-5s		3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10	5,000-metre run	Kolehmainen	Fin'd.	Bouin	France	Hutson	Eng.	14m. 36 3-5s	Same	Same	New event	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 11	200-metre run	Craig	U. S.	Lippincott	U. S.	Applegarth	Eng.	21 2-5s	Same	21 3-5s	Same	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 11	Shot put, both hands	Rose	U. S.	McDonald	U. S.	Niklander	Fin'd	90 ft. 11 in	Same	Same		5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 11	10,000-metre walk	Goulding	Can.	Webb	Eng.	Altimani	Italy	46m. 28 4-5s	Same	Same	New event	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
" 11	Pole vault	Babcock	U. S.	Wright	U. S.	Nelson	U. S.	12 ft. 11½ in.	Same	13 ft. 2¼ in.	Wright and Nelson tied at 12 ft. 10 in.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 12	110 metre hurdle	Kelly	U. S.	Wendell	U. S.	Hawkins	U. S.	15 1-5s	15s	15s		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 12	Running broad jump	Gutterson	U. S.	Bricker	Can.	Aberg	Swed.	24 ft. 11 1-5 in.	Same	24 ft. 11 ⅜in.		3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 12	Discus throw, best hand	Talpale	Fin'd.	Byrd	U. S.	Duncan	U. S.	148 ft. 4 in	Same	156 ft. 1 in	New event	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 12	Tug of war	Sweden	Swed.	England	Eng.						No third	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 13	400-metre run	Reidpath	U. S.	Braun	Ger'y.	Lindberg	U. S.	48 1-5s	*48s	*48s		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 13	Standing high jump	P. Adams	U. S.	B. Adams	U. S.	Tsicilitras	Greece	5 ft. 4 in	5 ft. 5 in	6 ft. 5¼ in		5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 13	Discus throw, both hands	Talpale	Fin'd.	Niklander	Fin'd.	Magnusson	Swed.	271 ft. 10½ in.	Same	Same		..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 13	3,000-metre team race	U. S.	U. S.	Sweden	Swed.	England	Eng.	8m. 44 3-5s				3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 14	Marathon race	McArthur	S. Afa.	Gitshaw	S. Afri	Strobino	U. S.	2h. 36m. 54s			No standard record	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
" 14	Hammer throw	McGrath	U. S.	Gillis	Can.	Childs	U. S.	177 ft. 7 in	Same	187 ft. 4 in		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 15	Hop, step, jump	Lindblom	Swed.	Aberg	Swed.	Almlcef	Swed.	48 ft. 5½ in			New event	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15	1,600-metre relay	U. S.	U. S.	France	France	England	Eng.	3m. 16 3-5s				3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 15	†8000-cross country race	Kolehmainen	Fin'd.	Anderson	Swed.	Ekeo	Swed.					..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15	Decathlon	Thorpe	U. S.	Weisander	Swed.	Lomberg	Swed.	8,412 points			10 events	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											Totals	85	29	15	27	4	1	2	4	4	7	1	5

* Made in trial heat. † Team race; points awarded to countries and individuals.

MINOR OLYMPIC EVENTS.

Swimming. 100 metres, straight—Won by D. Kahanamoku, America. Time—1m. 3 2-5s.; second, C. Healy, Australia. Time—1m. 4 3-5s.; third, K. Huszagh, America. Time—1m. 5 3-5s. 400 metres—Won by G. R. Hodgson, Canada. Time—5m. 24 3-5s.; second, J. G. Hatfield, Great Britain. Time—5m. 25 4-5s.; third, H. Hardwick, Australia. Time—5m. 31 1-5s. (World's record.) 1,500 metres—Won by G. R. Hodgson, Canada. Time—22m.; second, J. G. Hatfield, Great Britain. Time—22m. 39s.; third, H. Hardwick, Australia. Time—23m. 15 4-5s. (World's record.) 100 metres, ladies—Won by Miss Fanny Durack, Australia. Time—1m. 22 1-5s.; second, Miss Wylie, Australia. Time—1m. 25 2-5s.; third, Miss J. Fletcher, Great Britain. Time—1m. 27s. 800 metres, teams—Won by Australia (C. Healy, M. E. Champion, H. Hardwick, L. Boardman). Time—10m. 11 1-5s.; second, America (H. Hebner, D. Kahanamoku, K. Huszagh, P. McGillivray). Time—10m. 20 1-5s.; third, Great Britain (T. Battersley, H. Taylor, J. G. Hatfield, W. Foster). Time—10m. 28 3-5s. 400 metres, ladies' team—Won by Great Britain (Misses B. Moore, J. Fletchers, A. Speirs, I. Steer). Time—5m. 52 4-5s.; second, Germany. Time—6m. 46s.; third, Sweden. Time—6m. 53s. 100 metres, back stroke—Won by H. Hebner, America. Time—1m. 21 1-5s.; second, O. Fahr, Germany. Time—1m. 22 2-5s.; third, P. Kellner, Germany. Time—1m. 24s. 200 metres, breast stroke—Won by W. Bathe, Germany. Time—3m. 1 4-5s.; second, W. Lutzow, Germany. Time—3m. 5s.; third, B. Malisch, Germany. Time—3m. 8s. 400 metres, breast stroke—Won by W. Bathe, Germany. Time—6m. 29 3-5s.; second, S. L. Henning, Sweden. Time—6m. 35 3-5s.; third, P. Courman, Great Britain. Time—6m. 36s. Water Polo—Won by Great Britain; Sweden second, Belgium third. High diving, fancy—Won by W. Adlerz, Sweden, 200.6 points; second, H. Johannson, Sweden, 196.5 points; third, K. J. Jansson, Sweden, 195.5 points. High diving, plain and fancy—Won by W. Adlerz, Sweden, 73.94 points; second, A. Zurner, Germany, 72.60 points; third, G. Blomgren, Sweden, 69.66 points. Spring board diving—Won by P. Gunther, Germany, 79.23 points; second, H. Luber, Germany, 76.78 points; third, K. Behrens, Germany, 73.73 points. High diving, ladies—Won by Mlle. Greta Johansson, Sweden, 39.9 points; second, Mlle. Lisa Regnell, Sweden, 36.3 points; third, Miss Belle White, Great Britain, 34 points.

Shooting. Army rifle, teams of six, at 200, 400, 500 and 600 metres—Won by United States, 1,688 points; second, Great Britain, 1,600 points; third, Sweden, 1,575 points. Individual, 300 metres—Won by S. Procop, Hungary, 97 points; second, C. T. Osburn, America, 95 points; third, M. Skaken, Norway, 91 points. Individual, 600 metres—Won by P. Colas, France, 94 points; second, C. T. Osburn, America, 94 points; third, J. E. Jackson, America, 94 points. In the shoot-off Colas scored 91; Osburn and Jackson 90 each. Army rifle, team, 300 metres—Won by Sweden, 5,649 points; second, Norway, 5,610 points; third, Denmark, 5,496 points. Individual, 300 metres—Won by P. Colas, France, 984 points; second, L. J. Madsen, France, 983 points; third, C. H. Johannsen, Sweden, 959 points. Clay birds, teams of six—Won by United States, 532 points; second, Great Britain, 511 points; third, Germany, 510 points. Individual—Won by J. R. Graham, America, 96 points; second, H. Goeldel, Germany, 94 points; third, M. Brau, Russia, 91 points. Running deer, team, single shot—Won by Sweden, 151 points; second, America, 132 points; third, Finland, 123 points. Individual, single shot—Won by O. G. Swahn, Sweden, 20 points; second, A. Lundeberg, Sweden, 17 points; third, N. Toivenen, Finland, 11 points. Individual, double shot—Won by A. Lundeberg, Sweden, 49 points; second, E. Benedicks, Sweden, 74 points; third, O. G. Swahn, Sweden, 72 points. Revolver and Pistol. Dual shooting, teams, 50 metres—Won by Sweden, 1,145 points; second, Russia, 1,091 points; third, Great Britain, 1,017 points. Dual, individual, 50 metres—Won by A. P. Lane, America, 287 points; second, M. Palen, Sweden, 286 points; third, H. Van Holst, Sweden, 284 points. Revolver, teams, 50 metres—Won by America, 1,916 points; second, Sweden, 1,894 points; third, Great Britain, 1,804 points. Revolver, individual, 50 metres—Won by A. P. Lane, America, 499 points; second, P. J. Dolfen, America, 474 points; third, C. E. Stewart, Great Britain, 470 points. Miniature Rifles. Teams, 50 metres—Won by Great Britain, 762 points; second, Sweden, 748 points; third, America, 744 points. Individual, 50 metres—Won by F. S. Hird, America, 194 points; second, W. Milne, Great Britain, 193 points; third, H. Burt, Great Britain, 192 points. Teams, 25 metres—Won by Sweden, 925 points; second, Great Britain, 917 points; third, America, 881 points. Individual, 25 metres—Won by Lieut. Carlberg, Sweden, 242 points; second, Lieut. Van Holst, Sweden, 233 points; third, E. Erikson, Sweden, 231 points.

Lawn Tennis, Covered Courts. Men's singles—Won by A. H. Gobert, France; second, C. P. Dixon, Great Britain; third, A. F. Wilding, Australia. Men's doubles—Won by A. H. Gobert and M. Germot, France; second, G. Setterwall and C. Kempe, Sweden; third, C. P. Dixon and A. E. Beamish, Great Britain. Ladies' singles—Won by Mrs. Hannan, Great Britain; second, Miss Castenchiold, Denmark; third, Mrs. Parton, Great Britain. Mixed doubles—Won by Mrs. Hannan and C. P. Dixon, Great Britain; second, Miss Aitchison and H. Roper Barrett, Great Britain. Grass Courts. Men's singles—Won by C. L. Winslow, South Africa; second, H. A. Kitson, South Africa; third, O. Kreuzer, Germany. Men's doubles—Won by H. A. Kitson and C. L. Winslow, South Africa; second, A. Zborbil and F. Pipes, Austria; third, A. Canet and M. Meny, France. Ladies' singles—Won by Mlle. M. Broquedis, France; second, Fraulein D. Koring, Germany; third, Fraulein M. Bjursledt, Norway. Mixed doubles—Won by Fraulein Koring and H. Schomburg, Germany; second, Fraulein S. Fick and G. Settewall, Sweden; third, Mlle. Broquedis and A. Canet, France.

Football—Won by Great Britain; second, Denmark; third, Holland.

Cycle race, 190 miles around Lake Malar—Won by G. R. Lewis, South Africa. Time—10h. 42m. 39s.; second, F. H. Grubb, Great Britain. Time—10h. 51m. 24 1-5s.; third, Carl Schulte, America. Time—10h. 52m. 38⅘s. Team placings—Sweden, Great Britain, America.

Fencing. Foils—Won by N. Nadi, Italy; second, P. Speciale, Italy; third, R. Verdeber, Austria. Epee teams—Won by Belgium; second, Great Britain; third, Holland. Epee individual—Won by P. Anspach, Belgium; second, I. Osler, Denmark; third, P. de Beaulieu, Belgium.

Wrestling, Graeco-Roman Style. Feathers, 130 pounds—Won by K. Koskelo, Finland; second, O. Lasanen, Finland; third, G. Gerstacker, Germany. Light, 149 pounds—Won by E. Ware, Finland; second, E. Matalson, Sweden; third, G. Malmstrom, Sweden. Heavyweight—Won by J. Saareia, Finland; second, J. F. Olin, Finland; third, M. Jensen, Denmark.

Gymnastics—Swedish drill, teams—Won by Sweden; Denmark second, Norway third. Free movements, teams—Won by Italy, 53.15 points; second, Hungary, 45.45 points; third, Great Britain, 36.90 points. Free movements, individual—Won by G. Braglia, Italy, 135 points; second, B. L. Segurra, France, 132½ points; third, S. Tunesi, Italy, 131½ points.

OLYMPIC TRIAL GAMES.

United States Eastern try-out meet held June 8 at Harvard University Stadium, Cambridge, Mass. Results: 100-metre dash, final heat—Won by H. P. Drew, Springfield High; second, R. C. Craig, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; third, C. A. Rice, Powder Point. Time—10 4-5s. 110-metre hurdles, final heat—Won by V. S. Blanchard, Boston A. A.; second, E. M. Pritchard, Irish-American A. C.; third, G. A. Chisholm, B. A. A. Time—15 3-5s. 400-metre run, final heat—Won by D. B. Young, B.

A. A.; second, I. T. Howe, Boston English High; third, E. K. Merrihew, B. A. A. Time—49 1-5s. 1,500-metre run—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, I. A. A. C.; second, N. S. Taber, Brown; third, O. F. Hedlund, B. A. A. Time—3m. 55 4-5s. (new Olympic record). Time for mile, 4m. 15 3-5s. 10,000-metre run—Won by T. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.; second, H. F. Maguire, Attleboro; third, John J. Daly, I. A. A. C. Time—31m. 43 3-5s. (a new world's record). Time for six miles, 30m. 43s. (a new record). Running broad jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, B. A. A. Distance—23 ft. 7½ in.; second, A. L. Gutterson, B. A. A. Distance—23 ft. 2¾ in.; third, T. Cable, Harvard. Distance—22 ft. 11½ in. Shot put—Won by P. J. McDonald, I. A. A. C. Distance, with both hands—87 ft. 8¾ in.; second, A. P. Bartlett, Brown. Distance—23 ft. 2½ in.; third, L. A. Whitney, B. A. A. Distance—80 ft. 6 in. Standing broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C. Distance—10 ft. 8 in.; second, Ben Adams, New York A. C. Distance—10 ft. 7¼ in.; third, Leo Goehring, Mohawk. Distance—10 ft. 4 in. 5,000-metre run—Won by Tel S. Berna, Cornell; second, Louis L. Scott, South Paterson; third, G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C. Time—15m. 8 2-5s. Hammer throw—Won by C. Childs, New York A. C. Distance—160 ft. 5 in.; second, T. Cable, Harvard. Distance—157 ft. 8 in.; third, H. F. Marden, Dartmouth. Distance—154 ft. 9 in. Running high jump—Won by Egon Erickson, Mott Haveu A. C. Height—6 ft. 2¾ in.; J. O. Johnstone and H. B. Enright, both of B. A. A., tied for second at 6 ft. 1½ in. Pole vault—Won by Marcus Wright, Dartmouth. Height—13 ft. 2¼ in. (new world's record); second, F. T. Nelson, Harvard Law School. Height—12 ft. 6 in.; B. J. Haggard and T. B. Camp of Harvard, and Paul Maxon, Detroit, tied for third place. Height—12 ft. Hop, step and jump—Won by C. E. Brickley, Harvard. Distance—47 ft. 5 in.; second, E. L. Farrell, B. A. A. Distance—45 ft. 11 in.; third, J. McLaughlin, unattached. Distance—43 ft. 10 in. 800-metre run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, I.A.A.C.; second, D.Caldwell, Massachusetts A.C.; third, J.E.Meredith,Mercersburg Acad. Time—1m. 55s. 200-metre dash—Won by R. C. Craig, Detroit; second, D. T. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania; third, H. W. Hellund, Xavier. Time—22s. Standing high jump—Won by Ben Adams, New York A. C. Height—5 ft. 2¾ in.; Platt Adams, New York A. C., and Leo Goehring, Mohawk, tied for second place. Height—5 ft. ½ in. Discus, with both hands—Won by J. H. Duncan, unattached. Distance—238 ft. 6 1-5 in.; second, E. J. Muller, I. A. A. C. Distance—235 ft. 2 in.; third, L. A. Whitney, B. A. A. Distance—228 ft. 1½ in. Duncan threw 138 feet 10 inches with right. Throwing javelin, both hands—Won by Harry G. Lott, Mohawk. Distance—263 ft. 6 in.; second, Thomas Lund, I. A. A. C. Distance—219 ft. 11 in.; third, W. F. Ross, New York A. C. Distance—202 ft. 11 in.

United States Middle Western try-outs, held at Northwestern University field, Evanston, Ill., June 8. Results: 100 metres, final heat—Won by Wilson, Coe; second, Belote, Chicago A. A.; third, Wasson, Notre Dame. Time—11 1-5s. 110-metre hurdle race—Won by Case, University of Illinois; second, Nicholson, University of Missouri (two starters). Time—15 2-5s. 400 metres—Won by Lindberg, C. A. A.; second, Curtis, University of Illinois; third, Saunders, University of Illinois. Time—48 2-5s. 1,500 metres—Won by N. J. Patterson, C. A. A.; second, L. R. Anderson, University of Nebraska; third, P. J. Taylor, C. A. A. Time—4m. 2 2-5s. 800 metres—Won by Davenport, University of Chicago; second, Bermond, University of Missouri; third, Osborne, Northwestern. Time—1m. 54 1-5s. 5,000 metres—Won by Garnet M. Wyckoff, Ohio State University; second, A. M. Durey, Des Moines; third, G. A. Dull, Pittsburgh A. C. Time—15m. 37 1-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by F. Fletcher, Notre Dame; second, Leslie Byrd, Adrian College; third, D. Howlett, University High School. Distance—10 ft. 6¾ in. Hammer throw—Won by J. Hooker, C. A. A.; second, A. L. Fletcher, Northwestern; third, William Schroeder, Wilmette, Ill. Distance—159 ft. 6 in. Javelin throw—Won by Philbrook, Notre Dame; second, Brundage, C. A. A.; third, Byrd, Adrian College. Distance—147 ft. 10½ in. Running broad jump—Won by Irons, C. A. A.; second, Wasson, Notre Dame; third, Cook, Cleveland A. C. Distance—22 ft. 9½ in. 10,000-metre run—Won by D. H. Davis, Lake Forest University; second, L. Midkoff, C. A. A.; third, S. Hatch, Chicago. Time—35m. 56 2-5s. Running high jump—Won by Richards, Provo, Utah; second, Palmer, C. A. A.; third, Nixon, C. A. A. Height—6 ft. 1 in. Pole vault—Won by Murphy, C. A. A.; second, Coyle, University of Chicago; third, Gold, University of Wisconsin. Height—11 ft. 11 in. Throwing discus, right hand—Won by Mucks, C. A. A.; second, Philbrook, Notre Dame; third, Byrd, Adrian College. Distance—135 ft. 6 in. Throwing discus, left hand—Won by Byrd, Adrian College; second, Cole, Kansas Normal; third, Philbrook, Notre Dame. Distance—97 ft. 3 in. 200-metre dash, final—Won by Cook, Cleveland A. C.; second, Reed, University of Nebraska; third, McCawley, Missouri A. C. Time—21 3-5s. (Ties world's record). Standing high jump—Won by Holmes, Chicago; second, Belote, C. A. A.; third, Byrd, Adrian College. Height—5 ft. 1½ in. Sixteen-pound shot put, right hand—Won by Philbrook, Notre Dame; second, Mucks, C. A. A.; third, Brundage, C. A. A. Distance—41 ft. 7 in. Shot put, left hand—Won by Philbrook, Notre Dame; second, Brundage, C. A. A.; third, Mucks, C. A. A. Distance—36 ft. 8 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Holmes, Chicago; second, Collins, Hillsboro, Ill.; third, Radican, St. Louis University. Distance—44 ft. 5 in.

United States Pacific Coast try-outs held at Stanford University field, Palo Alto, Cal., May 18. Results: 100 metres—Won by Courtney, Seattle; second, Gerhardt, Olympic. Time—10 4-5s. (Olympic record tied.) 200 metres—Won by Courtney, Seattle; second, Gerhardt, Olympic; third, Kelly, U. of S. C. Time—21 4-5s. 800 metres—Won by Edmundson, Seattle Athletic Club; second, Bonnett, Stanford; third, Gates, Sacramento. Time—1m. 56 3-5s. 1,500 metres—Won by McClure, Multnomah; second, J. Burke, Olympic. Time—4m. 3 3-5s. 10,000 metres—Won by Millard, Olympic. Time—35m. 37 4-5s. Westerlund, Olympic, did not finish. 110-metre hurdles, first heat—Won by Kelly, U. of S. C.; second, Smithson, L. A. A. C.; third, Morris, Olympic. Time—15 2-5s. Second heat—Won by Ward, L. A. A. C.; second, Hawkins, Multnomah; third, Templeton, Olympic. Time—15 4-5s. Final—Won by Kelly, U. of S. C.; second, Hawkins, Multnomah; third, Smithson, L. A. A. C. Time—15 2-5s. Running broad jump—Won by F. Allen, U. of C.; second, H. Morrison, Stanford; third, Sam Bellah, Multnomah; fourth, J. Donahue, L. A. A. C. Distance—21 ft. 2 in. Running high jump—Won by George Horine, Olympic. Height—6 ft. 7 in. (new world's record); second, Ed. Beeson, U. of C. Height—6 ft. 4½ in. Standing high jump—Won by Morrison, Stanford; second, Alderman, Stanford; third, Thomassen, Seattle A. C. Height—4 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by Sam Bellah, Multnomah. Height—12 ft. 9¾ in. Boulware, Stanford, and Templeton, Olympic, tied for second at 11 ft. 6 in. Shot put, right and left hands—Won by R. Rose, Olympic; right hand, 49 ft. 2¼ in.; left hand, 39 ft. 11½ in.; total, 89 ft. 6¾ in. (new world's record). Second, Rice, U. of C. Distance—78 ft. 2½ in. Hammer throw—Won by Shattuck, U. of C.; second, Alderman, Stanford; third, F. Rice, U. of C. Distance—159 ft. 6½ in. Throwing javelin—Won by S. Bellah, Multnomah. Distance—150 ft. 10½ in.; second, C. Morris, Olympic; third, Hawkins, Multnomah. Throwing discus, right and left hand—Won by Alderman, Stanford; right hand, 128 ft. 6¾ in.; left hand, 102 ft. 10¾ in.; second, R. Rose, Olympic; right hand, 128 ft. 6¾ in.; left hand, 86 ft. 1¾ in.

Canadian try-outs, held at Montreal, Que., June 8. Results: 100 metres, final heat—Won by McConnell; second, Kerr. Time—11 2-5s. 200 metres, final heat—Won by Howard; second, Kerr; third, Lukeman. Time—23 1-5s. 400 metres—Won by Gallon; second, Tressider. Time—

50 3-5s. 800 metres—Won by Brock; second, Knox. Time 2m. 2 1-5s. 1,500 metres—Won by Tait; second, Tubman. Time—4m. 10s. 5,000 metres—Won by Decoteau; second, Coates. Time—16m. 20 3-5s. 10,000 metres—Won by Keper; second, Chandler. Time—32m. 32 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by Halpenny. Height—11 ft. 9 in.; second, Cameron. Height—11 ft. 8 in. Running broad jump—Won by Bricker. Distance—22 ft. 3 in.; second, Lukeman. Distance—22 ft. Standing broad jump—Won by Maranada. Distance—10 ft. 2 in. Standing high jump—Won by Barbour. Height—4 ft. 8 in. Discus throw—Won by Gillies. Distance—128 ft. 10 in.

English try-outs, held at Stamford Bridge, London, Eng., May 18. Results, firsts only: 100-metre run—W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers. Time—11s. 200-metre run—E. W. Haley, Herne Hill Harriers. Time—22 3-5s. 400-metre run—C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers. Time—49 1-5s. 800-metre run—P. E. Mann, Polytechnic Harriers. Time—1m. 57 3-5s. 1,500-metre run—W. Cottrill, Hallamshire Harriers. Time—4m. 08 4-5s. 5,000-metre run—G. W. Hutson, Surrey A. C. Time—15m. 13 3-5s. 110-metre hurdle race—Kenneth Powell, London A. C. Time—15 4-5s. Hammer throw—A. E. Flaxman, London A. C. Distance—134 ft. 8½ in. Discus throw—W. C. Henderson, London A. C. Distance—124 ft. 3½ in. Javelin throw—O. Pirow, London A. C. Distance—136 ft. 2½ in. Shot put—P. Quinn, Dublin, Ireland. Distance—41 ft. 10½ in. Standing broad jump—T. C. Huss, Lynn A. C. Distance—9 ft. 6 in. Running broad jump—S. S. Abrahams, Cambridge University. Distance—22 ft. 4 in. Hop, step and jump—S. S. Abrahams, Cambridge University. Distance—43 ft. 10 in. Running high jump—B. H. Baker, Liverpool Harriers. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Standing high jump—C. W. Taylor, Polytechnic Harriers. Height—4 ft. 8 in. Marathon race—J. Corkery, I. A. A. C., 2h. 36m. 55 2-5s.

French try-outs, held at Colombes, Paris, France, May 25-26. Results: Marathon—30 kilometres (18 miles 1,128 yards)—Won by Paulex, S. C. Marseilles. Time—1h. 48m. 48s.; second, Cowlond. Time 1h. 52m. 30s.; third, Neyrinck, C. A. IV. Time—1h. 52m. 30s.; fourth, Boissiere, C. P. Q. Time—1h. 53m. 36s.; fifth, Lorgnat, C. A. IV. Time—1h. 56m. 12s.; sixth, Allel Ben Ali, C. S. Algiers. Time—1h. 57m. 36s. 100 metres—Won by Mourlon, U. A. I.; second, Rollot, C. S. L.; third, Samazeuilh, S. N. U. C. Won by a metre. Time—11 2-5s. Discus throw—Won by Tison, R. C. F. Distance—34.22 metres (112 ft. 3 in.); second, Lemasson, C. S. S. L. Distance—33.63 metres (110 ft. 4 in.). 400 metres—Won by Poulenard, C. A. S. G.; second, Selong, U. S. R.; third, Fonache, B. C. F.; fourth, Saladin, R. C. F.; fifth, Coulle, M. C. Won by 6 metres. Time—51 1-5s. Standing long jump—Won by Jardin, M. C. Distance—3.09 metres (10 ft. 1¼ in.); second, Gillard, R. C. F. Distance—3.035 metres (9 ft. 11½ in.). Putting the shot—Won by Tison, R. C. F. Distance—13 metres (42 ft. 7¼ in.); second, Lemasson, C. S. S. L. Distance—10.38 metres (34 ft. 5⅝ in.). 1,500 metres—Won by Arnaud, C. A. S. G.; second, Quilbeuf, C. A. S. G.; third, Dumontell, M. C.; fourth, Cohen, E. D. L.; fifth, Bats, A. S. C. F. M.; sixth, Lieven, C. S. L. Arnaud quickly left his field and won by 30 metres. Time—4m. 5 3-5s. 100-metre hurdles—Won by Delaby, S. C. V.; second, Bergeyre, S. C. F.; third, Gillard, R. C. F.; fourth, Martin, A. S. F. Time—16 4-5s. 200 metres—Won by Gauthier, S. F.; second, Gallisa, C. A. S. G.; third, Samazeuilh; fourth, Poulenard, C. A. S. G. Time—23s. 800 metres—Won by Poulenard, C. A. S. G.; second, Berretrot, B. H.; third, Schiff, S. C. U. F.; fourth, Cannet, C. U. F. Time—2m. 1 3-5s. 3,000 metres—Won by Dumontell, M. C.; second, Lizandier, M. C.; third, Dudant, M. C.; fourth, Radigne, B. H.; fifth, Tricoire, U. S. V. Time—9m. 14 3-5s. 1,000 metres (military and reserves)—Won by Sergt. Dufau, 27th Inf., Dijon; second, Lieven, 5th Genie.; third, Cohen, 46th Inf.; fourth, Symard, 39th Inf. Time—2m. 40 4-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Andre, R. C. F. Height—1.45 metres (4 ft. 9½ in.; second, Pettre, A. S. F. Height—1.45 metres (4 ft. 9½ in.); third, De Zuyden, S. F. Height—1.40 metres (4 ft. 7½ in.). Pole vault—Won by Lagarde, C. A. B. Height—3.50 metres (11 ft. 5¾ in.); second, Franquenelle, A. S. M. L. Height—3.40 metres (11 ft. 1⅝ in.); third, Garon, A. S. C. F. M. Height—3.30 metres (10 ft. 10 in.). 400-metre relay—Won by Paris team (Poulenard, Gauthier, Delaby, Bottery); second, Provinceal team (Labat, Rollot, Fonache, Laporte); third, F. C. A. F. team (Berretrot, Cannet, Trepied, Balay). Time—46 1-5s.

Homing Pigeons.

CHAMPION RECORDS—OLD BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles.	2511.87	1900	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1893.59	1897	C. H. Watchman	Baltimore, Md.
300 "	1848.00	1896	E. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 "	1703.61	1905	William Compa	Paterson, N. J.
500 "	1705.62	1908	E. Edwin Atwood	Needham, Mass.
600 "	1612.23	1907	Fred May	Minneapolis, Minn.
700 "	1546.97	1898	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
836 "	Finished second day	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1,004 "	2d. 9h. 43m. 12s.	1912	Henry Beach	Fort Wayne, Ind.

General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards; 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. National general averages, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles, 1177.19 yards; 1899, Charles Bang, Staten Island, N. Y. 1222.48 yards; 1905, F. C. Hersey, Jr., Wellesley, Mass.

CHAMPION RECORDS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles.	1597.75	1903	William P. Betts	Buffalo, N. Y.
150 "	2121.45	1908	William Eberhardt	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1875.45	1894	P. G. Clark	Philadelphia, Pa.
300 "	1665.25	1905	F. P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 "	1060.97	1896	Jacob Eberle	Newark, N. J.
500 "	1191.30	1904	E. B. Walker	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 "	557.78	1897	G. W. Schaefer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

General average, 100, 150, 200 miles, 1356.73 yards; 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y. National general averages, 1260.13 yards; 1904, Otto Kreger, Paterson, N. J.

(Compiled by John Fischer, Secretary of the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.)

Records of Previous Olympic Meets.

(Compiled by James E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U.)

60-Metre Run—Hahn (America), 7s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 7s., Paris, 1900.

100-Metre Run—Walker (So. Africa), 10 4-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 11 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hahn (America), 11s., St. Louis, 1904; Jarvis (America), 10 4-5s., Paris, 1900; Burke (America), 12s., Athens, 1896.

200-Metre Run—Kerr (Canada), 22 2-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 21 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 22 1-5s., Paris, 1900.

400-Metre Run—*Halswelle (England), 50s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 53 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hillman (America), 49 1-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Long (America), 49 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Burke (America), 54 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

800-Metre Run—Sheppard (America), 1m. 52 1-5s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 2m. 1 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 1m. 56s., St. Louis, 1904; Tysoe (England), 2m. 1 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 2m. 11s., Athens, 1896.

1,500-Metre Run—Sheppard (America), 4m. 3 2-5s., London, 1908; Lightbody (America), 4m. 12s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 4m. 5 2-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Bennett (England), 4m. 6s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 4m. 33 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

110-Metre Hurdles—Smithson (America), 15s., London, 1908; Leavitt (America), 16 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Schule (America), 16s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 15 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Curtis (America), 17 3-5s., Athens, 1896.

200-Metre Hurdles—Hillman (America), 24 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 25 2-5s., Paris, 1900.

400-Metre Hurdles—Bacon (America), 55s., London, 1908; Hillman (America), 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 57 3-5s., Paris, 1900.

2,500-Metre Steeplechase—Lightbody (America), 7m. 39 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Orton (America), 7m. 34s., Paris, 1900.

3,200-Metre Steeplechase—Russell (England), 10m. 47 4-5s., London, 1908.

4,000-Metre Steeplechase—Rimmer (England), 12m. 58 2-5s., Paris, 1900.

Running Long Jump—Irons (America), 24 ft. 6 1-2 in., London, 1908; Prinstein (America), 23 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 24 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 23 ft. 6 7-8 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 20 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1896.

Running High Jump—Porter (America), 6 ft. 3 in., London, 1908; Leahy (Ireland), 5 ft. 9 7-8 in., Athens, 1906; Jones (America), 5 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 6 ft. 2 4-5 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 5 ft. 11 1-4 in. Athens, 1896.

Running Triple Jump—Ahearne (England), 48 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; O'Connor (Ireland), 46 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 47 ft., St. Louis, 1904; Prinstein (America), 47 ft. 4 1-4 in., Paris, 1900; Connolly (America), 45 ft., Athens, 1896.

Standing Broad Jump—Ewry (America), 10 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 10 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 11 ft. 4 7-8 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 6 2-5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing High Jump—Ewry (America), 5 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 1 5-8 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 4 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing Triple Jump—Ewry (America), 34 ft. 7 1-4 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 34 ft. 8 1-2 in., Paris, 1900.

Pole Vault—Gilbert and Cook (America), 12 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Gouder (France), 11 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906; Dvorak (America), 11 ft. 6 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 10 ft. 9 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Hoyt (America), 10 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1906.

Shot Put—Rose (America), 46 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 40 ft. 4 4-5 in., Athens, 1906; Rose (America), 48 ft. 7 in., St. Louis, 1904; Sheldon (America), 46 ft. 3 1-8 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 36 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1896.

Discus—Sheridan (America), 134 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 136 ft. 1-3 in., Athens, 1906; Sheridan (America), 128 ft. 10 1-2 in., St. Louis, 1904; Bauer (Hungary), 118 ft. 2 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 95 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1896.

Throwing 16-lb. Hammer—Flanagan (America), 170 ft. 4 1-4 in., London, 1908; Flanagan (America), 168 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Flanagan (America), 167 ft. 4 in., Paris, 1900.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight—Desmarteau (Canada), 34 ft. 4 in., St. Louis, 1904.

Marathon Race—Hayes (America), 2h. 55m. 18s., London, 1908; Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s., Athens, 1906; Hicks (America), 3h. 28m. 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Teato (France), 2h. 59m., Paris, 1900; Loues (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (one hand)—Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5 lbs., Athens, 1906; Elliott (England), 156 lbs. 8 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (two hands)—Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10 lbs., Athens, 1906; Kakousis (Greece), 246 lbs., St. Louis, 1904; Jensen (Denmark), 245 lbs. 12 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Dumbbell Competition—Osthoff (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Tug-of-War—England, London, 1908; Germany, Athens, 1906; Milwaukee A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Team Race—New York A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904; England, Paris, 1900.

Team Race (3 miles)—England, 14m. 39 3-5s., London, 1908.

Five-Mile Run—Voigt (England), 25m. 11 1-5s., London, 1908; Hawtrey (England), 26m. 26 1-5s., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Stone—Georgantus (Greece), 65 ft. 4 1-5 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (free style)—Lemming (Sweden), 178 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Lemming (Sweden), 175 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (held in middle)—Lemming (Sweden), 179 ft. 10 1-2 in., London, 1908.

Pentathlon—Mellander (Sweden), 24 points, Athens, 1906.

1,500-Metre Walk—Bonhag (America), 7m. 12 3-5s., Athens, 1906.

3,500-Metre Walk—Larner (England), 14m. 55s., London, 1908.

10-Mile Walk—Larner (England), 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s., London, 1908.

Throwing Discus (Greek style)—Sheridan (America), 124 ft. 8 in., London, 1908; Jaervinen (Finland), 115 ft. 4 in., Athens, 1906.

*Ran alone.

Long Distance, Marathon and Cross Country Runs.

PROFESSIONAL.

JANUARY 2—Powderhall Marathon, at Edinburgh, Scotland—Won by W. Kolehmainen; second, Hans Holmer; third, Fred Cameron. Time—2h. 32m. 56⅕s.

January 4—Henri St. Yves defeated Al Raines in a 10-mile indoor match at New York City. Time—58m. 16 2-5s.

January 20—Alfred Shrubb defeated William Queal in a 10-mile indoor race at Watertown, N. Y. Time—49m. 9 3-5s.

February 3—Tom Longboat won a 15-mile match race at Edinburgh, Scotland, defeating W. Kolehmainen and Hans Holmer. Time—1h. 20m. 4 2-5s.

February 5—William Queal defeated Alfred Shrubb in a 12-mile indoor match race at Watertown, N. Y. Time—1h. 6m. 17 4-5s.

February 28—William Queal defeated Percy Smallwood in a 10-mile indoor match race at New York City. Time—53m. 17s.

March 30—One hour indoor race held at New York City—Won by William Queal; second, A. Wood; third, T. Crook. Winner's distance—11 miles, 700 yards.

April 4—Alfred Shrubb defeated Tom Longboat in a 12-mile indoor match race at Toronto, Ont. Time—1h. 4m.

April 20—A. Wood defeated Al Raines, Henri St. Yves and John Swanberg in a 10-mile indoor race at New York City. Time—51m. 17 2-5s.

May 4—Hans Holmer defeated Johnny Hayes in a special indoor Marathon race held at Berlin, Germany.

May 5—A. Wood won the 15-mile indoor race held at New York City, defeating William Queal, Alfred Shrubb and Ted Crook in order named of a field of twelve starters. Time—1h. 18m. 15s.

May 25—A. Wood and C. Hefferon won a 15-mile relay race, defeating Queal and Crook, Longboat and Shrubb and Allen and Red Hawk in order named, at Toronto, Ont.

August 11—A. Wood defeated William Queal in a 10-mile match at Newark, N. J. Time—57m. 11 3-5s.

August 21—James Fitzgerald defeated Victor Norman in a 15-mile indoor race at Tacoma, Wash. Time—1h. 21m. 45 1-5s.

September 8—Paris Marathon Race—Won by Hans Holmer at Paris, France, from field of twenty-odd starters. Time—2h. 43m.

October 20—American Professional Championship Marathon, held at Newark, N. J.—Won by W. Kolehmainen in 2h. 29m. 35 1-5s. (new professional world's record); second, Hans Holmer, Time—2h. 34m. 48s.; third, Karl Nieminen. Time—2h. 43m. 10s.; fourth, Thure Johanson. Time—2h. 44m. 26s.; fifth, T. Dineen. Time—2h. 46m. 33s., with four laps to go when the race was stopped.

The leader and time for each mile follows:

M.	Leader.	TIME. h.	m.	s.
1	Holmer.....	0	5	14
2	Holmer.....	0	10	42
3	Holmer.....	0	16	07 2-5
4	Holmer.....	0	21	41
5	Holmer.....	0	27	04
6	Holmer.....	0	32	38
7	Kolehmainen	0	38	07
8	Kolehmainen	0	43	41
9	Kolehmainen	0	49	18 4-5
10	Kolehmainen	0	54	48 4-5
11	Kolehmainen	1	00	17 1-5
12	Holmer.....	1	06	05 2-5
13	Holmer.....	1	11	58 4-5
14	Holmer.....	1	17	56
15	Holmer.....	1	23	47 1-5
16	Holmer.....	1	29	38 4-5
17	Holmer.....	1	35	20 1-5
18	Holmer.....	1	41	07
19	Holmer.....	1	46	53 1-5
20	Kolehmainen	1	52	22 1-5
21	Kolehmainen	1	57	56 1-5
22	Kolehmainen	2	03	59
23	Kolehmainen	2	10	02 1-5
24	Kolehmainen	2	16	11
25	Kolehmainen	2	22	20 3-5
26	Kolehmainen	2	28	32
26	385 yards Kolehmainen	2	29	39 1-5

W. Kolehmainen won 12-mile indoor race held at New York City, defeating William Queal, Hans Holmer, Karl Nieminen and Thure Johannson in order named. Time—1h. 2m. 6s.

AMATEUR.

April 19—Boston Athletic Association's sixteenth annual American Marathon race, held between Ashland and Boston. Distance, 25 miles—Won by M. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York City. Time—2h. 21m. 18 1-5s., a new course record. Order of finish, first ten runners:

NAME and Club.	TIME. h.	m.	s.
Mike Ryan, Irish-American, N. Y.	2	21	18 1-5
A. Sockalexis, N. Dorchester, Mass.	2	21	52 3-5
F. J. Madden, North Dorchester	2	23	34
T. H. Lilley, North Dorchester	2	23	50 4-5
Fritz Corlson, Minneapolis	2	25	38 1-5
J. C. Karlson, Minneapolis	2	25	50
H. F. Jensen, Pastime A. C., N. Y.	2	26	07
R. F. Piggott, Cambridge	2	26	43 4-5
Edwin Fabre, Montreal	2	26	20
William Galvin, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	26	50

May 4—Missouri Athletic Club's eighth annual Marathon race, held at St. Louis, Mo. Distance, 25 miles—Won by Joseph Erxleben, M. A. C.; second, J. Forshaw, M. A. C.; third, S. Hatch, Chicago, unattached. Time—2h. 36m. 30s.

May 4—New York City's modified Marathon. Distance, 12½ miles—Won by Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C. Time—1h. 8m. 28 2-5s. Order of first ten finishers:

NAME and Club.	TIME. h.	m.	s.
Louis Scott, S. Paterson A. C.	1	08	28 2-5
G. Strobino, S. Paterson A. C.	1	09	20
J. Gleason, Pastime A. C.	1	09	50
Tom Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.	1	10	18
J. Silva, Boston A. A.	1	10	19
M. A. Duff, Phila. Boys' Club	1	10	22
J. J. McNamara, I. A. A. C.	1	10	23
Harry Jensen, Pastime A. C.	1	10	24
T. E. Nelson, I. A. A. C.	1	11	03
G. F. Holden, Y. Y. M. C. A.	1	11	08

May 20—London (England) Marathon Race. Distance, 26 miles—Won by J. Corkery, Irish-Canadian A. C. Time—2h. 26m. 55 2-5s. Order of first ten finishers:

NAME and Club.	TIME. h.	m.	s.
J. Corkery, Irish Canadian A. A.	2	36	55 2-5
C. W. Gitsham, South African Team	2	37	14 3-5
H. Green, H. H. H. & Harrodian A. A.	2	39	22 2-5
S. Francom, Wirral A. C.	2	42	05 1-5
F. Lord, Wibsey Park A. C.	2	44	33 2-5
H. G. Kellaway, Herne Hill H.	2	45	05
E. W. Lloyd, Herne Hill H.	2	45	08
J. G. Beale, Polytechnic H.	2	45	35
A. Townsend, Essex Beagles	2	48	25 1-5
C. Davenport, Coventry Godiva H.	2	50	44

May 24—Hamilton, Ont., Marathon race. Distance, 19 miles, 165 yards—Won by Harry

LONG DISTANCE, MARATHON AND CROSS COUNTRY RUNS—*Continued.*

Jensen, Pastime A. C., New York City; second, A. Duffy, Toronto; third, Harry Smith, unattached, New York City. Time—2h. 1m. 15s.

September 21—Bangor, Me., Marathon race. Distance, 19 miles—Won by C. De Mar, North Dorchester, Mass. A. C.; second, Andrew Sockalexis, Old Town, Me.; third, A. K. Sturgis, Dorchester, Mass. Time—1h. 54m.

October 26—National A. A. U., 10-mile championship run, held at Newark, N. J. Order of finish, first five runners:

Name and Club.	Time. m. s.	Name and Club.	Time. m. s.
Harry Smith, unattached	53 51 3-5	R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	*
Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C.	53 53 2-5	N. Gianocopoulos, Mercury A. C.	*
Fred Bellars, New York A. C.	55 50 3-5		

*No time taken.

November 2—Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Junior cross country run, held at New York City. Club scores: Morningside A. C., 48; Long Island A. C., 66; Mohawk A. C., 81. Order of finish, first five runners:

Name and Club.	Time. m. s.	Name and Club.	Time. m. s.
A Roth, Mohawk A. C.	34 37	R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	35 11
T. F. Barden, unattached	34 47	H. Kramer, Long Island A. C.	35 31
S. Leslie, Long Island A. C.	34 57		

November 2—Yale-Princeton dual cross-country race, held at New Haven, Ct. Won by Yale. Score by points: Yale, 18; Princeton, 39.

November 2—Harvard-Cornell dual cross-country race, held at Ithaca, N. Y. Won by Harvard. Score by points: Harvard, 52; Cornell, 55.

November 9—Missouri Valley Conference cross country race held at Columbus, Mo. Distance, 5 miles. Won by Missouri University, second, Iowa A. College; third, Drake University. Individual first place won by A. Chapman. Time—27m. 28 1-5s.

Pennsylvania-Cornell dual cross country run held at Philadelphia, Pa. Distance, 5¼ miles. Won by Cornell. Point-score, Cornell, 22; Pennsylvania, 42.

Princeton Interscholastic cross country run held at Princeton, N. J. Won by Central H. S., Newark, N. J., 48 points; second, Central H. S., Philadelphia, Pa., 52 points; third, Morris H. S., New York City, 76 points.

Princeton-Columbia dual cross country run held at Princeton, N. J. Distance, 6 miles. Won by Princeton. Point-score, Princeton, 22; Columbia, 43.

Yale-Harvard dual cross country race held at Boston, Mass. Distance, 5 miles. Won by Harvard. Point-score, Harvard, 15; Yale, 65.

Metropolitan Association, A. A. U. senior cross country championship held at New York City. Club scores: Irish-American A. C., 42; New York A. C., 64; Long Island A. C., 73. Order of finish, first 6 runners: W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., Time—34m. 37 2-5s. T. Johannson, Irish-American A. C. Time—34m. 53s. F. Bellars, New York A. C. Time—35m. S. Leslie, Long Island A. C. Time—35m. 08s. H. J. Smith, unattached. Time—35m. 18s. J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C. Time—35m. 24s.

November 16—New England Intercollegiate cross country race held at Brookline, Mass. Distance, 4.6 miles. Won by Dartmouth, 35; second, Brown, 50; third, Mass. Tech., 85. Individual first place winner, N. S. Tabor, Brown. Time—25m. 31 1-5s.

Pennsylvania-Carlisle dual cross country run held at Philadelphia, Pa. Won by Pennsylvania. Point-score, Pennsylvania, 19; Carlisle, 37.

National A. A. U. cross country championship race held at New York City. Club-score, Morningside A. C., 32; Mohawk A. C., 44; Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 62. Order of finish, first 6 runners: T. Barden, unattached. Time—35m. 27s. M. D. Huysman, Irish-American A. C. Time—36m. 3s. M. Hughes, New York A. C. Time—36m. 13s. J. Williams, Morningside A. C. Time—36m. 30s. O. Nelson, Morningside A. C. Time—36m. 45s. R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Time—36m. 59s.

Columbia Interscholastic cross country race held at New York City. Won by Schenectady H. S., 51 points; second, Central H. S., Newark, N. J., 68; third, Morris H. S., 75.

A. A. U. WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

National A. A. U. seven-mile walking championship, held at Newark, N. J., October 26. Order of finish, first five walkers: Won by A. Vollmecke, Pastime A. C. Time—55m. 49s.; second, T. Nuendorfer, New York A. C. Time—56m. 1 3-5s.; third, T. Carroll, Irish-American A. C. Time—56m. 5s.; fourth, R. F. Remer, West Englewood A. C. Time—56m. 15 2-5s.; fifth, R. B. Gifford, McCadden Lyceum. Time—57m. 7 1-5s.

New York State Probation Commission.

THE State Probation Commission, created by Chapter 430, Laws of 1907, consists of seven members. Four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the State Commissioner of Education is a member *ex-officio*. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary travelling expenses.

The general duties of the Commission are to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers and to keep informed as to their work; to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to inquire from time to time into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers, and when advisable to conduct a formal investigation of the work of any probation officer; to make recommendations and to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. The Commission makes an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, and making suggestions and recommendations. The Commission in the discharge of its duties has access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigation of the work of any probation officer.

President, Homer Folks, New York; *Secretary*, Arthur W. Towne. The Commission has its office in the Capitol, at Albany.

Evening World Headpin Championship Bowling.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EVENING WORLD Free Championship Headpin Bowling Tournament, rolled at Thum's White Elephant Alleys, New York City, was won by Spartan Bowling Club team No. 2 of New York City, with a high score of 543. The five members of the team bowled as follows: A. J. Schnabel, 109; Otto Maier, 113; John Meyer, 108; Chas. Rehm, 105; Boulanger, 108. The tournament was the largest ever held in the United States; 738 five-men teams bowling for the trophy The tournament started in 1905 with 250 teams and increased in the number of participants every year.

Roque.

THE thirty-first annual championship tournament of the National Roque Association of America was held at Norwich, Ct., August 20-24. Final standing of competitors. First figures indicating games won; second, games lost:

First Division—Eddie Clark, Springfield, 9—1; Harold Clark, Springfield, 8—2; L. E. Whitaker, Springfield, 7—3; C. G. Williams, Washington, 5—5; J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia, 5—5; F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., 5—5; B. R. Veasey, Philadelphia, 5—5; H. T. Webb, Philadelphia, 6—4; I. F. Felton, Philadelphia, 3—7; Charles Jacobus, Springfield, 2—8; W. L. Robinson, Mansfield, Mass., 1—9.

Second Division—A. D. Spellman, Willimantic, 7—2; L. C. Williamson, Washington, 7—2; H. S. Thomson, Springfield, 6—3; E. W. Robinson, Mansfield, 6—3; F. M. Thompson, Danbury, 5—4; F. Symington, Norwich, 4—5; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, 3—6; W. Sullivan, Norwich, 3—6; L. Stockwell, Norwich, 2—6.

Play, Off Second Division Tie—L. C. Williamson, Washington, 3—2; A. D. Spellman, Willimantic, 2—3.

Third Division—C. M. Thompson, Willimantic, 2—2; F. P. Fenton, Willimantic, 2—2; Fred Millard, Norwich, 2—2. Play, off, third division tie: Millard, first; Thompson, second; Fenton, third.

Winners of Championship Medals: National champion, Eddie Clark, Springfield, Mass. Second in first division, Harold Clark, Springfield, Mass. First in second division, L. C. Williamson, Washington, D. C. Second in second division, A. D. Spellman, Willimantic. First Van Wickle Medal, Eddie Clark, Springfield, Mass. Second Van Wickle Medal, Dr. H. S. Thomson, Springfield, Mass.

English Championship, held at Roehampton Club, London, August 12-16. Final standing, championship cup division, figures showing games won: P. D. Mathews, 14; H. Corbally, 12; C. L. O'Callaghan, 10; Mrs. R. C. J. Beaton, 10; K. H. Izard, 10; R. Bloxsome, 9; H. W. J. Snell, 8; R. C. J. Beaton, 8; A. St. L. Taylor, 8; Miss N. E. Coote, 1.

Ladies' Championship Cup. Final standing, figures showing number of games won: Miss D. M. Standring, 8; Miss E. D. B. Simeon, 6; Mrs. F. H. White, 5; Miss D. D. Steel, 5; Mrs. M. W. Herapath, 5; Miss E. M. Bramwell, 5; Mrs. Edwin Hughes, 4; Lady Marcia Jocelyn, 3; Mrs. W. P. Blood, 3; Miss E. M. Carpmael, 1.

Fencing.

THE results of the principal championship and dual meets of 1912 follow:

National Championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, held in New York City, April 26-27, final rounds:

Foils—Won by S. Hall, Fencers' Club; F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., second; A. Z. V. Post, Fencers' Club, third. Dueling Swords—Won by A. Z. V. Post, Fencers' Club; J. A. McLaughlin, Boston A. A., second; Dr. S. D. Breckenridge, Washington, third. Sabres—Won by C. A. Bill, New York A. C.; F. J. Byrne, New York A. C., second; D. D. Pullen, Washington, third. Women's Championship, Foils—Won by Miss Adelaide Bayils, New York City; Miss Emily Salter, Philadelphia, second; Miss Frances Deuson, East Orange, third.

Foils Team Championship of Amateur Fencers' League of America, held at New York Turn Verein, March 18—Won by New York Fencers' Club team (A. Z. V. Post, G. H. Breed and S. Hall), defeating Boston A. A. 5 to 2 in final round.

Sabre Team Championship of Amateur Fencers' League of America, held at New York A. C., February 5—Won by New York A. C. Score: 10 bouts won, 2 lost; Fencers', 6 bouts won, 5 lost; New York Turn Verein, won 0, lost 9.

Junior Foils Team Championships, held at New York Fencers' Club, February 12—Won by Fencers' Club (J. Shaw, E. Pitt and Dr. Cairns), defeating Turn Verein 5 to 2 in final round.

Junior Foils Championship, held at New York Turn Verein, March 7—Won by S. McCullagh, New York A. C.; F. Byrne, New York A. C., second; G. C. Haas, Fencers' Club, third.

Foil, sabre and sword competition for Hammond medals held at New York A. C., March 11—Won by S. Hall, F. C., 7; J. P. Parker, N. Y. A. C., 6; Dr. J. E. Gignoux, N. Y. A. C., 5.

International tournament held at Ostend, France, July 29-31. Results: Foil teams—France won, Belgium second, Great Britain third. Sabre teams—Belgium won, France second and Italy third.

Intercollegiate Championships held at New York City, April 6—Won by United States Military Academy team with 41 bouts won and 4 lost; second, United States Naval Academy team, 29 bouts won, 16 lost; third, Cornell, 28 bouts won, 17 lost; fourth, Harvard, 17 won, 28 lost; fifth, Columbia, 11 won, 34 lost; sixth, Pennsylvania, 9 won, 36 lost. Individual Intercollegiate Championship—Won by H. A. Raynor, U. S. M. A., with 15 bouts straight.

Interscholastic Championships, held at New York City, April 6—Won by Wesley House School, 6 bouts; second, Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, 3 bouts.

Olympic fencing, see Olympic Games.

January 27, Annapolis, Md.—Washington Fencers' Club defeated Naval Academy 5 bouts to 4.

February 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.—New York Fencers' Club won the competition for the Manrique Cup, defeating French Y. M. C. A. 5 to 1 in final match.

February 5, Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard defeated Columbia 6 to 3.

February 9, Philadelphia, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Harvard 5 to 4.

February 10, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Harvard 5 to 4.

February 17, West Point, N. Y.—Army defeated Yale 7 to 2.

February 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Columbia 7 to 2.

February 24, West Point, N. Y.—Army defeated Washington Fencers' Club 8 to 1.

February 24, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated University of Pennsylvania 7 to 2.

February 24, New Haven, Ct.—Yale defeated Harvard 6 to 3.

March 1, Philadelphia, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Yale 5 to 4.

March 2, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Columbia 7 to 2.

March 8, New York City, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Columbia 6 to 3.

March 9, New York City, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Columbia 5 to 4.

March 9, Annapolis, Md.—New York Fencers' Club defeated Naval Academy 6 to 3.

March 9, West Point, N. Y.—Army defeated Cornell 6 to 3.

March 9, Williamstown, Mass.—Williams defeated Springfield T. S. 8 to 1.

March 16, Philadelphia, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Princeton 5½ to 3½.

March 16, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy defeated Yale 8 to 1.

March 16, West Point, N. Y.—Army defeated Columbia 8 to 1.

March 18, New York City, N. Y.—New York Fencers' Club won senior team match against New York A. C.

Harness Horse Racing.

SIX BEST PERFORMANCES OF 1912.

TROTTERS—Stallion: Billy Burke, 2.03¼, b., by Silent Brook, 2.16½; dam Crystal's Last by Ondale, 2.23½. Mare: Dudie Archdale 2.04¼, bl., by Archdale, dam Dudie Egmont, 2.13½, by Egmont Chief, 2.24¼. Gelding: Uhlan, 1.58, bl., by Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde, by Sir Walter, Jr., 2.18¼.

FASTEST TROTTING RECORDS, 1912.

Yearlings—Colt: Airdale, 2.15¾ b. by Tregantle 2.09¼; dam Miss Fanny Summers 2.26¼; by Bow Bells, 2.19¼. Filly: Hester C., 2.21¾; by Silent Brook, 2.16½; dam Carrietta, 2.18, by Directman. Two-year-olds—Colt: Magowan, 2.10¾, b., by Vice Commodore, 2.11; dam Fanella, 2.13, by Arion, 2.07¾, and Peter the Gay, 2.10¾, ch., by Peter the Great, 2.07¼; dam Miss Gay, 2.07¼, by Ashland Wilkes, 2.17¼. Filly: Lottie Ansel, 2.14¼, b., by Prince Ansel, 2.20¼; dam Lottie, 2.15, by San Diego. Three-year-olds—Colt: Baldy McGregor, 2.06¾, b., by Jay McGregor, 2.07¼; dam Prudency, by Bonnie McGregor, 2.13½. Filly: Rythmel, 2.08, b., by Rhythmic, 2.06¾; dam Elizabeth Eades, 2.19¼, by Bow Dean, 2.30. Gelding: Brighton B., 2.11¾, b., by Brighton, 2.27¼; dam Black Ide, 2.17, by Cyclone, 2.23½. Four-year-olds—Stallion: Dave Halle, 2.06¾, b., by Peter the Great, 2.07¼; dam Ashland Mary by Ashland Wilkes, 2.17¼. Mare: Margaret Parrish, 2.05½, b., by Vice Commodore, 2.11; dam Lady Leyburn by Arion, 2.07¾. Five-year-olds—Stallion: Anvil, 2.06, b., by St. Valient Vincent, 2.11¾; dam Amy Smith by Emperor Wilkes, 2.20¾. Mare: Grace, 2.04¾, ch., by Peter the Great, 2.07¼; dam Orianna, 2.19¼, by Onward, 2.25¼. Gelding: Ramey Constantine, 2.10, b., by Constantine, 2.12¼; dam Veda Wilkes, 2.29¼, by Adrian Wilkes. Fastest new performers—Stallion: The Northern Man, 2.06¼, b., by Todd, 2.14¾; dam Gypsy Dark by Wiltwood, 2.29½. Mare: Rythmel, b., 2.08, by Rhythmic, 2.06¾; dam Elizabeth Eades, 2.19¼, by Bow Dean, 2.30. Gelding: The Wanderer, 2.08¼, b., by The Tramp; dam Maggie F., 2.22¾, by Young Jim. Pole team: Uhlan, 1.58, bl. g., by Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde by Sir Walter, Jr., 2.18½, and Lewis Forrest, bl. g., 2.06¼, by Gen. Forrest, 2.08; dam Selgrida by Simmons, 2.28, mile in 2.03¼. Saddle—Stallion: Sterling McKinney, 2.06¼, b., by McKinney, 2.11¼; dam Twenty-third by Director, 2.17, mile in 2.31¼. Gelding: Country Jay, 2.05¼, ch., by Jay Hawker, 2.14¾; dam Paronella by Parkville, mile in 2.11½.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1 58
1 " in a race	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
1 " by a stallion	The Harvester*	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 22, 1910			2.01
1 " " gelding	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 13, 1910			1.58¾
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Ayres P.*	Kirkwood, Del. (kite)	July 3, 1893			2.03½
1 " by a yearling	Airdale	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 2, 1912			2.15¾
1 " " two-year-old	{Justice Brooke	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 5, 1910			2.09½
	{Native Belle	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1909			2.07¾
1 " " three-year-old	{Colorado E.	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 15, 1910			2.04¾
	{Native Belle*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 14, 1910			2.06½
1 " " four-year-old	{Directum	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 18, 1893			2.05¾
	{Joan	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 13, 1910			2.04¾
1 " " five-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " " six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn	Nov. 11, 1904			2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26, 1894			2.07
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909	2.01¼	2.01¾	2.01¾
" 3 "	Billy Burke	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1911	2.04½	2.04¾	2.04¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 13, 1910			4.15¼
3 "	{Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
	{Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 1, 1895			7.16½
4 "	{Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
	{Senator L.	San José, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
5 "	Bishop Hero	Oakland, Cal. (reg.)	Oct. 14, 1893			12.30¾
10 "	{Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
	{Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¾
20 "	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903			2.00
1 " " "	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2.00
1 " in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903	2.04¾		2.04¾
Best 3 heats	Hopeful	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Phila.	Oct. 20, 1909			4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905			7.30½
5 "	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia	Aug. 22, 1907			13.03
10 "	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal.	June 15, 1858			29.04½
20 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal.	April 20, 1878			58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	{Uhlan {Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 11, 1912			2.03¼
1 " in a race	{Rose Leaf {Sally Simmons	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 27, 1894			2.15¼
1 " road wagon	{Maud S.* {Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1883			2.15¼
Best 3 heats in a race	{Arab {Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26, 1887	2.30½	2.23	2.18¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

FASTEST PACING RECORDS, 1912.

Yearlings—Filly: Pella, b., 2.20¾, by Trampfast, 2.12¼; dam Silver Maid, 2.26, by Silver Sign. Two-year-olds—Filly: Capitola, 2.17¾, b., by Dan Logan; dam Lulu Mack by Arthur Wilkes, 2.30. Three-year-olds—Colt: Impetuous Palmer, 2.05¼, b., by Impetuous Devil; dam Lilee Palmer by Norval King, 2.12¼. Filly: Annie Axme, 2.08¼, b., by Ask Me Not, 2.26; dam Anna S., by Argot Wilkes, 2.14¼. Gelding: Hemet, 2.08¼, ch., by Geo. W. McKinney, 2.13¼; dam Lady Zombro, 2.24¾, by Zombro, 2.11. Four-year-olds—Stallion: Braden Direct, 2.02¾, br., by Baron Direct; dam Braden Lass by Brown Hal., 2.12½. Mare: Flossie Patch, 2.09¼, b., by Dan Patch, 1.55¼; dam Fonseca, 2.19¼, by Dictator Wilkes. Gelding: View Elder, 2.12¼, b., by Box Elder, Jr., 2.14½; dam Baby View by Wilkes View, 2.28½. Five-year-olds—Stallion: Don Pronto, 2.02¼, bl., by The Director General; dam Silurian, 2.25½, by Wilton, 2.19¼. Mare: Flower Direct, 2.04¼, b., by Direct's Star, 2.17½; dam Flower Girl by Brown Hal., 2.12½. Gelding: Jones Gentry, 2.05¼, br., by John R. Gentry, 2.00½; dam Maud Webster by Tom Webster, 2.11¼. Fastest new performers—Stallion: Wydrad, 2.04½, br., by The Director General; dam Hazel Banks, 2.10½, by Sir Liss, 2.30. Mare: Beth Clark, 2.05¾, br., by Joe Patchen, 2.01¼; dam by Chimes. Gelding: Manitoba, 2.04¾, b., by Walter Direct, 2.05¾. Pole team: Minor Heir, 1.59¼, b. h., by Heir-at-Law, 2.05¾; dam Kitty Clover by Redwood, 2.23½ and Geo. Gano, 2.02, b. h., by Gambetta Wilkes, 2.19¼; dam Creditlon, 2.22¼, by Nuthurst, 2.12, mile in 2.02. Fastest stallion: Vernon McKinney, b., by Guy McKinney, mile in 2.01½. Fastest mare: Evelyn W., br., by The Spy, mile in 2.00½. Fastest gelding: Earl, Jr. g., by The Earl, 2.14½, mile in 2.01½.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906	1.55
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906	1.55
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y.†	Sept.23, 1903	1.57
1 " in the open	Minor Heir*	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept.16, 1910	1.58½
1 " by a mare	Dariel	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 24,1903	2.00¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21,1905	2.02
1 " in a race	Minor Heir	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept.12, 1910	1.59
1 " yearling filly	Present Queen*	Lexington, Ky.	Nov. 1,1911	2.20¾
1 " yearling colt	Frank Perry	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 12,1911	2.15
1 " two-year-old	Directly*	Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 20,1894	2.07¾
	Fleta Dillon*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6,1909	2.08¾
1 " three-year-old	Miss De Forrest.	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 5,1911	2.05½
	Impet'us Palmer	Columbus, O.	Oct. 2,1912	2.05¼
1 " four-year-old	Braden Direct.	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8,1912	2.02¾
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30,1903	2.04¾
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903	.56
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga†	Nov. 30,1903	4.17
3 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 6,1891	7.33¾
	James K. Polk	Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Sept. 13,1847	7.44
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13,1891	10.10
5 "	Fisherman	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Dec. 19,1874	13.03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26,1901	2.02½ 2.00¾

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903	1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 20,1904	2.04½
2 miles	Young America			4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7,1869	7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31,1869	10.42¼
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11,1874	12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 22,1902	2.05¾ 2.05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼ 2.15½ 2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Minor Heir / Geo. Gano	Columbus, O.	Oct. 1,1912	2.02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

Records compiled by S. S. Toman, editor of The Trotter and Pacer.

Travelers' Aid Society.

President—John Wanamaker. *Vice-Presidents*—Cardinal Farley, Dr. Francis Brown, Dr. Samuel Schulman. *Treasurer*—Samuel M. Taylor. *General Secretary*—Prin C. Baker. Headquarters, 328 East Forty-eighth Street, New York City.

The Travelers' Aid Society is a non-sectarian, protective organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to safeguard travelers, particularly women and girls, who by reason of inexperience, ignorance, illness, infirmity or other disability, are in need of assistance. It provides information, advice, guidance and protection to all travelers irrespective of age, race, creed, class or sex. It thereby relieves suffering and anxiety, and prevents error, wrong, extortion and crime at a time when the desired victim is most accessible. This service is free. The agents are not allowed to receive gratuities or fees.

Women agents of the society who speak the different languages, meet trains and steamers to aid and conduct inexperienced or confused travelers any hour of the day or night to their destination within the city, or to trains or steamers for other points. This protection is continued by co-operation with other societies or friends at terminal points until the traveler is known to have safely reached the proper destination. When necessary the society provides temporarily for the traveler at headquarters. Travelers' Aid agents are known by the official badge of the society.

The work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and subscriptions from philanthropic persons and organizations who recognize the great work done by reaching the individual before there is need of rescue.

Billiards and Pool.

—INTERNATIONAL 18.2 balk line amateur billiard tournament held at Paris, March 21 to April 3. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	Best Average.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	Best Average.
Mortier	8	1	178	40	Maura	5	4	65	13
Artus	6	3	85	26	Roudle	5	4	92	16
Darantiere	5	4	77	13	Poggenburg	3	6	149	28
Poensgen	5	4	125	21	Labouret	2	7	129	12
Agassiz	5	4	127	19	Comte de Dree	1	8	109	11

International 18.2 balk line amateur billiard tournament held at New York, February 14-21. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
Poggenburg	5	1	92	20	Roudil	3	4	63	11 4–36
Conklin	4	2	95	14 22–27	Gardner	2	5	60	11 4–36
Mayer	4	3	84	11 4–36	Mial	1	4	64	11 11–24

National amateur 18.2 balk line billiard championship tournament held at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3-10. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
Brown	5	1	88	12 4–33	Conklin	3	3	65	12 16–32
Collins	4	2	77	13 23–29	Uffenheimer	1	5	64	11 15–29
Poggenburg	4	2	85	11 26–34	Douglas	1	5	61	11 26–34
Mayer	3	3	85	10 20–38					

National amateur pocket billaird (pool) tournament held at New York, March 14-20. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	Total Points.	Oppon'ts Scored.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	Total Points.	Oppon'ts Scored.
*A. B. Hyman	4	1	613	573	Dr. W. G. Douglas	2	3	577	591
*E. J. Raynolds	4	1	623	517	W. A. Tilt	2	3	555	603
L. J. Carter	3	2	581	501	E. F. Gray	0	5	481	625

*Tied for first at end of regular tournament. Play-off won by A. B. Hyman.

National professional pocket billiard (pool) tournament held at Philadelphia, Pa., April 1-6. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.
Ralph	7	0	Sherman	4	3	King	1	6
Maturo	6	1	Weston	3	4	De Langh	0	7
De Oro	5	2	Wilson	2	5			

International 18.2 balk line professional billiard tournament held at New York, November 15-22. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.	PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
Hoppe	6	1	122	29 7–17	Cline	3	4	35	16 20–30
Slosson	5	2	166	26 6–19	Demarest	3	4	132	23 17–21
Yamada	5	3	138	25	Sutton	2	5	140	20 20–34
Morningstar	4	4	167	21 2–23	Taylor	1	6	117	16 1–31

PROFESSIONAL MATCHES.

William Hoppe defeated George Sutton at New York, February 7 in a 18.2 balk line billiard championship match 500 to 280 points. Averages, Hoppe, 29 7-17; Sutton, 16 8-17. George Sutton defeated William Hoppe at New York, March 15 in an 18.1 balk line billiard championship match 500 to 364 points. Averages, Sutton, 10; Hoppe, 7 21-49. William Hoppe defeated Calvin Demarest at New York, April 11 in an 18.2 balk line billiard championship match, 500 to 440 points. Averages, Hoppe, 14 10-35; Demarest, 12 32-34. Alfredo De Oro defeated E. J. Ralph at Trenton, N. J., June 12-14 in a match for the world's pocket billiard (pool) championship 600 to 408. William Hoppe defeated Harry Cline at Philadelphia, Pa., June 4 in an 18.2 balk line billiard championship match 500 to 396 points. Averages, Hoppe, 20; Cline, 16½. Joseph Carney defeated Alfredo De Oro at Denver, Col., January 12, in a three-cushion billiard championship match 150 to 148 points. John Horgan defeated Joseph Carney at Denver, Col., March 15 in a three-cushion billiard championship match 150 to 127 points. John Horgan defeated John Daly at St. Louis, April 27 in a three-cushion billiard match 150 to 132 points.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—100 at 18.2, George Sutton, New York, 1906, and William Hoppe, Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1910; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at Champion's Game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, William Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balk line was first played; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, Champion's Game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Pool—Best run—85, B. Allen, Boston, Mass., December 24, 1909.

Three Cushion—Best run—15, George W. Moore, at New York City, December 7, 1910.

Fly and Bait Casting Records.

THE following are the fly and bait casting records made at the Fifth Annual International Fly and Bait Casting Tournament held by the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, at Washington Park, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 16, 17, 1912:

All-round Championship Fly and Bait Casting—L. E. DeGarmo. *Dry Fly Accuracy, Light Tackle at Buoys*—20, 27½, 35, 42½ and 50 feet (5 ounce rod)—I. H. Bellows, 99 6-15 per cent. *Distance Fly Casting* (5 ounce rod)—C. J. McCarthy, 114 feet. *Accuracy Fly Casting at Buoys*—50, 55 and 60 feet (8½ ounce rod)—I. H. Bellows, 99 9-15 per cent. *Distance Fly Casting* (heavy rod, weight unlimited)—C. J. McCarthy, 117 feet. *Accuracy Quarter Ounce Bait Casting at Buoys*—60, 65, 70 75 and 80 feet—D. R. Linder, 99 2-10 per cent. *Distance Bait Casting* (one quarter ounce weight)—C. E. Lingenfelter, 169 feet 9 inches (average of 5 casts). Longest individual cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 179 feet 7 inches. *Salmon Fly Casting Distance* (rod 15 feet)—C. J. McCarthy, 129 feet. *Accuracy Half-Ounce Bait Casting at Buoys*—60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—R. C. Nicholson, 99 4-10 per cent. *Distance Bait Casting* (one-half ounce weight)—B. F. Flegel, 214 feet 4 inches (average of 5 casts). Longest individual cast—B. F. Flegel, 231 feet 6 inches.

The following are the best records made in the various events in Open Tournaments held under the auspices of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

Light Tackle Dry Fly Accuracy—I. H. Bellows, 99 6-15 per cent. Chicago, Ill., August, 1912. *Dry Fly Accuracy Heavy Tackle*—I. H. Bellows, 99 per cent. Chicago, Ill., August, 1908. *Salmon Fly Casting Distance*—W. H. Ball, 140 feet 6 inches, Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. *Distance Fly Casting* (5 ounce rod)—C. J. McCarthy, 114 feet, Chicago, Ill., August, 1912 *Distance Fly Casting* (heavy rod)—E. J. Mills, 120 feet, Chicago, Ill., 1905. *Accuracy Fly Casting*—T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15 per cent. Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. *Half Ounce Accuracy Bait Casting*—D. F. Beatty, 99 5-10 per cent. Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. *Quarter Ounce Accuracy Bait Casting*—W. H. Ball, 99 5-10 per cent. Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. *Half Ounce Distance Bait Casting*—R. C. Leonard, 216 feet (average of 5 casts). Longest individual cast, 237 feet by R. C. Leonard, Newark, September, 1911. *Quarter Ounce Distance Bait Casting*—C. E. Lingenfelter, 169 9-12 feet (average of 5 casts). Longest individual cast, 179 7-12 feet by C. E. Lingenfelter, Chicago, Ill., August, 1912. *Surf Casting* (2½-ounce lead)—E. B. Rice, 269 3-5 feet (average of 5 casts), New York, August, 1909. Longest individual cast—E. B. Rice, 293 feet.

OTHER RECORDS.

Salmon Casting (Professional)—John Enright, Ireland, 152 feet (rod 20 feet, 48 ounces). Central Park, New York, October 12, 1906. *Switch Fly Casting*—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet). Central Park, New York, 1887. *Light Rod Contest*—Walter D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches (rod 5 ounces). San Francisco, 1902. *Single-Handed Fly Casting*—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod 11 feet; 10 ounces). San Francisco, 1902. *Single-Handed Fly Casting*—H. C. Golcher, 140 feet (rod 11 feet; 10¾ ounces). Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 1902. At the same time T. W. Brotherton cast 137 feet in a heavy rod contest. *Surf Casting*—3-ounce lead at casting tournment of the Asbury Park Fishing Club on August 6, 1910, by Wm. J. Moran, 314 feet 10 inches (unofficial record).

SOME ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon Fly Casting, Amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterward, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches. *Salmon Fly Casting, Scotch Professional*—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham. *Switch Salmon Casting, Amateur*—Major C. N. Macdonald, 109 feet, Hendon, England, July 7, 1910. *Trout Fly Casting, Single-Handed Rod*—P. D. Mallock, 92 feet (this distance was made by measuring the line after casting); R. B. Marston and Hyde Clark, tie, 74 feet; Reuben Wood (of Syracuse, N. Y.), 82 feet 6 inches. Above contributed by R. J. Held, New York.

Pugilistic Champions and Receipts.

ALL attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1912, Jack Johnson.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908. Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1912, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons and Ed. McGoorty.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, "Kid" McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, "Rube" Ferns; 1901, "Matty" Matthews and "Rube" Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, "Dixie Kid"; 1908-1912, no legitimate claimants.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1894, Jack McAuliffe; 1894-1899, "Kid" Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1911, Ad. Wolgast; 1912, Ad. Wolgast and Willie Richie.*

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, "Young" Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1912, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1912, Johnny Coulon.

* Ad. Wolgast lost lightweight title to Willie Ritchie at Daly City (near San Francisco), Cal., on November 28, 1912, by a foul in the sixteenth round.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

DATE.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts	DATE.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910.	Johnson.....	Jeffries	Reno,Nev	$270,755	Oct. 16, 1909.	Johnson.....	Ketchel.....	San Fran.	$32,300
Sept. 3, 1906.	Gans.....	Nelson	G'd'd,Nev	69,715	Mar. 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Fran.	32,245
Dec. 26, 1908.	Johnson.....	Burns.....	Sy'y, Ans.	†67,500	July 25, 1900.	Jeffries.....	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	31,800
Nov. 3, 1899.	Jeffries.....	Sharkey.....	New York.	66,300	Mar. 17, 1897.	Fitzsimmons	Corbett.....	Carson.	22,000
Aug. 14, 1903.	Jeffries.....	Corbett	San Fran.	63,340	Nov. 15, 1901.	Jeffries.....	Ruhlin.	San Fran.	30,300
Aug. 30, 1900.	Corbett.....	McCoy	NewYork.	£6,350	Sept. 9, 1905.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	San Fran.	27,775
Dec. 20, 1904.	Nelson.....	Britt	Colma,Cal	48,311	Oct. 31, 1904.	Britt.....	Gans.....	San Fran.	21,761
Sept. 7, 1892.	Corbett	Sullivan.....	N.Orleans	*45,000	Aug. 26, 1904.	Jeffries.....	Munroe	San Fran.	21,760
Mar. 8, 1893.	Fitzsimmons	Hall	N.Orleans	40,000	Dec. 2, 1896.	Sharkey.....	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	21,000
Feb. 22, 1910.	Wolgast.....	Nelson.....	San Fran.	37,750	Mar. 31, 1903.	Corbett.....	McGovern...	San Fran.	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated.

Chess.

THE year 1912 was the most prolific in respect of international gatherings of the masters recorded in the annals of chess. Abbazia, where the play was restricted to the King's Gambit, San Sebastian, Breslau, Poestyen, Stockholm and Wilna followed each other in quick succession. It was a year of triumph for A. K. Rubenstein of Warsaw, the Russian champion, who carried off the first prize at San Sebastian, Poestyen and Wilna, and in addition shared the chief honors with O. S. Duras of Prague at Breslau. These were the only competitions Rubsenstein took part in, and his transcendent successes have placed that master upon a pinnacle barely below that occupied by Dr. Emanuel Lasker, World's champion. A match for the title may be looked for with confidence in the year 1913. Rudolph Spielmann of Munich was the winner at Abbazia and Alexander A. Alechine of St. Petersburg was placed first at Stockholm. In view of this extraordinary series of contests, held abroad, which were in a way to have been crowned by the proposed New York-Havana Congress, announced to start in New York on November 30, and to conclude at Havana in January, it is the more deplorable that mismanagement caused it to end in a fiasco. With no cable matches or national tournaments to occupy the attention of American players, interest naturally centred in the doings of the foreign masters, among whom, however, one of the most active was F. J. Marshall, the United States champion. Columbia University won the twentieth intercollegiate tournament against Yale, Harvard and Princeton. The 13th tournament of the Triangular College League resulted in a tie between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. A King's Gambit Correspondence Tournament, with over 100 players and open to players in the United States and Canada, arranged by the American Chess Bulletin, for Professor Isaac L. Rice, donor of the prize fund, was begun in November and will last until May, when the final round will be started. Records for the year as follows:

C. H. Y. P. Tournament—Won by Columbia with 10¼ to 1¼. J. B. Beadle, 1½; S. H. Childs, H. A. Wise, and E. L. Gluck, each 3; second, Harvard, 8½ to 3½; third, Princeton, 3 to 9; fourth, Yale, 2 to 10. The record: Harvard, 9; Columbia, 8; Yale and Princeton each 1; tie, Harvard and Yale in 1909.

Triangular College League—Tie for first, Cornell and Pennsylvania, each 6 to 2; third, Brown, 0 to 8. Cornell—F. K. Perkins and A. C. Ehrlich, each 3 to 1. Pennsylvania—R. Sze, 3½ to ½ and M. J. Teltelbaum, 2½ to 1½. The record: Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 5; tie, Pennsylvania and Brown in 1906; Pennsylvania and Cornell in 1911.

College Matches—Pennsylvania, 2½; City College, ½; Brown, ½; City College, 2½; Cornell, 3½; Staten Island C. C., 1½.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—First, Magnus Smith, 7 to 1; second, J. Rosenthal, 5½ to 2½; third, A. F. Kreymburg, 4½ to 3½.

Texas Championship—O. O. Ballard, Houston, first, 27½; D. C. Connor, Beaumont, second, 25.

World's Championship—Dr. E. Lasker and Jose R. Capablanca, challenger, negotiated unsuccessfully for a championship match. Neither took part in any of the International Tournaments.

Abazzia Gambit Tournament—First, Spielmann, Munich, 15; second, Duras, Prague, 13½; third and fourth, Cohn, Berlin, and Retl, Prague, each 11½; fifth, Lowtzky, Munich, 11.

San Sebastian Tournament—First, Rubenstein, 12½; second and third, Niemzowitsch and Spielmann, each 12; fourth, Dr. Tarrasch, 11½; fifth, Dr. Perlis, 10; sixth, Marshall, 9½.

Jaffee vs. Chajes—Rice Chess Club; Jaffee, 2; Chajes, 1.

Pennsylvania Championship—S. Mlotkowski, after tie with S. T. Sharp, Mlotkowski winning for the third time in succession; third and fourth, tie between E. B. Edwards and R. Sze.

New York State Tourney—First, J. Rosenthal, after tie with D. E. Northrup, each 3½; third, E. Tenenwurzel, 3; fourth, tie between C. Jaffee, O. Koething and G. J. Schwietzer, each 2½.

Southern Chess Association—At Washington; first, Norman T. Whittaker, after tie with E. B. Adams and F. J. Lavendar of Washington, and F. Liebenstein of Baltimore. In a final match Whittaker defeated Liebenstein 2 to 0.

Illinois State Tourney—C. W. Phillips, Chicago, first; E. Michelsen, L. Uedemann, B. A. Czalkowski and H. Hahlbohm, tied for second.

New Jersey State Tourney—First, J. H. Stapfer of Hoboken, after a tie with O. W. Field of Hackensack, each 3½; third, C. E. Armstrong, 3; tie for fourth, J. H. White, M. Schor and B. J. Campbell, each 2½.

Minnesota State Tourney—First, George G. Chapin, St. Paul; second, D. P. Elliott, Minneapolis; tie for third between D. D. Barkuloo and H. L. Baldwin of Minneapolis.

Brooklyn C. C. Championship—First, J. G. Schwietzer, 7; second, Dr. G. F. Adair, 6½; third, W. C. Bixby, 6; fourth, J. H. White, 5½; fifth, R. T. Black, 5.

Interscholastic Chess, Brooklyn League—First, Boys' High, 7½, second, Manual Training, 6½.

Inter-Club Matches—Manhattan C. C., 12; Brooklyn C. C., 8. First round, Manhattans won 6½ to 3½; second round Manhattans won 5½ to 4½.

Simultaneous Chess—J. R. Capablanca won 251 games, lost 6 and drew 3. Rice C. C. Championship—First, A. Marder, 7; second and third, I. Tenenwurzel and J. Rosenthal, each 6; fourth, P. Lipscuetz, 5½; fifth, J. Bernstein, 5. Poestyen Tournament—First, Rubsenstein, 14; second, Spielmann, 11½; third, Marshall, 10½; fourth, tie between Duras, Schlechter and Teichmann, each 10.

Intercity Chess—Franklin C. C., of Philadelphia, 8½; Manhattan C. C., 7½.

Buda-Pesth Sextangular Tourney—Tie between Marshall and Schlechter, each 3; third and fourth, Durass and Maroczy, each 2½; fifth and sixth, Teichmann and Widmar, each 2.

Breslau Tournament—First, Rubenstein and Duras, each 12; third, Teichmann, 11½; fourth and fifth, Schlechter and Tarrasch, each 11; sixth, Marshall, 9½.

Stockholm Tournament—First, Alechine, 8½; second, Cohn, 7; third, Marco, 6½; fourth, Dr. Olland, 5½; fifth, Spielmann, 5.

Western Chess Tournament—Excelsior, Minn., first, E. P. Elliott, Minneapolis, 10; second, E. F. Schrader, St. Louis, 9; third, E. Michelsen, Chicago, 8; fourth and fifth, C. Blake, Winnipeg, and H. Hokenson, Fort Russell, Wyoming, each 7.

British Championship—At Richmond; first, R. C. Griffith, 8; second, tie between F. D. Yates and H. G. Coles, each 7½.

New York State Summer Meet—Trenton Falls; first class, first, E. E. Southard, Boston, 6; second, tie between H. Daniel and G. H. Walcott of Boston, each 5; second class, first, H. L. Perrin, Boston, 6; Interstate Match, Massachusetts, 3½, New York, 1½.

Nebraska State Meet—At Lincoln; first, W. T. Pinney, Jr., of Lincoln.

Wilna Tournament—First, Rubenstein, 12; second, Dr. Bernstein, 11½; third, Lewitzky, 11; fourth, Niemzowitsch, 10½.

Marshall vs. Janowski—At Biarritz, France; Marshall, 6; Janowski, 6; drawn 2.

Iowa State Meet—At Dayton; first, Dr. A. E. Crew, Marion, 11½; second, Lee Edwards, Dunlap; third, J. F. Seymour, Sigourney, 9.

(Compiled by Hermann Helms.)

Swimming.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.)

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place and result follow:

Indoor—50 yards—Held by Illinois A. C., at Chicago, Ill., March 12. Final—Won by Phil. Mallen, C. A. A., 25s.; second, Kenneth Huszagh, C. A. A.; third, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 100 yards—Held by Chicago Athletic Association, at Chicago, Ill., March 13. Final—Won by D. P. Kanahamoku, Honolulu S. C., 57 4-5s.; second, Kenneth Huszagh, C. A. A.; third, R. E. Frizell, City A. C., N. Y. 220 yards—Held by Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22. Final—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., 2m. 34 1-5s.; second, R. M. Ritter, City A. C., N. Y., 2m. 37 2-5s.; third, R. E. Frizell, City A. C., N. Y., 2m. 38s. 500 yards—Held by Pittsburgh Athletic Association, at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24. (Heats held February 23.) Final—Won by J. H. Reilly, N. Y. A. C., 6m. 32 1-5s.; second, R. M. Ritter, City A. C., N. Y., 6m. 36 1-5s.; third, N. T. Nerich, N. Y. A. C., 6m. 38s. 150 yards, backstroke—Held by Illinois A. C., at Chicago, Ill., March 12. Won by H. J. Hebner, I. A. C., 1m. 55 2-5s.; second, R. Buckland, Milwaukee A. C.; third, C. Olsen, C. A. A. 200 yards, breaststroke—Held by Chicago Athletic Association, at Chicago, Ill., March 12. Won by Michael McDermott, C. A. A., 2m. 38 4-5s.; second, N. A. Buck, C. A. A.; third, R. Schlemm, unattached. 440-yard relay—Held by City A. C., N. Y., at New York City, March 2. Won by City A. C. team (R. E. Frizell, J. C. Eddy, Jr., H. R. Adae, R. M. Ritter), 3m. 59 3-5s.; second, C. A. A. (M. McDermott, W. Quayles, K. Huszagh, P. Mallen), 3m. 59 4-5s.; third, N. Y. A. C. (G. South, H. O'Sullivan, N. T. Nerich, J. H. Reilly). Springboard diving—Held by Pittsburgh Athletic Association, at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 16. (Three judges.) Won by G. W. Gaidzik, C. A. A., place number 3, total points 489.5, average 163.3; second, Arthur McAleenan, Jr., N. Y. A. C., place number 7, total points 433.5, average 144.5; third, F. Bornamann, C. A. A., place number 8, total points 415.5, average 138.5; fourth, R. E. Behrens, City A. C., N. Y., place number 12, total points 357.5, average 119.16. Water polo—Allotted to Pittsburgh Athletic Association, March 16. Declared no contest. Outdoor—440 yards—Held by New York A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., August 31. Won by R. E. Frizell, City A. C., 5m. 56 4-5s.; second, J. G. Eddy, Jr., City A. C., 6m. 17s.; third, J. P. Mantell, West Side Y. M. C. A., N. Y., 6m. 25 3-5s. 880 yards—Held by New York A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14. Won by L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 12m. 42s.; second, R. E. Frizell, City A. C., 13m. 23s.; third, J. G. Eddy, Jr., City A. C. One mile—Held by Illinois A. C., at Chicago, Ill., August 31. Won by L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 25m. 25s.; second, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C., 26m. 20s.; third, Louis Ferguson, C. A. A., 26m. 26s. Long distance—Held by Missouri A. C., in Mississippi River, at St. Louis, Mo., August 17, 1912. Won by Chauncey Heath, M. A. C., 1h. 39m. 21-5s.; second, C. Meriam, I. A. C., 1h. 41m. 38s.; third, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C., 1h. 41m. 40s. High diving—Held by N. Y. A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14. (Five judges.) Won by J. F. Dunn, N. Y. A. C., place number 7 1-2, total points 713, average 142.6; second, A. E. Downes, N. Y. A. C., place number 7 1-2, total points 707 1-2, average 141.5; third, F. Mullen, N. Y. A. C., place number 15, total points 663, average 132.6.

A. A. U. SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Middle Atlantic Association Outdoor Championships, held at Philadelphia, Pa., August 31. 100 yards—Won by E. G. Schaal, Argo S. C.; second, W. R. Loynd, Philadelphia S. C.; third, C. J. Heraty, Philadelphia S. C. Time, 62 4-5s. J. W. Monihan finished second, but was disqualified for getting out of his course. 880 yards—Won by Harry Latz, Atlantic City H. S.; second, A. R. Peters, Argo S. C.; third, Clarence Wenner, Reading H. S. Time, 14m. 22 3-5s. One mile—Won by Oscar Schley, Philadelphia S. C.; second, E. W. Sopp, Philadelphia S. C. Time, 30m. 32-5s. Indoor—Held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 13. 50 yards—H. E. Scott, Argo S. C. Time, 26 2-5s. 100 yards—H. E. Scott, Argo S. C. Time, 1m. 220 yards—P. H. Kendrick, Philadelphia S. C. Time, 2m. 44 4-5s. Diving—E. G. Schaal, Argo S. C.

New England Association Outdoor Championships, held at Boston, September 16. 100 yards—Won by L. G. Rich, Brookline S. C.; second, C. J. Cooke, Brookline S. C.; third, William Browning, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Time, 1m. 6s. 880 yards—Won by Edward H. Duffy, Brookline Gymnasium A. A.; second, Benjamin James, Brookline S. C.; third, H. McKinnon, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Time, 14m. 31 1-5s. 440 yards—Won by Leo A. Handy, Brookline Gymnasium A. A.; second, Thomas H. Nelligan, Amherst H. S.; third, Frank Ahearn, Brookline S. C. Time, 6m. 25s. One mile—Won by Benjamin James, Brookline S. C.; second, William D. McCarthy, Brookline Gymnasium A. A.; third, Herbert Holm, Brookline S. C. Time, 31m. 41 2-5s. Three miles—Won by George Meehan, Brookline S. C.; second, Sam Richards, Jr., L Street baths; third, Bernard Murphy, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Time, 1h. 28m. 33s. Fancy diving—Won by Elliott Church, Brookline S. C., 119 1-3 points; second, F. Jounette, Brookline S. C., 104 points; third, William D. McCarthy, Brookline Gymnasium A. A., 100 1-3 points.

Western Association Outdoor Championships, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 21. Plunge for distance—Won by Richardson; second, Woods; third, Siegel. Distance, 70 feet. 100 yards—Won by Hall; second, O. Schwartz; third, Murphy. Time, 1m. 7 2-5s. 200 yards, backstroke—Won by Brigham; second, Stamm. 150 yards, breaststroke—Won by Heath; second, Brigham. Fancy diving—Won by Flower; second, Siegel; third, Burke. 440 yards—Won by Roos; second, Heath; third, Hall.

Southern Atlantic Association Championships, held at Baltimore, Md., September 14. One mile—Won by Hutchinson, Washington Grove; second, W. Brooks, Maryland S. C.; third, Schenck, Baltimore A. C. Time, 38m. 5 1-5s. 50 yards (juniors)—Won by Davis, Doyle A. C.; second, Lambdin, unattached; third, Cottman, Baltimore A. C. Time, 1m. 44 3-5s. 220 yards—Won by McHenry, Baltimore A. C.; second, Petre, unattached; third, Mitchell, Doyle A. C. Time, 2m. 46 2-5s. 440 yards—Won by Catling, Central Y. M. C. A.; second, Baugher, Baltimore A. C.; third, Doroney, Carroll Institute. Time, 8m. 55s. 880 yards—Won by Gibson, Washington Grove; second, Harrison, Central Y. M. C. A.; third, Schenck, Baltimore A. C. Time, 18m. 10 3-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Timanus, Central Y. M. C. A.; second, Cottman, Baltimore A. C.; third, Bennett, Washington Grove.

Metropolitan Association Outdoor Championships, 440 yards—Brooklyn, N. Y., August 24. Won by R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; second, N. F. Nerich, N. Y. A. C.; third, J. Eddy, City A. C. Time, 6m. 23s. 880 yards—Brooklyn, N. Y., September 8. Won by L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; second, R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; third, J. G. Eddy, Jr., City A. C. Time, 13m. 25 1-5s. One mile—Brooklyn, N. Y., September 10. Won by L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; second, R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; third, J. Eddy, City A. C. Time, 25m. 36 1-5s. Five miles—New York City, August 25. Won by L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; second, L. Tobias, City A. C.; third, C. Kaufman, A. L. S. S. Time, 1h. 28m. Indoor—100 yards—Won by R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; second, N. T. Nerich, N. Y. A. C.; third, J. H. Reilly, N. Y. A. C. Time, 59s. 220 yards—Won by R. M. Ritter, City A. C.; second, R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; third, N. T. Nerich, N. Y. A. C. Time, 2m. 34 2-5s. 500 yards—Won by J. H. Reilly, N. Y. A. C.; second, R. M. Ritter, City A. C.; third, L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C. Time, 6m. 30 1-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 159.4 points; second, R. C. Behrens, City A. C., 149.7 points; third, F. Mullen, N. Y. A. C.

Central Association Championships, Indoor—Chicago, March 20. 50 yards—K. Huszagh, C. A. A. Time, 24 2-5s. 440 yards—J. G. Morris, Evanston Academy. Time, 5m. 57s. 200 yards, breaststroke—M. McDermott, C. A. A. Time, 2m. 54 2-5s. Chicago, April 27—220 yards—P. McGillivray, I. A. C. Time, 2m. 28 2-5s. 150 yards, backstroke—H. J. Hebner, I. A. C. Time, 2m. 11 2-5s. Outdoor—Chicago, August 17. 50 yards—P. McGillivray, I. A. C. Time, 40 2-5s. 100 yards, backstroke—H. W. Buckland, Milwaukee A. C. Time, 2m. 5s. 220 yards—P. McGillivray, I. A. C. Time, 3m. 4s. 440 yards—A. C. Raithel, U. A. C. Time, 8m. 26s. High dive—W. P. Heyne, C. A. A.

Southern Association Championships, held at New Orleans, August 21. 50 yards—Won by A. Norman, Y. M. G. C.; second, F. Logan, Y. M. G. C.; third, L. McConnell. Time, 30s. 200 yards—Won by A. Norman, Y. M. G. C.; second, F. Logan, Y. M. G. C.; third, A. Caire, P. S. A. L. Time, 2m. 55s. 880 yards—Won by A. Norman, Y. M. G. C.; second, Short, Broadway; third, Desforges, Y. M. G. C. Time, 17m. 12 1-2s.

COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Individual Championships, held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 9. 220 yards—Won by Cross, Princeton; second, Douglass, Pennsylvania; third, Palmer, Yale. Time, 2m. 43 4-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Lawrence, Princeton, 202 1-2 points; second, Stoddart, Yale, 197 points; third, Meyers, Princeton, 169 1-2 points. 100 yards—Won by Cross, Princeton; second, Shryock, Pennsylvania; third, Sanville, Pennsylvania. Time, 61 2-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by Willis, Pennsylvania, 77 feet 5 inches; second, Angney, Pennsylvania, 69 feet; third, T. H. Robinson, Princeton, 68 feet 6 inches. 50 yards—Won by Shryock, Pennsylvania; second, Culmany, Columbia; third, Auerbach, Pennsylvania. Time, 26 3-5s. Freshman relay race (800 feet)—Won by Yale (Ernst, Mayer, McPhea, Williams); second, Princeton (Finney, Merritt, Battles, Ould). Time, 2m. 55 2-5s.

Intercollegiate team championship deciding match, Yale vs. Pennsylvania, held at New Haven, Ct., February 17. Won by Pennsylvania, 30 points; Yale, 23 points. Results by events: 200-yard relay—Won by Yale, breaking record of 1m. 52 1-5s. Time, 1m. 48 2-5s. Winning team—Stoddart, Roberts, Mayer, Schmidt. Fancy diving—Won by Stoddart, Yale; second, Sanville, Pennsylvania; third, Wilson, Yale. 50-yard swimming race—Won by Shryock, Pennsylvania; second, Auerbach, Pennsylvania; third, Mayer, Yale. Time, 26 1-5s. 220-yard swimming race—Won by Palmer, Yale; second, Douglass, Pennsylvania; third, Stoddart, Yale. Time, 2m. 46s. Plunge for distance—Won by Willis, Pennsylvania; second, Angney, Pennsylvania; third, Smith, Yale. Distance, 74 feet 6 inches. 100-yard swimming race—Won by Sharp, Pennsylvania, breaking record held by Sharp of 1m.; second, Sanville, Pennsylvania; third, Roberts, Yale. Time, 58 1-5s.

Conference Intercollegiate Championships, held at Chicago, Ill., March 29. Won by Illinois, 38 points; second, Northwestern, 21 points; third, Wisconsin, 18 points; fourth, Chicago, 9 points. Results by events: 160-yard relay—Won by Northwestern (Roberts, Green, Whiting, Huszagh); second, Illinois; third, Wisconsin. Time, 1m. 34 1-5s. 100 yards, breaststroke—Won by Taber, Illinois; second, Wallis, Wisconsin; third, Ennis, Northwestern. Time, 1m. 21s. (new conference record). 40 yards—Won by Vosburgh, Illinois; second, Wood, Wisconsin; third, Whiting, Northwestern; fourth, Schofield, Chicago. Time, 21 3-5s. 100 yards—Won by Vosburgh, Illinois; second, Peter, Wisconsin; third, Huszagh, Northwestern; fourth, Poague, Chicago. Time, 1m. 7 3-5s. 100 yards, backstroke—Won by Taber, Illinois; second, Greenwood, Wisconsin; third, Roberts, Northwestern; fourth, Hollingsworth, Chicago. Time, 1m. 22 1-5s. 220 yards—Won by Vosburgh, Illinois; second, Goodman, Chicago; third, Whiting, Northwestern; fourth, Wood, Wisconsin. Time, 3m. 4-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by Blakely, Northwestern; second, Thompson, Illinois; third, Vosburgh, Illinois; fourth, Parkinson, Chicago. Distance, 60 feet in 47s. Water polo match won by Illinois, defeating Northwestern 32 to 0.

LONG SWIMS.

June 15—W. A. Williams swam from Philadelphia to Chester, 15 miles, in 4h. 31m. July 2—C. B. Duborow swam from Cape May to Brockhill, Del., 40 miles across Delaware Bay, in 14h. 15m. July 7—D. Billington won eighth annual race through Paris, a distance of 4 1-8 miles in the Seine, in 2h. 15m. 20s. July 14—S. Kinkelman swam from Forty-second Street, New York City, to Coney Island in 6 1-2h. July 14—S. Richards won Boston Harbor to Boston Light race, a distance of 9 1-2 miles, in 5h. 15m. 40 4-5s. July 28—C. Heath won five-mile race in Missouri River at St. Louis in 1h. 5m. 19s. August 10—W. R. Vosburgh won Illinois A. C. River Marathon, at Chicago, distance 2 1-2 miles, in 1h. 3m. 22s. August 11—Katherine A. Diver swam from Philadelphia to Riverton, distance 9 1-2 miles, in 3h. 47m.; Nellie Schmidt swam San Francisco Bay, distance 5 1-2 miles, in 3h. 6m. August 17—C. Heath won annual Mississippi Marathon at St. Louis, distance 10 miles, in 1h. 39m. 2 1-5s.; J. H. Taylor won English long distance championship race, 5 miles 60 yards, on Thames River, London, in 1h. 5m. 7 2-5s.; Elaine Golding won Point Breeze to Brighton Beach race, New York City, distance 5 miles, in 1h. 26m. 30s. August 25—A. Brown won race from Battery to Coney Island, New York City, distance 13 miles, in 5h. 6m. August 28—Lilly Smith swam from Dover to Ramsgate, England, distance 20 miles, in 6h. 42m. August 31—G. R. Meehan won 2 1-2 mile race, Charles River basin, Boston, in 1h. 39m. 58s. September 1—Katherine A. Diver swam from Chester

to Philadelphia, distance 16 3-4 miles, in 7h. 4m.; Edith R. Clark swam from Philadelphia to Riverton, distance 9 1-2 miles, in 2h. 54m.; Catherine Gross, aged 45, won 2-mile race for women at St. Louis in 27m. 30s. September 7—C. Heath won 4 1-2 mile race in Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, in 2h. 2m. 22s. September 8—Cora Miani swam same course as above in 2h. 50m. 46 2-5s. September 10—Rose Fitonof swam 16 miles in Thames River, London, in 4h. 34m. September 11—L. Romenco swam 30 miles in Caspian Sea, at Baku, Russia, in 24h. 10m. September 30—W. Pomeroy swam across San Francisco Bay, distance 5 1-2 miles, in 1h. 51m. 13s.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 21, 1906; 50 yards, bath, 2 turns, 23 3-5s., K. Huszagh, Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1912; 50 yards, bath, 1 turn, 24 4-5s., H. J. Hebner, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.; straightaway, 24 1-5s., D. P. Kanahamoku, Honolulu, H. T., August 12, 1911; 60 yards, bath, 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 40 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1908; 80 yards, bath, 3 turns, 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March, 1908; 100 yards, bath, 4 turns, 54 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1910; 3 turns, 56s., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1906; open salt water, straightaway, 55 2-5s., D. P. Kanahamoku, Honolulu, H. T., August 12, 1911; 110 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1906; across tidal salt water, 1m. 8 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., July 20, 1907; 120 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 32 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Yale Natatorium, New Haven, Ct., February 17, 1911; 200 yards, bath, 7 turns, 2m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 5, 1910; 220 yards, bath, 8 turns, 2m. 25 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909; open still water, 2m. 40s., D. P. Kanahamoku, Montclair, N. J., June 11, 1912; 250 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 55 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 300 yards, bath, 11 turns, 3m. 35 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 330 yards, bath, 16 turns, 4m. 7 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1906; across tidal salt water, 2 turns, 4m. 15s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 350 yards, 13 turns, 4m. 17s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 400 yards, bath, 15 turns, 4m. 59 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 440 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 31 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; across tidal salt water, 3 turns, 5m. 52 3-5s., R. M. Ritter, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1911; 21 turns, 5m. 23 3-5s., P. McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., October 31, 1912; 450 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 40 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 500 yards, bath, 19 turns, 6m. 21 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 550 yards, bath, 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; still open water, 4 turns, 7m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 600 yards, bath, 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 650 yards, bath, 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath, 32 turns, 8m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; still open water, 5 turns, 9m. 15 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 700 yards, bath, 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath, 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 770 yards, still open water, 6 turns, 10m. 51 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 800 yards, bath, 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 850 yards, bath, 33 turns, 11m. 20 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 880 yards, bath, 35 turns, 11m. 44 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; still open water, 7 turns, 12m. 18 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 900 yards, bath, 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 950 yards, bath, 37 turns, 12m. 45 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath, 49 turns, 13m. 20 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, bath, 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open tidal salt water, 9 turns, 15m. 56 1-5s., J. H. Reilly, Sea Gate, New York City, August 25, 1911; still open water, 9 turns, 16m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,200 yards, bath, 59 turns, 16m. 5 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,210 yards, open tidal salt water, 10 turns, 17m. 38 3-5s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; 1,300 yards, bath, 64 turns, 17m. 30s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,320 yards, bath, 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open tidal salt water, 11 turns, 19m. 14s., J. H. Reilly, Sea Gate, New York City, August 25, 1911; still open water, 11 turns, 19m. 40s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,430 yards, open tidal salt water, 12 turns, 20m. 53s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; still open water, 12 turns, 21m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,500 yards, bath, 74 turns, 20m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,540 yards, bath, 76 turns, 20m. 47 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open tidal salt water, 13 turns, 22m. 30 2-5s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; still open water, 13 turns, 23m. 5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,600 yards, bath, 79 turns, 21m. 36 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,650 yards, open tidal salt water, 14 turns, 24m. 6 2-5s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; still open water, 14 turns, 24m. 46 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,700 yards, bath, 84 turns, 22m. 57s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1 mile, bath, 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open tidal salt water, 15 turns, 25m. 40 2-5s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; still open water, 15 turns, 26m. 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 21 turns, open still salt water, 25m. 36 1-5s., L. B. Goodwin, Coney Island, New York City, September 10, 1912; 100 metres, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 2 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath, 7 turns, 2m. 26s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 1911; 300 metres, bath, 13 turns, 3m. 57 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910.

SWIMMING ON THE BACK.

Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 23 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1911. 50 yards, bath, 2 turns, 35 3-5s., H. J. Handy, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1905; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 49s., H. J. Hebner, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911; 100 yards, bath, 3 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911; 100 yards, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 16 4-5s., Walter Brack, Berlin, Germany, at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1904; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 56 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1910; bath, 7 turns, 1m. 52s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., February 15, 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Breaststroke, 200 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 38 4-5s., M. McDermott, Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1912. Relay racing, 4 men each, 50 yards, 25-yard bath, 200 yards, 1m. 45s., New York A. C. (George South, 26 2-5s.; C. D. Trubenbach, 27s.; N. Nerich, 26 2-5s., and C. M. Daniels, 25 1-5s.), New York City, April 15, 1910; relay racing, 6 men, each 50 yards, 25-yard bath, 300 yards, 2m. 42 1-5s., New York A. C. (above and L. B. Goodwin, 28 3-5s., and J. A. Ruddy, 28 3-5s.), New York City, April 15, 1910; relay racing, 4 men, each 100 yards, 20-yard bath, 400 yards, 3m. 51 2-5s., Illinois A. C. team (T. W. Winans, 1m. 2-5s.; A. C. Raithel, 58 1-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55 4-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.), Chicago, April 27, 1912; relay racing, 4 men, each 100 yards, 25-yard bath, 400 yards, 3m. 55 3-5s., New York A. C. (N. F. Nerich, 58 4-5s.; C. M. Daniels, 56 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 1m.; J. H. Reilly, 1m. 3-5s.), New York City, March 18, 1911; relay racing, 5 men, each 100 yards, 25-yard bath, 500 yards, 4m. 57s., New York A. C. (above and George South, 1m. 1 2-5s.), New York City, March 18, 1911; relay racing, 5 men, each 100 yards, 20-yard bath, 500 yards, 4m. 52 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (T. W. Winans, 1m. 2-5s.; A. C. Raithel, 58 1-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55 4-5s.; P. McGillivray, 57s.; R. Foster, 1m. 1 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1912; plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 feet, F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912; swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water. Others made in Baths Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
50 yards	K. Huszagh (A.)	23 3-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	23 3-5	.....	....
100 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	54 4-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	55 2-5	C. Lawes (Aus)	1.01 2-5
100 metres	C. Bretting (G.)	1.02 1-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.01 3-5	.....	....
120 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	1.10	.....	....	J. Nuttall (E.)	1.18 2-5
150 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	1.32 2-5	C. Healy (Aus.)	1.34	D. Billington (E.)	1.39
200 yards	C. Healy (Aus.)	2.11 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
220 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	2.25 2-5	W. Longworth (Aus	2.27 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5
300 yards	F. Beaurepaire (Aus.)	3.30	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	3.32
400 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	4.51 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	5.03
400 metres	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	5.21 3-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	5.24 2-5	.....	....
440 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.19	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.22 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	5.26
500 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	6.07 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.)	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	12.52 2-5	F. Beaurep're (Aus)	13.18	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,100 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	14.22 1-5	W. Longworth (Aus	14.41 2-5	.....	....
1,320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus	17.42	*D. Billington (E.)	17.36 2-5
1 mile	B. Kieran (Aus.)	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	23.34½	*O. Dickman (Aus	24.34 2-5
2 miles	Geo. Read (Aus.)	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus	51.32	.....	....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.06	300 metres.	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.43
100 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.18 4-5	440 yards.	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	6.42
220 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	2.59	1 mile	Vera Neave (E.)	31.41 4-5
300 yards	Daisy Curwen (E.)	4.25 2-5			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming on the back, 100 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 8 2-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 52s.; breaststroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), 2m. 38 4-5s.; plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 500 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago (A.), 4m. 52 3-5s. (T. W. Winans, 1m. 2-5s.; A. C. Raithel, 58 1-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55 4-5s.; P. McGillivray, 57s., and R. Foster, 1 m. 1 1-5s.).

(A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (E.) English. (G.) German. (C.) Canadian.

OLYMPIC RECORDS MADE AT INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

Distance.	Style of Swimming.	Name.	Country.	Time. M. S.	Date. D. M. Y.	Place.
100 metres	Free style	D. P. Kahanamoku	U. S.	1 2 2-5	9|7|12	Stockholm.
400 metres	Free style	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	5 24 2-5	13|7|12	Stockholm.
1,500 metres	Free style	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	22	10|7|12	Stockholm.
200 metres	Breast	W. Bathe	Germany	3 1 4-5	10|7|12	Stockholm.
400 metres	Breast	W. Bathe	Germany	6 29 3-5	12|7|12	Stockholm.
100 metres	Back	H. J. Hebner	U. S.	1 20 4-5	10|7|12	Stockholm.
800 metres Team (4 men)	Free style	Australia		10 11 1-5	15|7|12	Stockholm.
100 metres	Ladies, free style	Miss F. Durack	Australia	1 19 4-5	11|7|12	Stockholm.
400 metres Team (4 ladies)	Ladies, free style	Great Britain		5 52 4-5	15|7|12	Stockholm.

Yachting.

YACHT racing in both the large and small classes continued to increase in popularity during the season of 1912. Lack of space prevents recording here any but the most important events.

June 26. Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup—Won by Michicago, Chicago Yacht Club, with 11 points in three races at Greenwich, Ct.

July 1. Lurline of San Diego, Cal., Yacht Club—Won trans-Pacific race, Los Angeles to Honolulu, distance 2,600 miles. Time—13d. 17h. 3m.

July 2. Puritan Cup race—Won by Avenger over 33⅓-mile course of Eastern Yacht Club, at Marbelhead, Mass. Corrected time—4h. 56m. 4s.; second, Elena, corrected time—5h. 5m. 58s.

July 6. Glen Cove Cup race—Won by Istalena, over 23⅓-mile course of New York Yacht Club. Corrected time—2h. 58m. 33s.; second, Aurora, corrected time—3h. 3m. 17s.

July 19-20. San Francisco-Santa Cruz race—Won by Yankee, 12h. 27m. 20s.; second, Nixie, 12h. 27m. 35s.

July 28. Commodore Ricard's Cup race—Won by Irolita, over 30½-mile course of Larchmont Yacht Club. Corrected time—2h. 42m. 25s.

August 8-15. New York Yacht Club's annual cruise, Glen Cove, L. I., to Newport, R. I. Results: Yachts that won special prizes in the port-to-port runs and the number won by each: Elena, 3; Istalena, 2; Vagrant, 2; Rowdy, 2; Winsome, 2; Irolita, 1; Princess, 1; Enchantress, 1; Cara Mia, 1; Phantom, 1; Shimna, 1; Dorello II., 1; Miladi, 1; The scores:

	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	Pts.
Schooners—Class B.				
Elena	3	1	1	14
Enchantress	1	1	1	8
Irolita	1	3	1	12
Sea Fox	..	..	2	4
Schooners—Class D.				
Taormina	2	..	3	9
Muriel	2	2	1	15
Princess	1	3	1	12
Schooners—Class F.				
Vagrant	3	2	..	9
Miladi	2	2	..	6
Margaret	..	1	..	2
Verona	..	..	1	1
Sloops—Class K.				
Istalena	2	1	2	10
Winsome	2	..	3	9
Aurora	1	4	..	11
Sloops—Class L.				
Shimna	3	2	..	7
Avenger	2	3	..	8
Sloops—Class M.				
Medora	3	2	..	20
Dorello II.	2	3	..	19

	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	Pts.
Gardenia	..	..	3	11
Adventuress	..	..	2	8
Phantom	1	..	..	5
Hermes	..	..	..	1
Sloops—Class P.				
Joyant	3	..	2	12
Cara Mia	1	1	..	8
Corinthian	1	..	1	7
Windward	..	3	..	9
New York Yacht Club Thirties.				
Rowdy	4	..	..	27½
Alera	1	..	..	18
Phryne	..	4	..	23½
Juanita	..	..	3	16
Banzai	..	..	..	12
Miriam	..	..	..	5
Schoonerettes.				
Algol	1	..	..	12
Rival	1	..	..	10
Helen II.	..	1	..	6
Alys II.	1	1	..	12
Moira	..	..	2	11
Alicia	..	1	..	8
Vandalia	..	..	1	11

August 14. Astor Cups race—Schooner race over 38-mile course off Newport, R. I.—Won by Elena. Corrected time—4h. 27m. 36s.; second, Irolita, corrected time—4h. 27m. 49s.; third, Enchantress, corrected time—4h. 48m. 5s. Sloop race, same course and distance—Won by Istalena. Corrected time—4h. 32m. 56s.; second, Winsome, corrected time—4h. 33m. 48s.; third, Avenger, corrected time—4h. 44m. 37s.

August 15. King George V. Cup race over 35¼-mile course off Newport, R. I.—Won by sloop Winsome. Corrected time—4h. 14m. 16s.; second, Istalena, corrected time—4h. 14m. 32s.; third, Enchantress, corrected time—4h. 15m. 8s.

August 10. Richardson International Cup for supremacy of Great Lakes—Won by Patricia, (challenger) representing Canada over Michicago, Chicago Yacht Club, on Lake Michigan. First race, 10½ miles—Won by Michicago—2h. 27m. 42s.; second, Patricia—2h. 28m. 4s. Second race, 13½ miles—Won by Patricia—3h. 24m. 20s.; second, Michicago—3h. 25m. 54s. Third race, 18 miles—Won by Patricia—2h. 33m. 5s.; second, Michicago—2h. 33m. 14s. Fourth and final race. 18 miles—Won by Patricia—4h. 14m. 52s.; second, Michicago—4h. 23m. 33s.

Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, championships for 1912. First two winners in each class:

	Class P. Sts.	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	P.C.
Corinthian	13	6	4	3	75
Joyant	12	5	3	3	70
N. Y. Y. C. Thirties.					
Nepsi	14	4	4	2	76.6
Caprice	14	3	4	1	68.5
Schoonerettes.					
Helen II.	13	6	2	3	77.2
Vandalia	13	5	4	1	75.0
Class Q.					
More Joy	11	6	2	2	73.0
Edmee	12	6	2	2	59.4
American Raceabouts.					
Cliphora	13	9	2	1	69.1
Maryola	12	4	7	1	60.4

	Larchmont Interclub Class. Sts.	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	P.C.
Yukan	11	2	3	3	72.0
Hamburgh II.	12	4	1	1	64.9
Manhasset Bay Twenties.					
Mlle. Boss	14	8	6	0	76.9
Scylla	13	6	7	0	..
Jewel S. Class.					
Jade	12	1	3	5	62.2
Amethyst	9	0	1	3	d.n.q.
Star Class.					
Little Dipper	12	10	1	0	91.0
Snake	10	1	1	2	50.7
American Y. C. Dories.					
Tautog	10	8	1	0	77.1
Faraway	3	1	0	0	d.n.q.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York.

THE Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was organized April 11, 1890, incorporated December 5, 1911. "Its object shall be to perpetuate the memories of our fallen comrades, to bury our dead and minister to the wants of the living who are needy and worthy Confederate soldiers and sailors, avoiding everything partaking of partisanship in religion or politics, and to lend our aid to the maintenance of law and order."

Commander—Gen. H. T. Douglas. *Lieut.-Commander*—Col. Powhatan Weisiger. *Adjutant*—Capt. Clarence R. Hatton. *Paymaster*—Geo. C. Atkinson. Meetings held last Thursday of each month. Headquarters, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Bicycling.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell....	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.59 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.43 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20.24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.47 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere,Mass..	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.19	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910	4 m..	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
½ m..	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	5 m..	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
¾ m..	0.38 2-5	Hardy Downing	Salt Lake City.	July 29,1910	6 m..	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	0.55	Ray Duer.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910	7 m..	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	1.05	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	8 m..	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, C'l.	June 27,1909
2 m..	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	9 m..	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
3 m..	3.14 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal	June 27,1909	10 m..	11.06 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

On June 3, 1910, George Kreamer, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1-6m..	0.15 2-5	Al. Crebs.....	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1911	3 m..	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910
¼ m..	0.23 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.24 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.33	A. J. Clarke...	Salt Lake City.	July 24,1912	5 m..	10.38	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke....	Saltair.....	Aug. 24,1908	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
¾ m..	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	June 17,1912	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
¾ m..	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.51	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.01 3-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910					

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	May 4,1902	3 m..	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	July 25,1906
*¼ m.	0.37 3-5	P. O. Hehir.....	Vailsburg.....	Oct. 2,1910	4 m..	8.16 2-5	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City	June 7,1910
*½ m.	0.53 3-5	A. J. Clarke.....	Salt Lake City	June 11,1907	5 m..	9.42 4-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	Aug. 24,1909
*¾ m.	1.14 1-5	P. O. Hehir.....	Salt Lake City	July 21,1911	10 m..	20.04 3-5	John Bedell	Park Sq., Bos.	Feb. 15,1908
*¾ m.	1.21	F. L. Kramer.....	Salt Lake City	July 5,1907	15 m..	33.08 2-5	Jumbo Wells.....	Vailsburg.....	July 2,1911
*1 m.	1.47 3-5	P. O. Hehir.....	Salt Lake City	Sept. 8,1912	20 m..	43.39	Walter De Mara..	Vailsburg	Aug. 24,1910
*2 m.	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke.....	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2,1910	25 m..	54.13	F. L. Kramer.....	New Haven...	July 14,1910

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles, 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, O., July 31, 1902.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	.20 4-5	P. Lawrence...	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1909	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
¼ m.	.28 2-5	M. L. Hurley...	Vailsburg.....	July 27,1902	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
*½ m.	.38	E. L. Young	Salt Lake City	Aug. 18,1912	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
*½ m.	.56 2-5	E. L. Young....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 23,1912	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest..	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
*¾ m.	1.18	M. L. Hurley...	Providence....	July 1,1901	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*¾ m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 27,1907	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal.McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence.....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 3,1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence.....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	.16 1-5	Frank Cavanagh..	Vailsburg.....	July 2,1911	1 m..	1.55	Parley Giles.....	Saltair, Utah..	July 28,1908
¼ m..	.24 4-5	A. Crebs.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 1,1908	2 m..	4.09	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 8,1908
½ m..	.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26,1896	3 m..	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 4, 1908
½ m..	.53 1-5	F. Lawrence.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8,1903	4 m..	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m..	1.21 1-5	J. G. Heil	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m..	11.00	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m..	1.23 3-5	F. Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah.	Aug. 19,1908					

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.

(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	0.34 1-5	Jerome Steinert....	H'ksv'le,L.I.	Sept. 3,1911	10 m.	28.58	Archie Rawlings	Tampa, Fla.	July 4,1908
½ m.	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer.....	Plainf'd,N.J.	Sept. 7,1908	15 m.	34.47 4-5	L. Lewin.	Val. Str. L.I.	May 12,1907
¾ m.	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Val. Str. L. I.	Oct. 6,1907	20 m.	53.20	J. M. Eifler.....	Val. Str. L.I.	July 26,1908
1 m.	2.02	Henry Surman. H. L. Guthridge C. Haberle..	W'tfield,N.J.	Aug. 8,1908			Jerome Steinert..	Val. Str. L.I.	Oct. 3,1909
					25 m.	1.03.10	Wm. F. Blum...	Chicago, Ill.	July 4,1907
					50 m.	2.21.18	Raymond Nelson.	At. City,N.J.	May 8,1908
2 m.	4.56 1-5	Jerome Steinert...	H'ksv'le,L.I.	Sept. 3,1911	60 m.	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson	At. City,N.J.	May 3,1908
3 m.	7.21	Jerome Steinert....	Itve B'h,N.Y.	Sept.12,1909	100 m	5.06.12	Thos. La Rossa...	Flo'l P'k,L.I.	Sept.10,1911
5 m.	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins....	Val. Str. L.I.	Nov. 8,1908	150 m	8.26.27	Jos. G. Kopsky..	Flo'l P'k,L.I.	May 5,1912

An unpaced record of 1.17 for a half mile was made by K. J. Mil er, at Ch cago, Ill., April 26, 1912.

An unpaced record for 5 miles of 12.54 4-5, was established by Sylvain Segal, on Eastern Boulevard, Pelham Park, New York, November 3, 1912.

An unpaced road record for 10 miles of 26.30 was made by Charles Hansen, on Bayonne (N. J.), Boulevard, Oct. 20, 1912.

An unpaced road record for 15 miles, of 43.29, was established by John Becht, at Valley Stream, L.I., Aug. 29, 1909.

Professional unpaced road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Keefe, Jan. 8, 1911, as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1912.

Eastern Series—Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Western Series—Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Frank L. Kramer.....	5	1	1	1	31	Alfred Goullet.....	5	2	0	0	31
Alfred Grenda.....	1	3	0	1	15	Joseph Fogler.....	0	2	3	1	13
Peter Drobach.....	0	1	3	0	9	Paddy Hehir.....	0	2	3	1	13
Frank Cavanagh.....	1	1	0	1	9	Iver Lawson.....	1	2	0	2	13
Leon Comes.....	0	1	2	1	8	Jackie Clarke.....	2	0	0	1	11
Percy Lawrence.....	1	0	0	0	5	Eddie Root.....	0	1	0	3	6
Tommy Smith.....	0	1	0	0	3	Gordon Walker.....	0	0	0	1	1
Floyd Krebs	0	0	1	0	2						
James F. Moran.....	0	0	1	0	2						
John Bedell.....	0	0	0	2	2						
Albert Crebs.....	0	0	0	1	1						
George Cameron.....	0	0	0	1	1						

Under the new rules, the championship was to finally be determined by a match race between the two leaders of the Eastern and Western series. As Goullet declined to ride the match under the terms prescribed, Kramer was declared the 1912 American sprint champion.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1912.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
George Wiley.....	20	10½	2½	0	136½	Hardy Downing.....	2	1	0	0	13
Clarence Carmen.....	11	6	4	2	83	E. F. Root.....	1	2	0	0	11
James F. Moran	1	8	8	4	49	John Bedell.....	1	1	1½	0	11
Ernest A. Pye.....	5	4	4	1	46	Nat Butler.....	0	2	3	0	12
Menus Bedell.....	3	5	4	1	39	Ray Duer.....	0	3	0	0	9
Elmer Collins.....	3	4½	3	2	36½	Joe Nelson	0	0	4	0	8
Percy O. Lawrence.....	2	5	2	2	31	Robert Walthour.....	1	0	1	0	7
Fred Hill	3	4	0	0	27	Julian Rudolphe	0	1	0	0	4
S. H. Wilcox.....	5	0	0	0	25	Joe Fogler.....	0	1	0	0	3

Firsts count 5 points; Seconds, 3 points; Thirds, 2 points; Fourths, 1 point. Half points are allotted for ties in heat races.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1912.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Donald McDougall.....	5	0	0	1	26	Raymond Eatou.....	0	1	0	0	3
Alvin Loftus.....	1	0	0	2	7	Gus Wohlrab.....	0	0	1	0	2
Fred Diver.....	0	1	1	0	5	Frank Abbot.....	0	0	1	0	2
Tommie Smith....	0	1	1	0	5	John Givlin.....	0	0	1	0	2
Norman Hansen.....	0	1	1	0	5	Henry Van den Dries. ..	0	0	0	1	1
Carl Ericson.....	0	1	0	0	3	Harry Kaiser.....	0	0	0	1	1
Chester Smith.....	0	1	0	0	3	Frank Batz.....	0	0	0	1	1

Champions at various distances: ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, and 2 miles, Donald McDougall, Newark, N. J.; 5 miles, Alvin Loftus, Providence, R. I.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS.

At the world's championship meet at Newark, N. J., August 25-September 2, 1912, George Wiley, of Syracuse, N. Y., won the 100 kilometres motor-paced professional event; Frank L. Kramer, of East Orange, N. J., won the 1-mile professional sprint championship. The amateur motor-paced 100 kilometre championship was not run, and the 1-mile amateur sprint championship went to Donald McDougall of Newark. Paul Guignard holds the 100 kilometre paced record, made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich, Guignard on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record).

The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles, 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100-kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s.

Oscar Egg, at Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, August 22, 1912, rode 26 31-100 miles unpaced in the hour. His time for 50 kilometres (31¼ miles), was 1h. 14m. 47 2-5s.

Arthur Van der Stuyft made 2-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, October 11, 1908, at 106 miles 1,498 yards. Joe Noe, of the Wheel Club of America, reduced the record from New York to Philadelphia and return to 13h. 58m. on August 22, 1910.

Six-day race, Toronto, Ont., October 22-27, 1912, eight hours a day. Final score—Root-Hehir, 970 miles 3 laps; Moran-Perchicot, 970 miles 3 laps; Mitten-Wells, 970 miles 3 laps; Grenda-Pye, 970 miles 3 laps; Cameron-Magin, 970 miles 3 laps; Ryan-Thomas, 970 miles 3 laps; Diefenbacher-Gardeilin, 970 miles 2 laps; Drobach-Lawrence, 970 miles 2 laps.

Six-day race, Boston, Mass., November 4-9, 1912, ten hours a day. Final score: Fogler-Moran, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Root-Hehir, 1,390 miles 1 lap; John Bedell-Pye, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Clark-Hill, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Ryan-Thomas, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Mitten-Wells, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Lawrence-Drobach, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Cameron-Magin, 1,390 miles 1 lap; Gardeilin-Loftes, 1,390 miles.

Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.

Revolver Shooting.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

THE twelfth annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held contemporaneously in twenty-seven States from March 24 to 31, inclusive. Winners of medals for first three places, with scores, for each State, follow:

State Championship, any Revolver—Massachusetts, G. F. Hoffman, 442; F. S. Beckford, 404; H. A. Hill, 401. Minnesota, Joseph McManus, 422; A. A. Farrington, 416; Col. F. E. Resche, 398. Missouri, Wm. C. Ayer, 454; Ed. Krondl, 440; Dr. M. R. Moore, 433. New York, Dr. J. R. Hicks, 457; John A. Dietz, 449; A. P. Lane, 436. Ohio, T. J. Mell, 411; T. H. Clarke, 403; W. Howard Cox, 390. Oregon, Geo. Armstrong, 453; W. H. Hubbard, 446; F. C. Hackeney, 439. Pennsylvania, Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 448; Herman Thomas, 441; J. Guy Royal, 426. Rhode Island, Edward C. Parkhurst, 432; H. C. Miller, 381; William Almy, 376. Utah, W. B. Albertson, 404; Herman J. Bodmer, 398; L. R. McCormick, 345. Washington, Fred V. Berger, 439; Frank Fromm, 438; L. B. Rush, 428. Washington, D. C., Capt. Sheridan Ferree, 438; J. C. Bunn, 398; W. J. Macdonnall, 393.

State Championship, any Pistol—Arizona, A. G. Paul Palen, 409; L. O. Howard, 383; Mrs. L. O. Howard, 349. California, J. E. Gorman, 459; R. S. Wixson, 445; Henry A. Harris, 444. Illinois, Col. W. H. Whigam, 442; Geo. Springsguth, 433; John Turner, 401. Indiana, Capt. C. E. Reese, 406; Capt. Albert Black, 387; Chas. Reuss, 376. Maine, R. C. Foster, 448; H. I. Nesmith, 423; Elton H. Thompson, 326. Maryland, Lieut. John S. Upham, 383. Massachusetts, H. E. Sears, 459; L. P. Castaldini, 457; P. J. Dolfen, 454. Michigan, Capt. R. P. Patterson, 455; Gus Kirvan, 415; John H. Van Schaick, 405. Missouri, W. C. Ayer, 446; C. C. Crossman, 434; Dr. M. R. Moore, 427. New York, A. P. Lane, 469; John A. Dietz, 466; J. A. L. Moeller, 457. North Carolina, L. C. Hopkins, 414; Noyes D. Clark, 340; E. W. Oug, 202. Ohio, Dr. J. H. Snook, 444; Jesse Smith, 430; George A. Mueuzenmaier, 424. Oregon, George Armstrong, 464; W. H. Hubbard, 458; F. C. Hackeney, 438. Pennsylvania, H. G. Olson, 439; J. Guy Royal, 437; H. L. Reeves, 435. Rhode Island, William Almy, 401; T. Jefferson Biesel, 390; H. C. Miller, 382. Utah, Herman J. Bodmer, 408; L. B. McCormick, 394; W. M. McConahay, 371. Washington, J. E. Wilburn, 457; Fred V. Berger, 454; Frank Fromm, 450. Washington, D. C., Capt. Sheridan Ferree, 455; Frank J. Kahrs, 418; J. C. Bunn, 409.

Pocket Revolver—California, J. E. Gorman, 177; Capt. G. Larson, 177; J. R. Trago, 165. Illinois, Col. W. H. Whigam, 194; John Turner, 177; Capt. Edwad Bittel, 166. Massachusetts, Arthur A. Tenney, 169; O. E. Gerrish, 159; H. A. Hill, 151. Missouri, C. C. Crossman, 195; W. C. Ayer, 182; Geo. C. Olcott, 173. New York, John A. Dietz, 205; Dr. J. R. Hicks, 203; H. Roedder, 203. Ohio, T. H. Clarke, 160; J. J. Kane, 158; L. T. Peterson, 136. Oregon, Geo. Armstrong, 190; W. H. Hubbard, 181; Geo. W. Wilson, 180. Pennsylvania, T. C. Beal, 201; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 176; H. G. Olson, 170. Washington, Fred V. Berger, 204; W. C. Bartholomew, 173; J. E. Wilburn, 168. Washington, D. C., J. C. Bunn, 179; Capt. Sheridan Ferree, 150; Frank J. Kahrs, 147.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

First five place winners with scores: Target Revolver—Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y., 457; Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo., 454; Geo. Armstrong, Portland, Ore., 453; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 449; Dr. D. A. Atkinson, West View, Pa., 448. Target Pistol—A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., 469; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 466; Geo. Armstrong, Portland, Ore., 464; Dr. H. E. Sears, Beverly, Mass., 459; J. W. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 459. Pocket Revolver—John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 205; Fred V. Berger, Spokane, Wash., 204; Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y., 203; Hans Roedder, New York, N. Y., 203; A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., 202.

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Final standing of the various revolver clubs composing Interstate Interclub League, under U. S. R. A. rules. First figures show matches won, second figures matches lost: Portland, Ore., 23, 0; Springfield, Mass., 21, 2; Golden Gate, Cal., 20, 3; Manhattan, 20, 3; National Capital, D. C., 18, 5; Federal, Boston, 17, 6; Philadelphia, 17, 6; Spokane, 17, 6; Columbus, 15, 8; Los Angeles, 13, 10; Boston, 12, 11; Pittsburgh, 11, 12; St. Louis, 11, 12; Portland, Me., 10, 13; Providence, 10, 13; Shell Mound, Cal., 9, 14; Oakland, 9, 14; Chicago, 8, 15; Osborn, Mich., 4, 19; Baltimore, 4, 19; Seattle, 3, 20; Belleville, 2, 21; Youngstown, 2, 21; Citizens, Rochester, 0, 23.

NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Outdoor Revolver Championships were held September 28 to October 6, inclusive, medals emblematic of both National and State honors being awarded. Winners and scores: Target Revolver—A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col., 467; Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y., 461; J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 455; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 450; C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col., 448. Target Pistol—L. P. Castaldini, Springfield, Mass., 461; Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y., 459; A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col., 457; C. W. Randall, Jr., Alameda, Cal., 456; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 455. Military Revolver—Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 621; E. G. Reising, Hartford, Ct., 591; A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col., 574; A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., 572; C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col., 570. Military Record Match—Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 212; C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col., 207; John Turner, Chicago, Ill., 201. Military Revolver Team Match—Denver Revolver Club, Denver, Col., 774; Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston, 728; Chicago Revolver Club, Chicago, Ill., 716. Pocket Revolver—Dr. C. A. Burgeson, Denver, Col., 208; Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y., 206; C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo., 204; Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y., 203; John Turner, Chicago, Ill., 198. State Championships—Winners and scores: California, Geo. Armstrong, 186; J. E. Gorman, 182; Capt. G. Larson, 160; Colorado, Dr. C. A. Burgeson, 208; C. M. McCutcheon, 195; A. H. Hardy, 193; Illinois, John Turner, 198; Col. W. H. Whigham, 197; C. E. Orr, 196; Massachusetts, A. A. Tenney, 190; G. F. Hoffman, 177; New York, Parmly Hanford, 206; Dr. J. R. Hicks, 203; Hans Roedder, 194; Ohio, T. H. Clarke, 192; W. O. Brown, 154; Tod J. Mell, 139; Panama, Jacob Bernson, 185; C. B. Larzelere, 177; M. W. Fox, 169; Pennsylvania, Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 186; H. G. Olson, 177; T. C. Beal, 171; Missouri, C. C. Crossman, 204; R. J. Russell, 196; Geo. C. Olcott, 191.

OLYMPIC REVOLVER CONTESTS.

The United States Revolver Association entered teams and individuals in the Stockholm contests, winning fourth place in the team duelling match and first place in each of the other three contests to which members were eligible. Results in matches won, with scores:

Individual Pistol Match—A. P. Lane New York, N. Y., 499; P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass., 474; C. E. Stewart, England, 470; C. de Laval, Sweden, 470. Individual Duelling Match—A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., 287; A. G. Paul Palin, Sweden, 286; Lieut. H. von Holtz, Sweden, 283; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y., 283.

Duelling Team Match—Sweden, Lieut. W. Carlbery, 290; E. Carlbery, 287; P. Palin, 284; Lieut. H. Von Holtz, 284. Total, 1,145; no misses. Russia, Kach, 281; Melnitsky, 273; Wolloschnikoff, 270; Pastchimonoff, 267. Total, 1,091; two misses. England, S. M. Durant, S. M. Kempster, H. O. Poulter, C. E. Stewart. Total, 1,107; three misses. United States, A. P. Lane, 291; R. H. Sayre, 273; Walter Winans, 271; J. A. Dietz, 261. Total, 1,097; three misses.

Hockey.

AMERICAN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Final Standing.

Clubs.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Played	Won.	Lost.
Crescent A. C.*	9	7	2	St. Nicholas S. C.	8	4	4
Wanderers H. C.*	9	6	3	Hockey Club of N. Y.	8	0	8
New York A. C.	8	4	4				

* Tied at end of season. Crescent A. C. won play-off game 4 to 1, March 13.

Scores in League games: Wand. 7, H. C. 1; St. N. 3, C. A. C. 2*; St. N. 3, H. C. 2; Wand. 6, N. Y. A. C. 1; C. A. C. 9, H. C. 3; N. Y. A. C. 7, St. N. 3; N. Y. A. C. 7, H. C. 3; C. A. C. 5, Wand. 4*; Wand. 7*, St. N. 6; C. A. C. 3, N. Y. A. C. 2*; Wand. 4*, H. C. 3; C. A. C. 4, St. N. 2; St. N. 4, H. C. 3; Wand. 8*, N. Y. A. C. 7; N. Y. A. C. 4, St. N. 3*; C. A. C. 9, H. C. 0; N. Y. A. C. 6, H. C. 2; Wand. 4*, C. A. C. 1; St. N. 7, Wand. 4*; C. A. C. 6, N. Y. A. C. 5; C. A. C. 4, Wand. 1.
* Extra period games.

OTHER IMPORTANT NEW YORK GAMES.

December 29—McGill University, Montreal, 4; St. Nicholas, 3.
January 5—Victorias, Montreal, 9; New York A. C., 1.
January 29—Crescent A. C., 4; Westmounts, Montreal, 1.
February 3—Yale, 3; St. Nicholas, 2, at New Haven, Ct.
February 12—Toronto University, 8; Wanderers, 1.
March 27—Victorias, Winnipeg, 9 All New York, 1.

World's professional championship series played at New York and Boston by four National Hockey Association of Canada sevens for title and purse of $2,500, total goals to count. Boston, March 16—Wanderers, 5; Les Canadiens, 5. Boston, March 18—Quebec, 9; Ottawa, 2. New York, March 18—Wanderers, 12; Les Canadiens, 5. New York, March 20—Ottawa, 5; Quebec, 3. New York, March 21—Quebec, 5; Wanderers, 4. New York, March 23—Quebec, 7; Wanderers, 4. Total scores in final round: Quebec, 12; Wanderers, 9.

HOCKEY AT CLEVELAND.

The record made by the Cleveland A. C. seven was the most brilliant of the season in amateur hockey circles. Thirty-three games were played, of which twenty-five were won, seven lost and one tied. The total score for season was Cleveland A. C., 149 goals; opponents, 67. Twenty-four games were won at home and three lost. On the road but one out of five games was won.

The complete record by games follows: Cleveland A. C., 6; Duluth, 0. Cleveland A. C., 8; Duluth, 0. Cleveland A. C., 5; Detroit, 3. Cleveland A. C., 8; Detroit, 2. Cleveland, A. C., 3; Crescents, 2. Cleveland A. C., 12; Crescents, 4. Cleveland A. C., 2; Detroit, 8. Cleveland A. C., 2; Detroit, 4. Cleveland A. C., 3; New Edinburgh, 2. Cleveland A. C., 4; Parkdales, 3. Cleveland A. C., 4; Parkdales, 2. Cleveland A. C., 7; Intercolonials, 2. Cleveland A. C., 5; Intercolonials, 1. Cleveland A. C., 12; St. Paul, 3. Cleveland A. C., 9; St. Paul, 2. Cleveland A. C., 4; Detroit, 0. Cleveland A. C., 4; Detroit, 0. Cleveland A. C., 6; Toronto, 0. Cleveland A. C., 4; Toronto, 1. Cleveland A. C., 7; Montreal, 2. Cleveland A. C., 3; Montreal, 4. Cleveland A. C., 5; Manitoba U., 3; Cleveland A. C., 4; Stratford, 2. Cleveland A. C., 4; Stratford, 0. Cleveland A. C., 1; Syracuse, 2. Cleveland A. C., 3; Boston A. A., 1. Cleveland A. C., 1; Intercolonials, 2. Cleveland A. C., 6; Montreal A. S., 5. Cleveland A. C., 0; Montreal A. S., 1. Cleveland A. C., 7; Kingston, O., 2. Cleveland A. C., 0; Kingston O., 0. Cleveland A. C., 4; All-Stars, 2. Cleveland A. C., 1; All-Stars, 2.

HOCKEY AT BOSTON.

New England Club championship and Arena Trophy won by Intercolonial team in best three out of five series. Scores: March 2—Boston A. A., 1; Intercolonials, 0. March 5—Intercolonials 2; Boston A. A., 1. March 12—Intercolonials, 4; Boston A. A., 1. March 23—Intercolonials, 4; Boston A. A., 2.

Other important Boston Games: December 1—Boston A. A., 11; St. Nicholas, New York, 0. December 13—Intercolonials, 3; All-Stars, Montreal, 1. December 23—Boston A. A., 5; New York A. C., 2. December 28—McGill University, Montreal, 4; Intercolonials, 2. December 30—McGill University, Montreal, 6; Boston A. A., 3. January 1—Intercolonials, 7; University of Ottawa, 1. January 3—Boston A. A., 4; University of Ottawa, 3. January 10—Intercolonials, 6; Three Rivers, Montreal, 3. January 13—Boston A. A., 6; Montreal A. A. A., 0. January 22—Intercolonials, 4; Wanderers, New York, 3. February 7—Grandmere, Canada, 5; Boston A. A., 4. February 10—Victorias, Montreal, 4; Boston A. A., 3. Victorias, Montreal, 4; Intercolonials, 1. February 14—Boston A. A., 4; Toronto University, 2. February 22—Sherbrooks, Quebec, 13; Intercolonials, 7. February 23—Sherbrooks, Quebec, 3; Boston A. A., 1. March 7—Intercolonials, 2; Amherst Ramblers, N. S., 1. March 9—Boston A. A., 15; Amherst Ramblers, N. S., 1. March 14—Cleveland A. C., 3; Boston A. A., 1. March 15—Intercolonials, 2; Cleveland A. C., 1. March 28—Boston A. A., 8; Victorias, Winnipeg, 6. March 30—Victorias, Winnipeg, 3; Intercolonials, 1.

COLLEGE HOCKEY GAMES.

December 20—Yale, 2; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1, at New York City. December 21—Princeton, 14; Williams, 0, at New York City; Mass. Tech., 4; Harvard, 1, at Boston. December 26—Cornell, 5; Maple Leafs, Canada, 2, at Syracuse, N. Y. December 28—Princeton, 4; Yale, 1, at Cleveland, Ohio. December 29—Princeton, 3; Yale, 2, at Cleveland, Ohio. December 30—Yale, 4; Princeton, 3, at Cleveland, Ohio. January 6—Princeton, 14; Dartmouth, 0, at Boston, Mass. Springfield T. S., 6; Amherst, 1, at Amherst, Mass. January 13—Amherst, 3; Trinity, 0, at Amherst, Mass. Princeton, 6; Cornell, 1, at Syracuse, N. Y. Williams, 2; Mass. Aggies, 2, at Williamstown, Mass. Yale, 5; Mass. Tech., 3, at New Haven, Ct. January 20—Springfield T. S., 3; Williams, 2, at Williamstown, Mass. Princeton, 3; Harvard, 2, at Boston, Mass. January 22—Princeton, 6; Columbia, 2, at New York City. January 24—Yale, 30; Mass. Aggies, 0, at New Haven, Ct. January 27—Mass. Aggies, 9; Trinity, 1, at Hartford, Ct. Williams, 5; Amherst, 2, at Amherst, Mass. Princeton, 4; Yale, 1, at New York City. February 3—Harvard, 3; McGill, 0, at Boston, Mass. Seventh Regiment, 8; West Point, 1, at West Point, N. Y. February 10—Mass. Tech., 4; Amherst, 0, at Amherst, Mass. February 14—Yale, 4; Dartmouth, 3, at New Haven, Ct. February 17—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0, at Boston, Mass. February 19—Mass. Tech., 6; Williams, 1, at Boston, Mass. February 21—Yale 3; Harvard, 2, at New Haven, Ct.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Final Standing.

Clubs.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Played	Won.	Lost.
Manual Training H. S.	4	4	0	Stuyvesant H. S.	4	2	2
Curtis H. S.	4	3	1	Boys' High School	4	0	4
De Witt Clinton H. S.	4	2	2				

Cricket.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Richmond County...	10	7	0	3	1.000	Staten Island.....	10	2	5	3	.287
New York Veterans..	10	4	0	6	1.000	Mann Field.....	10	2	6	2	.250
Bensonhurst.....	10	4	3	3	.571	Crescent A. C.....	10	1	6	3	.142

Staten Island forfeited game to Bensonhurst.

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
A. Hoskins, Veterans.	10	2	89	457	56.25	F. Deane, Veterans..	10	2	*96	325	40.62
F. C. Gantier, B'hurst	4	0	110	186	46.50	H. R. Nicoll, S. Island	5	1	58	142	35.50
A. G. Laurie, R. Co..	8	2	87	311	44.43	O. Turville, Rich. Co.	10	0	68	335	33.50
H. Leith-Ross, R. Co.	6	2	*113	177	44.25	A. D. Robinson, S. Is.	6	1	53	166	33.20
M R. Cobb, S. Island	8	2	*123	251	41.83	S. B. Standfast, Vets.	8	2	*58	184	30.66

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGE OF FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
A. G. Laurie, R. Co.	419	11	230	27	8.52	F. A. W. Ireland, S. Is.	438	9	289	21	13.76
F. A. Sargeant, B'hurst	342	15	166	19	8.74	C. E. Blades, B'hurst.	382	3	252	18	14.00
M. R. Cobb, S. Island	554	16	290	26	11.15	A. Hoskings, Veterans.	573	17	370	26	14.23
H. R. Nicoll, S. Island	458	13	236	21	11.24	O. Turville, Rich. Co.	526	12	307	21	14.62
L. W. Stoughton, R. Co.	516	19	287	23	12.47	Humphrys, Cres. A.C.	482	10	292	20	14.60

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

FIRST SECTION.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	11	5	1	5	.833
Bensonhurst.....	8	3	2	3	.600
Kings County.....	11	4	3	4	.571
Manhattan.....	11	2	3	6	.400
Paterson.....	11	1	6	4	.143

SECOND SECTION.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Bensonhurst.....	9	6	2	1	.667
Manhattan.....	8	5	2	1	.625
Brooklyn.....	9	4	5	0	.444
Kings County.....	8	1	7	0	.125

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.
FIRST SECTION.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
Marshall, B'hurst....	7	0	78	236	32.71	Bliss, Kings County..	7	2	*22	97	19.40
Blackhall, Manhattan	10	2	*104	212	26.50	Kerry, Paterson.....	6	1	51	96	19.20
Birkett, Bensonhurst.	5	1	52	99	24.75	Tyers, Manhattan....	8	0	39	152	19.00
Gittens, Manhattan..	7	2	37	115	23.00	Blades, Bensonhurst.	8	1	54	123	17.85
J. Poyer, Brooklyn...	9	1	55	164	20.50	Meyers, Brooklyn....	10	1	*58	151	16.77

BOWLING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
Briggs, Brooklyn.....	706	30	280	45	6.22	Parr, Paterson.....	392	9	207	21	9.94
Smith, Paterson.....	514	16	227	31	7.32	Tyers, Manhattan....	651	30	232	23	10.08
H. Poyer, B'klyn.....	468	21	193	25	7.72	Hall, Manhattan....	695	24	360	34	10.58
Gantier, Kings Co....	210	5	113	14	8.07	Blades, Bensonhurst.	411	5	261	23	11.34
MacClennan, K. Co..	679	19	345	42	8.21	A. Evelyn, B'hurst...	335	0	199	17	11.70

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.
SECOND SECTION.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
Ottewell, Bens'hurst.	8	3	*58	194	38.80	Brocklehurst, Man...	5	1	29	70	17.50
Jordan, Bensonhurst.	7	1	*64	140	23.33	Eve, Kings Co.....	9	1	35	135	16.87
Massiah, Brooklyn...	5	1	29	91	22.75	King, Brooklyn.....	7	0	39	116	16.56
H. Williams, K. Co...	4	0	46	89	22.25	J. Evelyn, B'hurst...	10	2	48	117	14.62
Shingler, Manhattan.	4	0	27	71	17.75	Walrond, B'hurst....	9	0	40	131	14.55

BOWLING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
Clarke, Bensonhurst.	273	7	178	25	7.12	*J. Evelyn, B'hurst..	249	0	254	18	14.16
Corbin, Brooklyn....	417	12	245	24	10.21	*Wills, Brooklyn	137	2	85	6	14.16
Eve, Kings County ..	186	5	122	12	10.26	*D. O'Neal, Kings Co	192	3	150	10	15.00
Massiah, Brooklyn...	282	3	159	15	10.50	*Spence, Brooklyn...	138	3	79	5	15.80
G. Gantier, B'hurst..	533	12	311	24	12.95	*Williams, Kings Co..	110	1	86	3	28.66

* Failed to qualify.

CHICAGO CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
FINAL STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Wanderers.....	10	1	2	.22	South Park.....	2	10	0	.4
Hyde Park.....	10	2	1	.21	Chicago.....	1	9	0	.2
Pullman.....	5	6	1	.11					

BOWLING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	W.	H.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	W.	H.	Avs.
G. R. Burton, H. Park	973	12	62	360	5.8	A. T. Campbell, P'man	533	3	28	232	8 2
H. C. Andres, Wan...	662	2	46	287	6.4	J. Packenham, S. P'k.	389	2	31	274	8.8
S. Sparkes, Chicago..	347	2	27	185	6.8	B. Govier, Pullman..	493	3	31	292	9.4
W. Sheppard, H. Park	844	2	57	399	7.0	M. Quinn, South Park	616	5	27	354	13.1
H. Allen, Wanderers..	772	1	48	360	7.5	H. Keen, Chicago....	557	2	22	297	13.5

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	Tot.	H.S.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	Tot.	H.S.	Avs.
T. Smith, Wanderers.	14	3	681	*200	61.9	K. Symon, Wan.....	14	2	270	40	22.5
A. Dixon, South Park.	9	2	302	76	43.1	B. Govier, Pullman..	11	3	163	*54	20.4
W. Balster, Wan.....	12	5	289	*53	41.3	H. P. Waller, Wan...	8	2	118	29	19.6
H. C. Andres, Wan...	9	2	186	42	26.5	H. Allen, Wanderers.	12	2	190	45	10.0
A. T. Campbell, P'man	10	3	170	50	25.6	E. J. Parker, Chicago.	7	0	107	42	15.2

* Not out.

IMPORTANT MATCHES.

Forty-second annual match between representative teams of United States and Canada resulted in a victory for United States by 8 wickets at Philadelphia, September 6 and 7.

New York Veterans and Haverford College played a tie game May 30 at Haverford, Pa., 128 each.

New York Veterans defeated All-Philadelphia Colts by 230 for 9 wickets to 202 at Staten Island, July 11.

New York Veterans defeated All-Philadelphia Veterans 277 for 9 wickets to 125, at Philadelphia, June 27.

New York Veterans defeated Germantown Colts 203 to 118, at Staten Island, June 20.

Belmont C. C. won the Halifax Cup championship in Philadelphia, 1912.

Merion Cricket Club finished first in the competition for the Philadelphia Cup, 1912.

Merion Juniors won the Junior championship, 1912, of Philadelphia.

Tour of the Rosedale Club of Toronto to Philadelphia: They lost to Germantown, July 9-10; won against Philadelphia Club July 12-13; drew with Merion July 15-16; lost to Morristown-Frankford July 17; lost to Gentlemen of Philadelphia, July 19-20.

Tour of New York Veterans to Canada: Defeated Ottawa, August 12-13; lost to Montreal, August 14-15; defeated Quebec, August 16-17.

Trip of All-Philadelphia to Bermuda, February 20-26: They lost to Hamilton Club and All-Bermuda and defeated the garrison.

Trip of University of Pennsylvania to Bermuda: Lost to Army, Hamilton C. C. and Somerset United, in June.

Metropolitan District Cricket League defeated New York and New Jersey Cricket Association July 4, at Staten Island, 222 to 145.

Tour of Germantown C. C. of Philadelphia in Canada: Defeated Ottawa, Rosedale and Toronto, lost to Montreal.

Cambridge University defeated Oxford University at Lords, London, July 8-10, by 3 wickets.

Eton defeated Harrow at Lords by 6 wickets, July 12-13.

Philadelphia Cricket Club's tour in England: They won against Reigate Priory, August 5; against Royal Artillery, August 7-8; against Stoke Poges, August 9; drew with Mitcham, August 10; lost to Mr. J. R. Tildens XI., August 12-13; won against The Mote, August 14-15; lost to Folkestone, August 16-17; lost to Satton, August 21; won against Blackheath, August 22.

University of Pennsylvania won the Intercollegiate Championship.

The triangular tournament between England, Australia and South Africa resulted in a victory for England.

The Australian tour in the United States, Canada and Bermuda, was as follows: September 27-28 30, Gentlemen of Philadelphia 185-74, Australia 122-135, lost by 2 runs; October 1-2, New York, XV., 53-167, Australia 157-255 for 8 wickets declared, Australia won by 192 runs; October 4-6, Gentlemen of Philadelphia 237-81, Australia 101-262, Australia won by 45 runs; October 7-8, Philadelphia Colts, XXII., 187-130, 5 wickets, Australia 241, draw; October 12-14, All-Bermuda 66-91, Australia 112-102, won by 21 runs; October 21-22, Winnipeg, XV., 102-132, Australia 154-108 for 6 wickets, won by 4 wickets; October 26-28-29, British Columbia, XV., 110-94, Australia 395-253, Australia won by 444 runs.

BEST SCORES IN CRICKET.

H. Livingstone, of the Pittsburgh Field Club, established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago during August, 1907. A similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Corbett in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906.

H. V. Hordern, of the University of Pennsylvania, established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907.

A. C. Maclaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, Eng., July, 1895, the record in a first-class match. A. E. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House vs. North Town, scored 628 not out, the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 against Essendon at Melbourne, 1898, the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stottart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored, a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 by Captain Oates and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusileers vs. Army Service Corps at Cunagh, 1895. In a small match in Australia in 1881, F. R. Spofforth bowled down all ten wickets of his opponents in each inning, a feat without parallel.

Best records in the United States and Canada are: G. S. Patterson's eleven, playing against A. M. Wood's eleven at Philadelphia, scored 689. J. B. King scored 344 not out for Belmont vs. Merion Team B in 1906. W. Robertson, 206 not out and A. G. Sheath, 118 not out, scored 340 runs in partnership without the loss of a wicket at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score was Americans, 0, vs. Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club, 385 for five wickets, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897. Smallest score in the same series, Crescent Athletic Club, 4, against the New Jersey Athletic Club, 1896. J. Wisden, bowling for George Parr's English eleven vs. United States and Canada's twenty-two, in 1859, at Rochester, secured six wickets in six consecutive balls. F. J. Higgins, of Los Angeles C. C., scored seven centuries in 1912, a record for the United States and Canada.—Compiled by F. F. Kelly

Football, Intercollegiate Season, 1912.

ANNAPOLIS.

Johns Hopkins..	7—	3
Lehigh.....	0—	14
Swarthmore....	6—	21
Univ. of Pittsb'g	13—	6
Western Res....	7—	0
Bucknell.....	7—	17
A. & M.....	40—	0
New York Univ.	39—	0
Army.....	6—	0
Totals.....	125—	61

BROWN.

Colby.....	3—	0
R. I. "Aggies"..	14—	0
Wesleyan.....	6—	7
Pennsylvania...	30—	7
Harvard.....	10—	30
U. of Vermont..	12—	7
Yale.....	0—	10
Lafayette.....	21—	14
Norwich.....	21—	7
Carlisle Indians.	0—	32
Totals.....	107—	114

CARLISLE.

Albright.....	50—	7
Lebanon Valley.	45—	0
Dickinson.....	35—	0
Villanova.....	65—	0
Wash. & Jeff...	0—	0
Syracuse.....	33—	0
Pittsburgh.....	45—	8
Georgetown....	34—	20
Lehigh.....	34—	14
West Point.....	27—	7
Pennsylvania...	26—	34
S'field Y.M.C.A.	30—	24
Brown.....	32—	0
Totals.....	456—	114

COLGATE.

Cornell.....	13—	7
Amherst.....	0—	13
Hobart.....	12—	2
Trinity.....	24—	7
West Point.....	7—	18
Rochester.....	27—	0
Syracuse.....	7—	0
Totals.....	90—	47

CORNELL.

Wash. & Jeff...	3—	0
Colgate.....	7—	13
Oberlin.....	0—	13
New York Univ.	14—	9
Penn. State.....	6—	29
Bucknell.....	14—	0
Williams.....	10—	24
Dartmouth.....	0—	24
Michigan.....	7—	20
Pennsylvania...	2—	7
Totals.....	63—	139

DARTMOUTH.

Bates.....	26—	0
Norwich.....	41—	9
Mass. State.....	47—	0
Vermont.....	55—	0
Williams.....	21—	2
Princeton.....	7—	20
Cornell.....	24—	0
Harvard.....	0—	3
Totals.....	221—	33

GEORGETOWN.

Rand'h Macon..	39—	0
Mt. St. Mary's.	27—	0
Wash. & Lee...	20—	0
A. & M. of N. C.	48—	0
Carlisle Indians.	20—	34
North Carolina.	37—	10
Wash. Col.....	84—	0
Virginia.....	16—	13
Virginia Poly....	24—	3
Totals.....	335—	60

HARVARD.

Maine.....	7—	0
Holy Cross.....	19—	0
Williams.....	26—	3
Amherst.....	46—	0
Brown.....	30—	10
Princeton.....	16—	6
Vanderbilt.....	9—	3
Dartmouth.....	3—	0
Yale.....	20—	0
Totals.....	176—	22

KANSAS.

St. Mary's.....	62—	0
Warrensburg....	27—	0
Drake.....	0—	6
Kansas A. C....	19—	6
Oklahoma.....	5—	6
Washburn.....	0—	17
Nebraska.....	3—	14
Missouri.....	12—	3
Totals.....	128—	52

LAFAYETTE.

Muhlenberg....	20—	3
Swarthmore....	0—	22
Yale.....	0—	16
Ursinus.....	14—	0
Pennsylvania...	7—	3
Bucknell.....	0—	0
Syracuse.....	7—	30
Brown.....	14—	21
Lehigh.....	0—	10
Dickinson.....	16—	13
Totals.....	78—	118

MICHIGAN.

Case.....	34—	0
Mich. "Aggies".	55—	7
Ohio State.....	14—	0
Syracuse.....	7—	18

MICHIGAN—*Con.*

So. Dakota.....	7—	6
Pennsylvania...	21—	27
Cornell.....	20—	7
Totals.....	158—	65

MISSOURI.

Central.....	52—	7
Rolla.....	14—	0
Ames.....	0—	19
Oklahoma.....	14—	0
Nebraska.....	0—	7
Drake.....	17—	14
Wash'gton Univ.	33—	0
Kansas.....	3—	12
Totals.....	133—	59

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gettysburg.....	35—	0
F. & M.....	35—	0
Dickinson.....	16—	0
Ursinus.....	34—	0
Swarthmore....	3—	6
Brown.....	7—	30
Lafayette.....	3—	7
Penn. State....	0—	14
Michigan.....	27—	21
Carlisle Indians.	34—	26
Cornell.....	7—	2
Totals.....	201—	106

PENN. STATE.

Carnegie Tech..	41—	0
Wash. & Jeff...	30—	0
Cornell.....	29—	6
Gettysburg.....	25—	0
Pennsylvania...	14—	0
Villanova.....	71—	0
Ohio State.....	37—	0
Pittsburgh.....	38—	0
Totals.....	285—	6

PRINCETON.

Stevens.....	65—	0
Rutgers.....	41—	6
Lehigh.....	35—	0
Virginia Poly...	31—	0
Syracuse.....	62—	0
Dartmouth.....	22—	7
Harvard.....	6—	16
New York Univ.	54—	0
Yale.....	6—	6
Totals.....	322—	35

SWARTHMORE.

Villanova.....	27—	0
Lafayette.....	22—	0
Pennsylvania...	6—	3
Navy.....	21—	6
Johns Hopkins..	40—	6
Ursinus.....	20—	0
Lehigh.....	0—	3

SWARTHMORE—*Con.*

Bucknell.....	13—	14
Dickinson.....	0—	0
Totals.....	149—	30

SYRACUSE.

Hobart.....	12—	0
Yale.....	0—	21
Carlisle Indians.	0—	33
Princeton.....	0—	62
Michigan.....	18—	7
Rochester.....	28—	0
Lafayette.....	30—	7
Colgate.....	0—	7
Army.....	7—	23
Totals.....	95—	160

VANDERBILT.

Beehel.....	105—	0
Marysville.....	100—	3
Rose Poly.....	54—	0
Georgia.....	46—	0
Mississippi....	24—	0
Virginia.....	13—	0
Harvard.....	3—	9
Kentucky.....	23—	0
Auburn.....	7—	7
Sewanee.....	16—	0
Totals.....	391—	19

WEST POINT.

Stevens.....	27—	0
Rutgers.....	19—	0
Yale.....	0—	6
Colgate.....	18—	7
Carlisle Indians.	7—	27
Tufts.....	15—	6
Syracuse.....	23—	7
Navy.....	0—	6
Totals.....	109—	39

WILLIAMS.

Rensselaer P. I.	7—	0
Springfield T. S.	10—	0
Harvard.....	3—	26
Dartmouth.....	0—	21
New York.....	16—	6
Cornell.....	24—	10
Wesleyan.....	10—	7
Amherst.....	12—	0
Totals.....	82—	70

YALE.

Wesleyan.....	10—	3
Holy Cross.....	7—	0
Syracuse.....	21—	0
Lafayette.....	16—	0
Army.....	6—	0
Wash. & Jeff...	13—	3
Brown.....	10—	0
Princeton.....	6—	6
Harvard.....	0—	20
Totals.....	89—	32

FINAL STANDING MIDDLE WESTERN CONFERENCE LEAGUE.

College.	W.	L.	T.
Wisconsin.....	5	0	0
Chicago.....	6	1	0
Minnesota.....	2	2	0
Purdue.....	2	2	1
Northwestern...	2	3	0
Illinois.....	1	3	1
Iowa.....	1	3	0
Indiana.....	0	5	0

Only conference games listed.

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES, 1911-1912

Year.	Deaths.	Injuries.
1901.....	7	74
1902.....	15	106
1903.....	44	63
1904.....	14	276
1905.....	24	200
1906.....	14	160
1907.....	15	166
1908.....	11	304
1909.....	30	216
1910.....	22	499
1911.....	11	178
1912.....	10	185
Totals.....	217	2,426

RECAPITULATION, 1912.

Fractured bones.....	57	Internal injuries.....	8	Spinal injuries.....	2
Dislocations.....	13	Torn ligaments.....	41	Minor injuries.....	64

Aviation.

CONTINUED progress in the science of aviation marked the year of 1912. The advancement, however, was along new and more useful lines than at any time since the Wright Brothers first flew in a motor-driven aeroplane in 1903. The heavier-than-air flier became an important factor in warfare and war equipment and to-day there is not a country or nation that does not include the monoplane and biplane as well as the dirigible balloon in its military and naval equipment.

Valuable service was rendered the armies engaged in the Italian-Turkish and the Greek-Turkish wars. Aeroplanes flew at great height over forts and encampments while sketches of positions were made and information conveyed to headquarters by wireless. Aviators of various nationalities were engaged by the rival armies and rendered services of a character never before attempted in warfare. A Russian aviator, Efimoff, flew over the beseiged city of Adrianople dropping circulars printed in the Turkish language, demanding the surrender of the city. Later the Bulgars employed aviators and aeroplanes to drop fire bombs of Pyroxylin into the Turkish forts and quarters of Adrianople. Several of the aeroplanes were struck by bullets and shells and one aviator, Popoff by name, was reported as having been shot by the besieged marksmen.

Although the number of aeroplanes and licensed aviators was more than doubled during 1912 as against 1911, more attention was paid to the serious aspects of aviation than to the competitive or sporting side of flying. There were few long city to city races such as marked the preceeding year abroad, and but one race of any importance in the United States. Military competitive tests, bomb dropping contests and cup flights opening for competition for a given period of weeks or months, were the principal features in this department of aviation. The secretary of the Aero Club of France, in his annual report for 1911, placed some startling figures in evidence regarding the progress made by one country alone last year. He stated that the distance flown was approximately 1,600,000 miles, while the fatal accidents were 26. He reports that 1,350 aeroplanes, totalling 80,000 horsepower, were constructed in France. The number of passengers carried was 12,000; time spent in the air, 30,000 hours; 1,400 motors were made and 8,000 propellers. It is reported that these figures were exceeded in 1912.

The hydroaeroplane continued to be developed and used for various on and over water flights. There were a number of race meets for this type of racing plane both in America and abroad. The hydro proved its value as an adjunct to the naval service, alighting on or alongside battleships and departing from the same in many instances. In France several prizes were offered for successful flights in human power driven aeroplanes. The accepted types were a combination of bicycle and plane. Two prize winning flights over hurdles 1 centimetre high and 1 metre apart were recorded. A cyclo-plane was used in both cases.

The annual aero exhibitions held in Paris, London and New York attracted thousands of interested spectators and manufacturers reported many sales. In the death of Wilbur Wright from natural causes, at Dayton, Ohio, on May 30, 1912, aviation lost one of its pioneers and greatest students. With his brother, Orville Wright, he was the first to fly in a heavier-than-air motor-driven plane and carried on his studies, inventions and progress in the science of aviation until a few weeks of his demise. A history of the Wrights early flights, together with chronological data regarding the development of Aviation will be found in the 1909 and 1910 issues of THE WORLD ALMANAC. Owing to the condensed space of a book of this type, only the principal features and records are touched on for the year 1912.

MILITARY AVIATION.

Great progress has been made in the development of military and naval aviation, it having been demonstrated that the practical use of air machines in actual warfare is entirely feasible, and it is the general opinion that a nation not possessing this important auxiliary would be at a great disadvantage in war. The principal powers of the world are expending large sums for flying machines and air ships and their management. Less attention is paid to dirigible balloons than to flying machines of the various types on account of the greater cost and risk of the former.

The following are the estimated expenditures during the present year for military and naval aviation by the countries named: England, $1,561,700; France, $6,208,000; Germany, $1,455,000; Russia, $4,850,000; United States, $140,000.

The following table gives the number of air machines owned and in use by the principal governments according to the latest reports available:

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Italy.	Japan.	United States.
Flying Machines:							
Army	23	259	46	116	22	10	14*
Navy	6	1	2	1	4	4	4
Dirigibles:							
Army	5	13	10	9	3	2	..
Navy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The United States will have 10 additional flying machines by July 1, 1913.

AEROPLANE-HYDROAEROPLANE-BALLOON RACES 1912.

INTERNATIONAL SPEED RACE.

The fourth annual International James Gordon Bennett Speed Cup race was held at Chicago, September 9, 1912, and was won by J. Vedrines, representing France. The distance was 124.8 miles, consisting of 30 laps of 4.14 miles each. Vedrines flew at the rate of 105.5 miles per hour. His fastest lap was done in 2m. 17.95s. The first race was held in 1909 and was won by Glenn Curtiss, who flew the twenty kilometres (12.4 miles) in 15m. 50 2-5s. at an average speed of 47 miles per hour. In 1910 the winner was Grahame-White, who covered 100 kilometres (62 miles) at Belmont Park, L.I., in 60m. 47 3-5s., an average speed of 61.3 miles per hour. In 1911 the winner was C. T. Weymann, who covered 94 miles at Eastchurch, England, in 1h. 11m. 36 1-5s., an average of 78.77 miles per hour. There were 13 entries for the 1912 race, but only the French team consisting of Vedrines, Prevost and Frey started. The result of the race was as follows:

AVIATOR—COUNTRY.	Laps.		
	1	5	10
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Vedrines, France	02.24	11.57	23.49
Prevost, France	02.22	11.48	23.51
Frey, France	02.43	13.27	26.54

AVIATOR—COUNTRY.	Laps.			
	15	20	25	30
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.
Vedrines, France	35.40	47.27	59.10	1. 10. 56
Prevost, France	36.01	48.12	60.31	1. 12. 55
Frey, France	40.28	54.02	Out.	..

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The annual international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup was started from Stuttgart, Germany, on October 27, 1912, with 20 entries. The result:

Balloon.	Country.	Pilot.	Time of Start.	Landed.	Distance (miles).
Picardo	France	Maurice Blenaino	Oct. 27.	Near Moscow, Oct. 29	1,361 5-8
Honeymoon	England	Jean de Francia	Oct. 27.	Breslau, Germany, Oct. 28.	778
Busley	Austria	Capt. Frantz Mannsbarth	Oct. 27.	Near Budapest, Oct. 28	450
Azurea	Switzerland.	R. O. Mueller	Oct. 27.	Lembachshof, L. Franconia, Oct. 28	140
Hamburg III	Germany	F. Elmermacher	Oct. 27.	Germany	675
Andromeda	Italy	R. N. Suelli	Oct. 27.	Germany	680
Graf. Zeppelin	Denmark	Capt. Seldelin	Oct. 27.	Hostin, Bohemia, Oct. 28	255
Ile de France	France	Alfred Le Blanc	Oct. 27.	Near Moscow, Oct. 29	1,243 5-8
Belgica II	Belgium	De Muyder	Oct. 27.	Russia	755
Frankfort	Austria	F. H. Lenhart	Oct. 27.	Rosenofskoy, Russia, Oct. 28	1,100
Zurich	Switzerland.	Victor de Beauclair.	Oct. 27.	Russia	946
Reichsflugverein.	Germany	Otto Korn	Oct. 27.	Dukchty, Russia, Oct. 28	860
Libia	Italy	Nino Piccoli	Oct. 27.	Gross Gorzyn, Posen, Oct. 28	425
Million Population Club	America	John Berry	Oct. 27.	Grambin, Oct. 28	430
Bearn	France	G. Blanchet	Oct. 27.	Russia	600
Murckelers	Belgium	F. Gerard	Oct. 27.	Near Riga, Russia, Oct. 28.	802
Astarte	Austria	C. Von Siegmundt	Oct. 27.	Bielitz, Austria, Oct. 28	380
Helvecia	Switzerland.	Lieut. Sorg	Oct. 27.	Dantzig, Oct. 28	533
Uncle Sam	America	H. E. Honeywell	Oct. 27.	Past Dukchty, Russia, Oct. 29.	1,194
*Dusseldorf II	Loaned by Germans to America	John Watts	Oct. 27.	Pskov, Russia	1,000

* Disqualified.

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Start made at Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1912:

Balloon.	Pilot.	Landed at	Time of Landing.	Dist. (miles.)
Uncle Sam	H. E. Honeywell	Manassas, Va	July 29	885
Kansas City	John Watts	Bellville, Mich	July 28	625
Drifter	Albert Holz	New Berlin, Wis	July 28	425
Million Pop. Club II	P. McCullough	Spring Green, Wis	July 28	370
Million Pop. Club I	J. Berry	Nord, Ill	July 28	355
Goodyear	G. M. Bumbaugh	Pola, Ill	July 28	330
Cole	E. J. Custer	McGregor, Iowa	July 28	325

MONACO HYDROAEROPLANE RACES.

First annual Monaco hydroaeroplane race meet held March 24-31, 1912, consisting of several events with total points awarded to count for prizes. Final standing:

Aviator.	Machine.	Motor.	Points.	Prizes.
Fischer	Henry Farman biplane	Gnome	112.10	$1,600
Renaux	Maurice Farman biplane	Renault	100.80	800
Paulhan	Curtiss biplane	Curtiss	86.30	600
Robinson	Curtiss biplane	Curtiss	71.90	..
Caudron	Caudron biplane	Anzani	63.00	..
Benoit	Sanchez Besa biplane	Salmson Unne	50.30	..
Rugere	Voisin biplane		41.75	..

FRENCH AERO CLUB GRAND PRIX RACE.

Held over circuit D'Anjou, including Angers-Saumur-Cholet-Angers, France, June 16-17, 1912. A 7-lap race around a circuit totalling 683 miles for $10,000 in prizes. Extra time allowance for aeroplanes carrying passengers. A violent gale caused the race to be run as a two-day contest. R. G. Garros was the only aviator to finish. Race by laps:

Aviator.	Machine.	Laps.														Total Time.
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
		H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	
Espanet	Nieuport	1	48 48													
Hamel	Farman	2	15 53													
Garros	Bierlot	2	39 38	2	29 56	2	17 58	1	48 52	1	48 13	2	20 25	1	51 06	16h. 16m. 8s.
Brindejonc	Morane	1	33 12	2	39 42	1	49 00									

GRAND PRIX CONSOLATION RACE.

Same date and circuit, distance 292 miles, for $10,000 prize. Result:

Finish.	Aviator.	Machine.	Time.			Finish.	Aviator.	Machine.	Time.		
			H.	M.	S.				H.	M.	S.
1	Espanet	Nieuport	4	4	56	4	Garros	Bierlot	5	53	41
2	Bobba	Morane	4	21	41	5	Gaubert	Astra	6	40	53
3	Brindejonc	Morane	4	32	20						

ENGLISH FLYING DERBY.

An 81-mile race from Hendon to and about London and return, held June 8, 1912, with seven starters. Order of finish:

Aviator.	Mach.	Engine.	Time.	Aviator.	Mach.	Engine.	Time.
			H. M. S.				H. M. S.
*T. Sopwith	Bierlot	70h.p. Gnome	1 23 8 2-5	W. Moorhouse	R.-M.	50h.p. R.-M.	2 00 22
G. Hamel	Bierlot	70h.p. Gnome	1 38 46	J. Valentine	Bristol	50h.p. Gnome	2 26 39

* Disqualified for missing pylon at return.

IMPORTANT CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHTS OF 1912.

The principal flights of 250 kilometres or more, during 1912, follow:

Date.	Aviator.	Course.	Distance.	Time.	Machine.
March 16..	*Sylvestre...	Etampes-Suzanne-Etampes, Fr..	205 miles	4 12	Bleriot.
April 18...	Busson.....	Pau to Paris, France.....	310 miles	9 25†	Deperdussin.
April 19...	Bielovucie...	Rheims to Nogent, France.....	199 miles	2 58	Deperdussin.
April 19...	Cobioni.....	Lombardo to Adria, Spain.....	211 miles	3 14	Caproni.
April 30...	Prevost.....	Nancy to Bay of Biscay.....	404 miles	.....	Deperdussin.
May 4...	Bruncher....	Mirecourt to Rheims, France...	156 miles	2 27	Deperdussin.
May 4....	Crombez....	Gench to Nieuport, Belgium....	151 miles	2 10	Deperdussin.
May 9....	De Briey....	St. Cyr to Rheims, France.....	335 miles	9 5†	Deperdussin.
May 15...	Vidart.....	Saumus to Etampes, France....	155 miles	1 35	Deperdussin.
May 26...	Bathiat.....	Mourmelon to Angouleme, Fr...	303 miles	13 7†	Sommer.
June 18...	de Marny...	Buc to Verdun, France.....	177 miles	1 58	M. Farman.
June 15. } July 10.. }	Andreadi....	{ Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, } { Russia..... }	1,670 miles	25 days†	Nieuport.
July 15....	Lalanne.....	Rheims to Vouziers, France.....	145 miles	2 10	Deperdussin.
July 17....	Lalanne.....	Rheims to St. Cyr, France.....	335 miles	.....	Deperdussin.
July 21....	*Kellar.....	Beppen to Frankfort, Germany..	187 miles	†	
July 24....	Pierra.....	Rheims to Dunkerque, France..	217 miles	4 16†	Farman.
Aug. 7...	Germain....	Rheims to St. Cyr to Rheims, Fr.	770 miles	2 days†...	Hanriot.
Aug. 18...	Andemars...	Paris to Berlin.....	541 miles	2 days†...	Bleriot
Aug. 22...	Frantz.....	Chartres to Mons, France.....	200 miles	3 6†	Savary.
Aug. 25...	*Joukoff.....	Sebastopol to Feodocia, R.....	136 miles	2	Farman.
Aug. 31...	Bathiat.....	Calais to Contis Le Buins, Fr...	510 miles	13 51†	Sommer.
Sept. 13...	Bathiat.....	Mourmelon to Calais, France...	251 miles	3 40	Sommer.
Sept. 15...	Frantz.....	Doual to Poitiers, France.....	311 miles	6 21†	Savary.
Sept. 24...	Caveller.....	Calais to Juvisy, France.....	245 miles	5 4†	Deperdussin.
Sept. 28...	Daucourt....	Seven times around Paris.....	497 miles	12 22†	Borel.
Oct. 4....	Janvir.....	Calais to Contis Le Bains, Fr....	510 miles	10 40†	Deperdussin.
Oct. 6....	Dancourt....	Valenciennes to Biarritz, Fr	538 miles	11 40†	Borel.
Oct. 11....	Bernard.....	Calais to Bordeaux, France.....	523 miles	11 20†	Farman.
Oct. 12....	†Cody	Mitchelin Cup Circuit, Eng....	186 miles	3 26	Cody.
Oct. 31....	Bernard.....	Biarritz to Buc, France.....	434 miles	7 15†	Farman.

*One passenger. †Stopped. ‡Won British Michelin Cup No. 2.

CROSS-WATER FLIGHTS, 1912.

Date.	Aviator.	Course.	Time. H.	Time. M.	Machine.
Mar. 7.....	Salmet.....	London to Paris.....	3	16	Bleriot.
April 2.....	*Hamel.....	London to Paris.....	8	17†	Bleriot.
April 13.....	*Prevost.....	Paris to Eastchurch.....	8	45†	Deperdussin.
April 16.....	Miss Quimby.....	Deal to Equihen.....	59		Bleriot.
April 22.....	Wilson.....	Fishguard to Crane.....	1	40	Bleriot
April 28.....	Hewitt.....	Holyhead to Dublin.....	1	15	Bleriot.
May 2.....	Ewen.....	Crotoy to Chatham.....	33		Caudron.
May 21.....	*Hamel.....	Paris to Eastchurch.....	13	45†	Bleriot.
May 21.....	Crombez.....	Nieuport to Dover to Nieuport...	2	20	Deperdussin.
May 25.....	Fish.....	Chicago to Milwaukee.....	2	10	Wright.
May 30.....	Hamel.....	Boulogne to London.....	6	5†	Bleriot.
July 4.....	Valentine.....	London to Paris.....	2	days†	Deperdussin.
July 7.....	*Grahame-White ..	Boulogne to Folkstone.....	1	43	Farman.
Aug. 4.....	‡Moorhouse.....	Boulogne to Bethessden.....		37	Breguet.
Aug. 26.....	Weymann.....	St. Malo-Jersey-St. Malo.....	1	40	Hydroplane.
Aug. 28.....	†Astley.....	London to Boulogne.....	3	5	Hydroplane.
Sept. 21.....	Wilson.....	Fishguard to Gorey.....		46	Bleriot.
Oct. 2.....	Weymann.....	Antwerp to Vernon.....	6	15	Hydroplane.
Oct. 9.....	Cogliani.....	Pisa to Bastia, Corsica.....	1	34	Antoni.

*1 passenger. †Stopped. ‡2 passengers.

AVIATION FATALITIES DURING 1912.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Cause.
Jan. 12..	M. Ruchennet.....	Senlis, France.....	Lost control.
Jan. 19..	Alfred Wagner.....	Juvisy, France.....	Unknown.
Jan. 21..	Lieut. Boerner.....	Senlis, France.....	Capsized.
Jan. 22..	Rutherford Page.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Wind gust.
Feb. 3..	Capt. le Maguet.....	Versailles, France.....	Fall.
Feb. 8..	—— Yamisch.....	St. Petersburg.....	Engine trouble.
Feb. 16..	—— Schmidt.....	Berlin, Germany.....	Broken plane.
Feb. 17..	D. Graham Gilmour.....	Brooklands, England.....	
Feb. 19..	H. Hoff.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Lost control.
Feb. 23..	Lieut. Ducourmeau.....	Pau, France.....	Broken propeller.
March 10..	Suzanne Bernard.....	Etampes, France.....	Fall.
March 13..	Lieut. Henri P. T. Seveille..	Pau, France.....	Unknown.
March 15..	Lieut. Bertoletti.....	Varese, Italy.....	
March 16..	Herr Witte.....	Johannisthal, Germany.....	Broken plane.
March 23..	Lieut. Albekrinoff and passenger. }	Sebastopol, Russia.....	Lost control.
March 26..	Herr Kleine.....	Dusseldorf, Germany.....	Fall.
March 27..	—— Rost.....	Heide, Germany.....	Unknown.
April 3..	C. P. Rodgers.....	Long Beach, Cal.....	Lost control.
April 10..	Capt. Millan.....	Madrid, Spain.....	
April 13..	Lieut. Boncour.....	Bar-le-Duc, France.....	Lost control.
April 17..	John Verrept.....	Versailles, France.....	Fall.
April 18..	D. L. Allen.....	Holyhead, England.....	Lost at sea.
April 19..	Lieut. de la Ville Avary....	Verdun, France.....	Lost control.
May 4..	Count Robillard Cosnac....	Antibes, France.....	Wind gust.
May 7..	Herr Bachmayer.....	Johannisthal, Germany.....	Motor trouble.
May 11..	Lieut. Depersis.....	Perdonome, Italy.....	

Date.	Name.	Place.	Cause.
May 12..	Hans Schmigulski } Peter Glasser }	Cassel, Prussia	Capsized.
May 13..	E. V.B. Fisher } Victor Louis Mason }	Brooklands, England	
May 13..	Gordlan Hoesli	Berlin, Germany	Lost control.
May 13..	Raymond Wheeler	St. Louis, Mo	Wind gust.
May 14..	Capt. Echeman	Abbeville, France	Fall.
May 14..	—— Beauvais	Abbeville, France	Fall.
May 21..	Fred J. Southard	Xenia, Ohio	Lost control.
May 25..	Lieut. Schlichting	Johannisthal, Germany	
May 31..	George Quimby	Seattle, Wash	Collision.
June 1..	Phillip Parmalee	North Yakima, Wash	Wind gust.
June 1..	—— Reby } —— Collardeau }	Savigny-sur-Orge, France	Capsized.
June 2..	Albert Buchstaetter } Lieut. Stiller }	Bremen, Germany	
June 3..	Gottlieb Rost	Bremen, Germany	
June 7..	M. Visseur	Mourmelon, France	
June 9..	M. Kimmerling } and engineer }	Mourmelon, France	Wing collapsed.
June 11..	Lieut. L. W. Hazelhurst, Jr.—Al. Walsh }	Washington, D. C	
June 17..	Mrs. Julia Clarke	Springfield, Ill	Hit tree.
June 19..	Capt. Dubois } Lieut. Meignan }	Douai, France	Collision.
June 21..	Henry Turner	Mineola, L. I	Lost control.
June 22..	Lieut. von Falkenhayn	Doeberitz, Germany	Motor trouble.
June 25..	Lieut. Etienne Guyancourt	France	
June 29..	Herr Stadt	Muhlhausen, Germany	Lost control.
June 30..	Lieut. Bayo	Madrid, Spain	Sharp banking.
July 1..	Miss Harriet Quimby } William A. P. Willard }	Boston, Mass	Broken strut.
July 1..	Benno Koenig	Altona, Prussia	Lost control.
July 4..	Lieut. Caranda	Bucharest, Roumania	
July 5..	Capt. E. B. Lorraine } Sergeant Wilson }	Salisbury, England	Machine turned over.
July 9..	Rene Bedel	St. Cyr, France	Hit pole.
July 13..	Victor Morris Smith, Jr.	Ravenswood, Cal	Wind gust.
July 15..	Lieut. Zekutski	Sebastopol, Russia	Fall.
July 15..	—— Olivieres	Bourg, France	Air hole.
July 18..	Lieut. Preusser	Leipzig, Germany	Capsized.
July 18..	—— Renard	St. Etienne, France	Hit by propeller.
July 26..	Joseph Fischer } and mechanic }	Munich, Germany	Broken plane.
Aug. 3..	Charles L. Campbell	Brooklands, England	Fall.
Aug. 13..	R. C. Fenwick	Salisbury Plain, England	Wind gust.
Aug. 21..	George Thompson	Lamar, Col	Wind gust.
Aug. 26..	Lieut. Manzini	Rome, Italy	Drowned in fall.
Aug. 26..	Fung Bue	Canton, China	Engine trouble.
Aug. 28..	Lieut. Louis M. Chandemier	Douai, France	Gasoline explosion.
Sept. 6..	Capt. Patrick Hamilton } Lieut. Stuart }	Stevenage, England	Broken plane.
Sept. 6..	Lieut. Steger	Munich, Germany	
Sept. 10..	Lieut. E. H. Hotchkiss } Lieut. C. A. Bettington }	Oxford, England	Gasoline explosion.
Sept. 10..	George Monod	Mineola, L. I	Hit by an aeroplane.
Sept 11..	A. Caramanlaki	Patras, Greece	Drowned in fall.
Sept. 11..	William Chambers	Binghamton, N. Y	Engine trouble.
Sept. 11..	Lieut. Selbert	Dresden, Saxony	Broken elevator.
Sept. 11..	Paul Peck	Chicago, Ill	Engine trouble.
Sept. 14..	Howard Gill	Chicago, Ill	Collision.
Sept. 16..	Signor Jughetti	Chieti, Italy	Struck by propeller.
Sept. 20..	Russell Blair	Shenandoah, Iowa	Air pocket.
Sept. 21..	Lieut. Berger } Lieut. Junghaus }	Freiburg, Germany	Unknown.
Sept. 21..	H. J. D. Astley	Belfast, Ireland	Engine trouble.
Sept. 24..	Lieut. Thomas	Gibraubal, France	Unknown.
Sept. 25..	Lieut. Ragazzoni	Mirafiori, Italy	Lost control.
Sept. 28..	John L. Longstaff	Mineola, L. I	Machine buckled.
Sept. 28..	Lieut. Rockwell } Corporal F. Scott }	College Park, Md	Unknown.
Sept. 30..	Lieut. W. Hefer	Saxony, Germany	Collision.
Sept. 30..	Serg. Lackman	Dolberitz, Germany	Broken strut.
Oct. 3..	Charles F. Walsh	Trenton, N. J	Broken plane.
Oct. 4..	August Berkmeler	Hanover, Germany	Lost control.
Oct. 6..	Erbst Alig } and mechanician }	Johannisthal, Germany	Wing collapsed.
Oct. 6..	M. Kondo	Savona, N. Y	Hit building.
Oct. 7..	G. Piccolo	Massa-Lombarda, Italy	Capsized.
Oct. 15..	—— Cobloni } and passenger }	Berne, Switzerland	Machine collapsed.
Oct. 17..	Lieut. Blanc	Chalons, France	Wing broke.
Oct. 19..	Lieut. Beissbarth } and passenger }	Geingen, Germany	Fall.
Oct. 20..	Amedee Lacour	Bordeaux, France	Wind gust.
Oct. 21..	Lieut. Poutrin	Laon, France	Violent landing.
Oct. 23..	Louis Mitchell	Montgomery, Ala	Lost control.
Oct. 30..	Lieut. Moritz Hamburger	Oberwiesenfeld, Germany	Unknown.
Oct. 31..	—— Popoff	Adrianople, Turkey	Shot by Turks.
Nov. 5..	Lieut. Petrovitch	Goerz, Germany	Broken plane.
Nov. 5..	Sargent Marechal	Trouville, France	

WORLD RECORDS.

(IN CLOSED CIRCUIT, WITHOUT STOPS.)

SPEED—TIME ON A GIVEN DISTANCE. AVIATOR ALONE

Distance.		Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Time.		
Kilom.	Miles.					H.	M.	S.
5	3.10	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	January 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		2	04
10	6.21	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		3	30
20	12.42	Jules Vedrines	Chicago, Ill	September 9, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		6	56
30	18.64	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		10	33 4-5
40	24.85	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		14	05 1-5
50	31.06	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		17	37 3-5
100	62.13	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		35	17 3-5
150	93.20	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.		52	52 1-5
200	124.27	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Dep'dussin, 140 H.P. Gn.	1	10	55
250	155.34	M. Tabuteau	Pau, France	March 1, 1912	Mor'e-Saul'r, 50 H.P. Gn.	2	07	54 1-5
300	186.41	Coblanchi	Austria	March 28, 1912		2	49	00
350	217.47	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P	4	17	26 1-5
400	248.54	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P	4	54	06 4-5
450	279.61	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P	5	30	35 3-5
500	310.68	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P	6	07	07 4-5
600	372.82	G. Fourny	Buc, France	September 2, 1911	M. Farman	9	28	
700	434.96	G. Fourny	Buc, France	September 2, 1911	M. Farman	10	43	46
			AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.					
5	3.10	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			2	52 4-5
10	6.21	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			4	24 4-5
20	12.42	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			8	51
30	18.64	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			13	18 3-5
40	24.85	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			17	44 3-5
50	31.06	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			23	13
100	62.13	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912			36	35
150	93.20	G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912		1	07	10
200	124.27	Lieut. Bier	Weiner-Neustadt, Austria	October 2, 1911	Etrich	2	05	49
			AVIATOR AND TWO PASSENGERS.					
10	6.21	C. Nieuport	Austria	June 30, 1912			5	45
20	12.42	E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport		11	59 2-5
30	18.64	E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport		17	52 3-5
40	24.85	E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport		22	44 2-5
50	31.06	E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport		29	37 2-5
100	62.13	E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport		59	08
			AVIATOR AND THREE PASSENGERS.					
5	3.10	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			3	48
10	6.21	G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin		6	16 3-5
20	12.42	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			12	03
30	18.64	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			17	37
40	24.85	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			23	11
50	31.06	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			29	47
100	62.13	P. Mendelli	Austria	August 16, 1912			56	33
			AVIATOR AND FOUR PASSENGERS.					
5	3.10	G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin		3	34
10	6.21	G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin		7	08
20	12.42	G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin		14	00 3-5

DISTANCE IN A GIVEN TIME. AVIATOR ALONE.

Distance. Kilom.	Miles.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Time. H.	M.	S.
45.664	28.27	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Deperdussin		15	
84.665	52.60	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Deperdussin		30	
168.244	104.52	Jules Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Deperdussin	1		
234.431	145.66	M. Tabuteau	Pau, France	March 1, 1912	Morane-Saulnier	2		
310.287	192.80	M. Tabuteau	Pau, France	January 24, 1912	Morane-Saulnier	3		
325.90	202.50	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P.	4		
407.67	253.31	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P.	5		
490	304.47	P. M. Bournique	Buc, France	December 31, 1910	R. E. P.	6		
522.93	324.93	M. Tabuteau	Buc, France	December 30, 1910	M. Farman	7		
			AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.					
31.02	19.27	G. Legagneux	France	July 5, 1912			15	
66.639	41.40	G. Legagneux	France	July 5, 1912			30	
133.649	83.14	G. Legagneux	France	July 5, 1912		1		
190.85	118.58	Lieut. Bier	Weiner-Neustadt, Austria	October 2, 1911	Etrich	2		
224.85	139.71	R. Level	Chartres, France	July 30, 1911	Savary	3		

GREATEST SPEED OBTAINED, WHATEVER THE LENGTH OF THE FLIGHT. AVIATOR ALONE.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Speed Per Hour. Kilom.	Miles.
J. Vedrines	Pau, France	July 13, 1912	Deperdussin	170.777	106.11
	AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.				
G. Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912		135.952	84.47
	AVIATOR AND TWO PASSENGERS.				
E. Nieuport	Mourmelon, France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport	102.85	63.91
	AVIATOR AND THREE PASSENGERS.				
G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	96.30	59.84
	AVIATOR AND FOUR PASSENGERS.				
G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	87.25	54.21
	GREATEST DISTANCE. AVIATOR ALONE.			Distance Covered.	
G. Fourny	Buc, France	September 2, 1911	M. Farman	720	*447.01
E. Helen	Etampes, France	September 8, 1911	Nieuport	1,252.8	†778.45
	AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.				
Lieut. Barrington-Kennett	Salisbury Plains, Eng	February 14, 1912	Nieuport	401.495	249.47
	AVIATOR AND TWO PASSENGERS.				
Lieut. Bier	Austria	October 4, 1911	Etrich	112	69.59
	AVIATOR AND THREE PASSENGERS.				
G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	50	31.06
	AVIATOR AND FOUR PASSENGERS.				
G. Busson	Rheims, France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	25.74	15.99

*Without stops. †With three stops.

GREATEST DURATION. AVIATOR ALONE.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Duration of Flight. H. M. S.
G. Fourney	Buc, France	September 2, 1911	M. Farman	†11 1 29
E. Helen	Etampes, France	September 8, 1911	Nieuport	‡14 7 50
				**13 17
AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.				
Suvelack	Johannisthal, Germany	December 8, 1911		4 23
AVIATOR AND TWO PASSENGERS.				
J. Pietschker	Johannisthal, Germany	October 1, 1911	Albatros	2 19
AVIATOR AND THREE PASSENGERS.				
K. Grulich	Johannisthal, Germany	January 25, 1912	Harlan	1 35
AVIATOR AND FOUR PASSENGERS.				
Von Siegfried	Johannisthal, Germany	March 8, 1912		32 39
AVIATOR AND FIVE PASSENGERS.				
H. Molla	France	January 26, 1912	Sommer	1 05 48 1-5

GREATEST ALTITUDE. AVIATOR ALONE.

				Altitude Attained. Metres.	Feet.
G. Legagneux	France	September 17, 1912		5,450	*17,878
AVIATOR AND ONE PASSENGER.					
Oberlient	Austria	June 28, 1912		4,360	14,304
AVIATOR AND TWO PASSENGERS.					
Von Blashke	Austria	June 29, 1912		3,580	10,912

CLIMBING (VERTICAL SPEED). AVIATOR ALONE.

				Altitude. Metres.	Time.
R. Simon	Chicago, U. S. A	August 19, 1911	Bleriot }	500	3m. 35s.
T. O. M. Sopwith	Chicago, U. S. A	August 19, 1911	Bleriot }		

* In passing on altitude records the F. A. I. recognizes only units of one hundred metres. † Without stop. ‡ With 3 stops. ** Net time.

SPHERICAL AND DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS, 1912.

January 7-8—Emile Dubonnet travelled from La Motte Breuil, France, to Sokolowska, Russia, 1,214 miles in balloon Condor III., a new world's record for non-stop balloon voyages.

February 17—Zeppelin dirigible Zeppelin XII., and Schwaben showed speed of 45 and 44 miles per hour, respectively, at Friedrichschafen, Germany.

February 19—German dirigible Parseval XI. cruised for 17 hours about Tegol without stops.

May 2—German dirigible Siemens-Shuckert wrecked at Biesdorf.

May 20—Le Breuil, in dirigible Clement-Bayard III. ascends 9,860 feet at Paris, a new altitude record.

May 25—Dirigible Parseval VI. wrecked in wind squall at Leipzig, Germany.

June 1—Count Zeppelin piloted new dirigible Z3, cruised from Friedrichshafen to Hamburg, Germany, a distance of 400 miles in 10 hours 20 minutes averaging 43 miles per hour. Carried 12 passengers.

June 8—Dirigible Parseval III. cruised 435 miles in 14 hours 15 minutes, Tegol to Koenigsburg, Germany.

June 18—Dirigible Conte with six passengers ascended 9,831 feet at Paris. June 18—Dirigible Victoria-Louise cruised 350 miles from Dusseldorf to Hamburg, Germany.

June 27—Dirigible Victoria-Louise cruised from Hamburg to Island of Heligoland and return, a distance of about 400 miles with 12 passengers in 9 hours. July 2—Dirigible Akron exploded off Atlantic City, N. J., killing the builder Melvin Vaniman and four members of crew. The Akron had been built to attempt a transatlantic ocean cruise. July 16-17—Dirigible Clement-Bayard III. cruised 400 miles from La Motte Breuil to Compeigne, France, and return in 16 hours 27 minutes. July 18—Dirigible Conte carrying 9 persons, cruised 16 hours 24 minutes about Paris, in French military test, using but one-half the capacity of the petrol tanks.

August 3—Dirigible Hansa cruised from Friedrichschafen to Hamburg, Germany, a distance of 400 miles, at an average of 37 miles per hour.

September 16—Dirigible Adjudant Vincenot cruised within 100-mile radius of Paris for 2½ hours using wireless constantly. September 19—Dirigible Hansa cruised from Hamburg to Copenhagen, 190 miles in 6½ hours. September 21—Spherical balloon Berlin II., winner of international balloon race of 1911, piloted by Lieut. Gericke struck by lightning over Spansberg, Saxony. Lieuts. Gericke and Stichler were instantly killed.

September 21—Dirigible Jasterb wrecked at St. Petersburg, Russia, by storm. September 30—Dirigible Victoria-Louise completed season's cruising. In 183 trips 15,95[illegible] miles were covered. 3,902 passengers were carried, an average of 21 per trip, not including the crew. October 27-29—Maurice Blenaine travelled from Stuttgart, Germany, to a point near Moscow, Russia, 1,361 miles, in balloon Picardo during International Balloon Race. A new world's record for a non-stop balloon flight. November 28—German war office recommends 20 additional dirigibles for 1913 for the Aerial fleet, each to be capable of a speed of 51 miles per hour, gas and petrol capacity for a continuous trip of 50 hrs., and a carrying capacity of 1 ton of explosives.

The Armed Strength of the World.

COMPILED from the latest available data. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto. [Consult Index.]

LAND FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE, AND OF JAPAN; ALSO OF THE SECONDARY STATES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†	COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†
Germany...	620,000	3,380,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	Switzerland..	140,000*f*	135,000	275,000	50,000
France.....	560,000*a*	2,440,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	Turkey.....	420,000	780,000	1,200,000*k*	2,000,000
Russia	1,200,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	5,200,000	Greece.....	23,000	102,000	125,000	200,000
Austria-Hungary.	360,000	1,640,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	China.....	180,000*g*	100,000*h*	280,000	....
Italy.....	275,000	925,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	Mexico	31,000	60,000*i*	91,000	1,000,000
Great Britain	254,500*b*	545,500*c*	800,000	2,000,000	Brazil.....	28,000	500,000*i*	528,000	1,000,000
Japan.....	230,000	970,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	Argentina....	21,500	150,000*i*	171,500	500,000
Spain	115,000	185,000	300,000	800,000	Chile	15,000	132,000*i*	147,000	250,000
Belgium.....	42,000	138,000	180,000	400,000	Peru	4,000	46,000*i*	50,000	75,000
Netherlands.	23,000*d*	126,000	149,000	150,000	Venezuela....	5,600	75,000*i*	80,600	300,000
Denmark....	13,000	57,000	70,000	125,000	Bolivia.....	3,000	50,000*i*	53,000	125,000
Sweden.....	75,000	325,000	400,000	200,000	Colombia.....	6,500	80,000*i*	86,500	200,000
Norway.....	22,000	88,000	110,000	100,000	Guatemala....	7,000	75,000*i*	82,000	50,000
Portugal.....	30,000*e*	70,000	100,000	200,000	Ecuador.....	7,000	50,000*i*	57,000	50,000
Bulgaria.....	52,500	282,500	335,000	100,000	Salvador.....	3,000	18,000*i*	21,000	40,000
Servia.....	35,000	195,000	230,000	60,000	Nicaragua....	3,000	27,000*i*	30,000	20,000
Roumania...	95,000	100,000	195,000	175,000	Uruguay.....	4,000	75,000*i*	79,000	50,000
					Hayti.....	6,000*j*	....	6,000	100,000

*Except as to some of the principal and a few of the minor States, it is doubtful whether the numbers given of the reserves or auxiliary forces could be mobilized and made effective within a considerable period of time. †These figures are based on estimated male population of military age, deducting "total war strength." In some States, all men of military age are enrolled in national militia and are partly trained. *a* Exclusive of Colonial troops. *b* Including regular forces at home, in the Colonies, and 76,000 men in India and excluding the native Indian army of about 160,000. *c* Includes army reserves and territorial force. *d* Exclusive of Colonial army of about 36,000. *e* Exclusive of troops in Colonies. *f* Trained National militia. *g* Modern National army so far as organized, but of questionable efficiency under present unsettled conditions. *h* Provincial troops available in case of war. *i* National guard, or militia, partly trained. *j* Nominal strength. Population nearly all negroes. *k* Including forces in Asia.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

POWERS.	Modern Battleships.	Cruiser Battleships.	Older Battleships.	First-Class Cruisers.	Second-Class Cruisers.	Third-Class Cruisers.	Gunboats.	Monitors.	Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	Personnel. Officers and Men.
Great Britain.....	47	10	15	41	42	34	..	..	210	58	69	*136,000
Germany.....	27	6	10	9	14	30	49	..	94	52	11	‡35,500
United States.....	29	..	9	15	3	14	21	10	49	32	35	†57,178
France.....	19	..	9	15	11	10	14	..	85	185	83	58,649
Japan.....	12	4	4	13	7	13	6	..	61	48	17	**49,389
Russia.....	14	..	3	6	8	2	8	..	103	25	51	46,655
Italy.....	12	..	2	7	3	15	13	..	41	78	20	30,587
Austria-Hungary.....	9	..	3	8	5	..	4	..	9	18	..	14,328
Brazil.....	3	..	2	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	3	8,000
Argentina.....	2	..	2	5	2	2	2	..	4	8	..	7,836
Sweden.....	..	..	12	1	..	..	5	11	6	51	10	4,000
Netherlands.....	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	1	..	50	1	8,575
Norway.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	29	..	1,130
Chile	2	..	1	2	3	1	2	..	6	14	2	10,000
Denmark.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	13	..	4,000
Spain.....	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	5,000
Portugal	..	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	2	4	2	6,000
Greece.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	12	..	4,000
Turkey.....	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	8	..	30,000
China.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	1,200
Siam.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100

*Naval Reserve seamen, 26,200. †Naval militia, 7,320 men. ‡Reserve of 110,000 men. **Reserve of 114,000 men.

Protection of the Army and Navy Uniform.

AN act of Congress approved March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States," provides: "That hereafter no proprietor, manager or employé of a theatre or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the District of Columbia or in any Territory, the District of Alaska or Insular possessions of the United States, shall make or cause to be made any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service or Marine Corps of the United States, because of that uniform, and any person making or causing to be made such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Principal Battleships of Naval Powers.

(Compiled from the latest authentic sources of official information. Only the principal and more modern battleships are given. Most of the principal powers possess powerful armored cruisers equal to or in greater number than battleships, and in addition many vessels of smaller and older types.)

Following Great Britain, the first naval power, Germany now ranks second, the United States third, France fourth, Japan fifth, Russia sixth, Italy seventh, and Austria eighth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Queen Mary (1)	27,000	28	75.000	....	....	....	8 13.5-in., 16 4-in...	2	28	
Lion Princess Royal Iron Duke (1)	26,350	28	70,000	1910	1912	....	8 13.5-in., 16 4-in..	2	28	..
Delhi (1) Marlborough (1)	25,000	...	.....	1911	.. .	....	10 13.5-in.	..	..	..
Ajax (1) Audacious (1) Centurion (1) King George V.(1)	23,000	28	27,000	1910	....	....	10 13.5-in., 16 4-in..	3	21	..
Conqueror	22,500	28	28,555	1910	1912	$9,060,355	10 13.5-in., 16 4-in...	3	21	..
Monarch	22,500	28	27,000	1910	1912	9,189,261	" ..	3	22	..
Orion	22,500	28	27,000	1910	1911	9,334,424	" ..	3	21	..
Thunderer	22,500	28	27,426	1910	1912	9,180,646	" ..	3	21	..
Colossus	20,000	27	25,000	1909	1911	8,003,843	10 12-in., 16 4-in....	3	21	..
Hercules	20,000	28	25,700	1909	1911	7,977,172	" ..	3	21	..
Neptune	19,900	27	27,721	1909	1911	8,576,290	" ..	3	21	...
Collingwood	19,250	27	24,500	1908	1910	....	10 12-in., 20 4-in., 5 M	3	21	724
St. Vincent	19,250	27	24,500	1907	1910	8,527,428	"	3	21	724
Vanguard	19,250	27	24,500	1908	1910	8,813,815	"	3	22	724
New Zealand	18,800	27	43,000	1909	1911	....	8 12-in., 16 4-in.....	2	25	..
Indefatigable	18,750	27	43,000	1909	1911	7,484,065	" ..	2	25	..
Bellerophon	18,600	27	23,000	1906	1909	8,579,562	10 12-in., 16 4-in....	3	21	870
Téméraire	18,600	27	23,000	1907	1909	8,069,767	" ..	3	22	870
Superb	18,600	27	23,000	1907	1909	8,572,621	" ..	3	21	870
Dreadnought	17,900	27	27,500	1905	1906	9,065,500	10 12-in., 24 12-pdr..	3	21	800
Indomitable Inflexible Invincible	17,250	26	41,000	1907	1908	8,453,184 8,295,499 8,491,176	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 M.....	5	25	731
Lord Nelson	16,500	27	16,750	1904	1908	8,040,410	4 12-in., 10 9-in., 24 12-pdr., 5 M.....	5	18	865
Agamemnon	16,500	27	17,285	1904	1907	8,025,325	4 12-in., 10 9.2-in., 24 12-pdr., 5 M....	5	18	865
King Edward VII	16,350	27	18,138	1902	1905	7,366,225	4 12-in., 4 9-in., 10 6-in., 14 12-pdr., 17 3-pdr.....	4	19	781
Commonwealth	16,350	27	18,538	1902	1905	6,962,055	4 12-in., 4 9-in., 10 6-in., 14 12-pdr., 17 3-pdr.....	4	19	781
Dominion	16,350	27	18,438	1902	1905	6,828,950	" ..	4	19	781
Hindustan	16,350	27	18,521	1902	1905	7,272,630	" ..	4	19	781
Zealandia	16,350	27	18,440	1903	1905	7,121,875	" ..	4	18	781
Africa	16,350	27	18,698	1901	1906	7,307,145	" ..	4	19	781
Britannia	16,350	27	18,725	1901	1906	7,253,785	" ..	4	19	781
Hibernia	16,350	27	18,000	1901	1906	7,224,140	" ..	4	19	781
Queen	15,000	27	15,000	1901	1904	5,274,995	4 12-in., 12 6-in. 18 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr....	4	18	781
Prince of Wales	15,000	27	15,000	1901	1904	5,570,395	"	4	18	781
Formidable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1901	5,113,525	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12 pdr., 8 3-pdr....	4	18	781
Irresistible	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5,240,680	" ..	4	18	750
Implacable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	4,945,580	" ..	4	18	781
London	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5,189,975	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr....	4	18	755
Venerable	15,000	27	15,345	1899	1902	5,463,765	" ..	4	18	781
Bulwark	15,000	27	15,000	1899	1902	4,889,230	" ..	4	18	755
Magnificent	14,900	28	12,000	1893	1895	4,543,945	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr....	5	18	757
Majestic	14,900	28	12,000	1895	1895	4,581,910	" ..	5	17	757
Prince George	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1896	4,477,520	" ..	5	17	757
Victorious	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1897	4,426,060	" ..	5	18	757
Cæsar	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1897	3,540,848	" ..	5	17	757
Hannibal	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,533,995	" ..	5	18	757
Illustrious	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1898	4,472,925	" ..	5	17	757
Jupiter	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,510,055	" ..	5	18	757
Mars	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,512,010	" ..	5	17	757
Hood	14,150	28	13,000	..	1893	5,162,045	4 13-in., 10 6-in., 10 6-pdr., 12 3-pdr..	3	17	730
Royal Sovereign	14,150	27	13,312	1899	1902	4,195,680	4 13-in., 10 6-in., 16 6-pdr., 12 13-pdr...	3	17	712
Ramillies	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1893	4,513,000	" ..	3	17	730

GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complemented.
Empress of India	14,150	28	13,312	1890	1893	$4,231,605	4 13-in., 10 6-in., 16 6-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	3	17	730
Resolution	14,150	28	13,312	1891	1893	4,377,610	" "	3	17	730
Royal Oak	14,150	28	13,312	1892	1894	4,496,360	" "	3	17	730
Revenge	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1895	4,380,505	" "	3	17	730
Albemarle	14,000	27	18,296	1900	1903	5,049,175	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	750
Cornwallis	14,000	27	18,238	1899	1904	5,115,735	" "	4	18	750
Duncan	14,000	27	18,222	1899	1903	5,115,735	" "	4	18	750
Exmouth	14,000	27	18,346	1899	1903	5,162,045	" "	4	18	750
Russell	14,000	27	18,229	1899	1903	5,189,975	" "	4	18	750
Canopus	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1899	3,466,064	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	700
Ocean	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,635,102	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	700
Goliath	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,364,054	" "	4	18	700
Glory	12,950	26	13,500	1896	1901	3,364,056	" "	4	18	700
Albion	12,950	26	13,885	1896	1902	3,434,980	" "	4	18	700
Vengeance	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1901	3,354,668	" "	4	18	750
Swiftsure	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4,225,180	4 10-in., 14 7-in., 14 14-pdr., 8 6-pdr., 2 2-pdr.	2	19	700
Triumph	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4,227,395	"	2	19	700

NOTE—The 1912-13 programme allows for 4 armored ships—details not published.

GERMANY.

Oldenburg	22,500	26	28,000	1910	1912	....	12 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 14 3.4-in.	6	20	1107
Ersatz Aegir (1) Kaiserin (1) Ersatz Odin (1)	20,000	..	28,000	1910	....	....	12 12-in., 12 6.7-in.	21	..	..
Helgoland	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	12 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 14 4.1-in.	6	20	1107
Ostfriesland	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	" "	6	20	1107
Thüringen	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	" "	6	20	1107
Weissenburg	22,000	26	28,000	1907	1911	....	12 12-in., 12 5.9-in.	6	20	950
Friedrich der Grosse	22,000	26	28,000	1910	....	....	" "	6	19	860
Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm (1)	22,000	26	28,000	....	....	....	" "	6	19	860
Kaiser	24,119	27	25,000	1910	1912	....	10 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.	..	21	..
Goeben	22,600	27	50,000	1910	1912	....	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.	4	27	..
"J" (1)	23,000	27	68,000	1911	....	....	8 12-in., 12 6-in.	4	..	..
Moltke	22,600	27	86,900	1910	1912	....	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.	4	28	..
Von der Tann	18,700	27	71,500	1908	1911	$9,165,000	10 11-in., 10 5.9-in., 16 3.4-in.	4	27	883
Posen	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1910	10,125,000	12 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 16 3.4-in.	6	20	961
Rheinland	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1910	10,125,000	" "	6	20	961
Westfalen	18,200	26	26,792	1907	1909	9,125,000	" "	6	20	961
Nassau	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1909	9,125,000	12 11-in., 12 5.9 in., 16 3.4-in.	6	20	961
Deutschland	13,040	25	16,939	1903	1906	6,070,000	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 22 3.4-in., 4 1.4-in.	6	18	736
Hannover	13,040	25	22,492	1904	1907	6,070,000	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 3.4-in., 4 1.4-in.	6	19	736
Schleswig-Holstein	13,040	25	16,939	1904	1908	6,070,000	" "	6	19	736
Pommern	13,040	25	20,400	1904	1907	6,070,000	" "	6	19	736
Schlesien	13,040	25	16,939	1904	1908	6,070,000	" "	6	18	660
Braunschweig	12,997	25	16,000	1901	1904	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 18 3.4-in.	6	18	691
Hessen	12,997	25	16,000	1902	1905	5,787,500	" "	6	18	660
Elsass	12,997	25	16,812	1901	1905	5,787,500	" "	6	18	660
Preussen	12,997	25	18,374	1902	1905	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 12 3.4-in., 12 1.4-in.	6	18	600
Lothringen	12,997	25	16,950	1902	1906	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 18 3.4-in.	6	18	691
Wittelsbach	11,643	25	14,000	1898	1902	5,500,000	4 9.4-in., 18 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in., 12 1.4-in.	6	18	715
Wettin	11,643	25	14,000	1899	1902	5,500,000	" "	6	18	715
Zahringen	11,643	25	15,000	1899	1902	5,500,000	" "	6	18	715
Schwaben	11,643	25	14,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	" "	6	18	715
Mecklenburg	11,643	25	14,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	" "	6	18	715
Kaiser Frederick III.	10,974	25	13,000	1895	1898	4,812,500	" "	6	18	700
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	" "	6	18	700
K. Wilhelm II.	10,974	25	13,000	1896	1900	4,812,500	" "	6	18	700
K. Karl der Grosse	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	" "	6	18	700
K. Barbarossa	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	" "	6	18	700

GERMANY—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Brandenburg	9,874	25	9,640	1890	1893	$3,720,000	6 11-in., 8 4-in. 83.4 in., 12 1.4-in.	3	17	552
Worth	9,874	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	"	3	17	552

Germany's 1912 programme allows for 1 armored battleship and 1 cruiser battleship.

JAPAN.

Fuso (1)	30,000	..	....	1912	....	....	15 in. guns	..	..	..
Haruna (1) Hiyei (1) Kirishima (1) Kongo (1)	27,500	..	....	1912	....	$12,175,000	8 13.5-in., 16 6-in. ..	5	27	..
Kawachi	20,800	28	26,500	1909	1912	....	12 12-in., 10 6 in., 12 4.7-in.	5	20	960
Settsu	20,800	28	26,500	1907	1911	....	"	5	20	960
Satsuma	19,350	27	18,000	1906	1910	....	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 4.7-in., 4 12 pdr.	5	20	940
Aki	19,800	27	18,000	1905	1911	....	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 8 6 in., 8 12-pdr.	5	20	940
Kashima	16,400	27	17,280	1904	1906	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 3 3-pdr	5	19	980
Katori	15,950	27	18,500	1904	1906	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 10 12-pdr., 3 3-pdr	5	19	980
Mikasa	15,200	27	16,431	1899	1902	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 10 6-in., 20 12-pdr.	4	18	935
Shikishima	14,850	26	16,355	1897	1900	....	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 4 2½-pdr	5	18	741
Asahi	15,800	28	15,000	1897	1900	....	"	4	18	750
Iwami (2)	13,516	26	16,000	1900	1904	....	4 12-in., 6 8-in., 20 3-in., 20 3-pdr., 6 1-pdr.	3	18	740
Hizen (2)	12,700	25	16,000	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-pdr., 6 1-pdr	4	18	778
Suo (2)	12,674	26	14,500	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 10 3-pdr., 17 1-pdr.	2	18	732
Sagami (2)	12,674	26	14,500	1895	1901	5,000,000	"	2	18	732
Fuji	12,320	26	14,000	1894	1897	5,500,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 20 3-pdr., 4 4½-pdr.	5	19	600
Tango (2)	10,960	26	11,255	1892	1898	5,347,260	4 12-in., 12 6 in.	4	16	700
Iki (2)	9,672	23	8,000	1887	1892	....	2 12-in., 4 9-in., 8 6-in.	6	14	600
Idzumo Iwate	9,750	24	17,300	1898	1901	....	4 8-in., 14 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 2½-pdr.	4	22	672

FRANCE.

Bretagne (1) Lorraine (1) Provence (1)	23,600	29	28,000	1912	....	.....	10 13.4-in., 22 5.5-in.	4	19	.....
France (1) Paris (1)	23,100	29	28,000	1911	....	$12,424,800	12 12-in., 22 5.5 in., 4 3-pdr.	4	20	998
Courbet (1)	23,100	29	28,000	1910	....	12,424,800	12 12-in, 22 5.5-in., 4 3-pdr	4	20	998
Jean Bart (1)	23,100	29	28,000	1910	....	12,424,800	"	4	20	998
Danton	18,028	27	22,500	1908	1911	8,006,120	4 12-in., 12 9.4-in., 16 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	20	690
Mirabeau	18,028	27	22,500	1908	1911	9,016,120	"	2	20	690
Diderot	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	20	690
Condorcet	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	19	690
Vergniaud	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	19	690
Voltaire	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	20	690
Démocratie	14,635	28	19,190	1903	1907	4,892,720	4 12-in., 10 7 in., 26 1.8-in., 2 1.4-in.	2	19	793
Justice	14,635	28	18,548	1903	1907	8,351,925	"	2	19	793
Verité (G)	14,635	28	20,433	1903	1908	8,307,055	"	2	18	793
République	14,635	28	19,626	1901	1906	7,615,680	4 12-in., 18 6-in., 26 1.8-in., 2 1.4-in.	2	19	793
Patrie	14,635	28	17,859	1902	1906	8,374,350	"	2	19	793
Suffren	12,527	28	16,500	1899	1903	5,977,820	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 3-in., 20 1.8-in.	2	18	615
Charlemagne	11,108	28	14,500	1894	1899	5,482,160	4 12-in., 10 5-in., 8 4-in., 16 1.8-in.	2	18	631
St. Louis	11,090	28	14,500	1895	1900	5,404,985	"	2	18	631
Gaulois	11,105	28	14,500	1896	1899	5,469,625	"	2	18	632

FRANCE—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Bouvet	12,007	28	14,000	1893	1898	$5503,850	2 12-in., 2 10-in., 8 5-in., 8 3.9-in.	2	18	621
Massena	11,735	27	13,500	1892	1898	5,502,000	" "	2	17	642
Charles Martel	11,693	28	14,996	1891	1897	5,464,150	2 12-in., 2 10-in., 8 5-in., 4 2.5-in.	2	18	632
Carnot	11,954	27	16,300	1891	1896	5,350,440	" "	2	17	625
Jauréguiberry	11,637	28	15,800	1891	1896	5,347,680	" "	2	18	625
Brennus	11,190	26	14,000	1889	1895	4,958,835	3 13-in., 10 6-in.	4	17	696
Henri IV	8,807	23	11,500	1897	1903	4,006,240	2 10-in., 7 5-in.	2	17	464
Bouvines	6,691	23	8,400	1890	1894	2,973,200	2 12-in. 8 4-in., 4 1.8-in., 10 1.4-in.	2	16	300
Tréhouart	6,671	24	8,500	1892	1896	2,965,500	" "	2	16	337

ITALY.

Giulio Cesare (1) Leonardo da Vinci (1)	21,500	28	24,000	1911	....	....	13 12-in., 20 4.7-in., 14 12-pdr.	3	22	999
Conte di Cavour (1)	21,500	28	24,000	1910	....	....	13 12-in., 20 4-in., 14 12-pdr	3	23	999
Dorea (1) Duilio (1)	21,000	29	8,000	1912	....	....	13 12-in., 20 5.9-in., 14 12-pdr.	3	23	..
Dante Alighieri	18,300	27	26,000	1910	1912	....	12 12-in., 20 5.5-in., 13 12-pdr.	3	23	900
Re Umberto	13,673	28	19,500	1887	1903	$5,292,500	4 67-ton, 8 6-in., 16 4.7-in., 2 9-in., 15 2.2-in., 14 1.4-in.	5	19	785
Sardegna	13,640	28	19,650	1890	1895	5,287,200	4 67-ton, 8 5.9-in., 16 4.7-in., 2 2.9-in., 20 2.2-in., 10 1.4-in.	5	20	785
Sicilia	13,087	28	19,500	1890	1895	5,250,000	"	5	19	785
Benedetto Brin	13,214	27	20,400	1898	1904	5,750,000	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 16 3-in., 8 1.8-in.	4	19	811
Regina Margherita	13,214	27	20,664	1898	1904	5,750,000	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 16 3-in., 8 1.8-in.	4	20	811
Vittorio Emanuele	12 425	27	20,000	1901	1907	5,600,000	2 12-in., 12 8-in., 12 3-in., 12 1.8-in.	2	22	711
Regina Elena	12,425	27	20,000	1901	1907	5,600,000	" "	2	22	711
Napoli	12,425	27	20,000	1903	1909	5,600,000	" "	2	22	711
Roma	12,425	27	20,000	1903	1909	5,600,000	" "	2	22	715
Ammiraglio di St. Bon	9 645	24	13,500	1897	1901	3,500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 2 2.9 in., 8 2.2-in., 12 1.4-in.	4	18	548
Emanuele Filiberto	9,645	24	13,500	1897	1901	3,500,000	" "	4	18	536

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

No. VI. (1) No. VII. (1)	20.000	27	25,000	1912	....	$12,175,000	12 12-in., 12 5.9-in., 18 12-pdr.	4	20	1000
Veritus Unitus (1)	20,000	27	25,000	1910	....	12,175,000	" "	4	20	1000
Tegethoff (1)	20,000	27	25,000	1911	....	12,175,000	" "	4	20	1000
Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand	14,226	26	26,000	1907	1910	....	4 12-in., 8 9.4-in., 20 3.9-in., 6 12-pdr.	2	20	816
Radetzky	14,226	26	20,000	1908	1910	....	" "	2	20	816
Zrinyi	14,226	26	20,000	1908	1910	....	" "	2	21	816
Erzherzog Karl	10,433	25	18,000	1901	1906	3,650,000	4 9-in., 12 7.5-in., 12 2.8-in., 6 1.8-in.	2	20	700
" Friedrich	10,433	25	18,130	1902	1906	3,650,000	" "	2	20	700
" Ferd'nd Max.	10,433	25	18,000	1903	1907	3,650,000	" "	2	20	700
Habsburg	8,208	24	15,000	1899	1903	2,504,000	3 9-in., 12 6-in., 10 2.8-in.	2	19	638
Arpad	8.208	24	15,000	1899	1903	2,640,000	" "	2	20	638
Babenburg	8.208	24	15,000	1900	1904	2,640,000	" "	2	19	638
Wien	5,600	21	8,500	1893	1896	1,980,000	4 9-in., 6 6-in., 12 1.8-in.	2	18½	450
Monarch	5,600	21	8,500	1893	1896	2,000,000	" "	2	18½	450
Budapest	5,462	21	9,185	1893	1897	2,000,000	" "	4	17	450

RUSSIA.

Gangut (1)	23,000	27	42,000	1910	....	$14,000,000	12 12-in., 16 4-in., 4 3-pdr.	4	23	..
Petropavlovsk (1)	23,000	27	42,000	1910	...	14,000,000	" "	4	23	..
Poltava (1)	23,000	27	42,000	1910	....	14,000,000	" "	4	23	..
Sevastopol (1)	23,000	27	42,000	1910	....	14,000,000	" "	4	23	..
Alexander III. (1) Ekaterina II. (1) Maria (1)	22,500	27	25,000	1912	....	....	12 12-in., 12 6-in.	4	21	..
Imperator Pavel I.	17,200	28	17,600	1903	1911	6,000,000	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 12 4.7-in.	5	18	933
Andrei Pervosvannyi	17,200	28	17,600	1905	1910	6,000,000	" "	5	18	933

RUSSIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Slava	13,516	26	16,000	1902	1905	$7,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-in., 20 3-pdr.	2	18	740
Tria Sviatitelia	13,318	27	10,600	1893	1899	6,000,000	4 12-in., 8 6-in., 4 4.7-in.	6	18	582
Tsessarevitch	12,912	27	16,300	1899	1903	6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-in., 20 1.8-in., 6 1.4-in.	2	19	732
Panteleimon	12,582	27	10,600	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 3-in., 14 1.4-in.	5	17	636
Ievstafi	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1910	....	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 14 3-in.	5	16	731
Ioann Zlatoust	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1909	....	"	5	16	636
Georgi Pobiedoncsetz	11,032	26	10,600	1892	1896	2,155,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in. 8 3.9-in.	7	16	500
Sinope	10,180	27	13,000	1887	1890	4,500,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in., 6 M.	7	16	325
Rostislav	8,880	24	8,700	1896	1900	4,250,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in.	6	16	624
Alexander II.	9,244	23	8,000	1886	1890	....	2 12-in., 4 9-in., 8 6-in., 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr.	5	16	604

SWEDEN.

No. 1 (1)	6,800	22	17,500	1912	..	....	4 11-in., 8 6-in., 6 12-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	2	22	450
Oscar II. (4)	4,203	16	8,500	1905	1907	....	2 8-in., 8 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.	2	18	326
Aeran (4)	3,612	16	6,500	1901	1902	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.	2	17	250
Wasa (4)	3,650	16	6,500	1893	1901	....	" ..	2	17	250
Tapperheten (4)	3,650	16	6,500	1901	1904	....	" ..	2	17	250
Dristigheten (4)	3,445	16	5,400	1899	1901	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 2.2-in.	2	16	250
Thor (4) Oden (4) Njord (4)	3,445	17	5,350	1896	1898	....	2 9.8-in., 4 4.7-in., 10 2.2-in.	1	16	200
Manlighten (4)	3,612	16	6,500	1903	1906	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.	2	17	250
Gota (4)	3,238	16	4,750	1889	1891	....	18 2-in., 75 9-in., 11 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.	3	16	150
Svea (4)	3,051	17	3,640	1885	1887	....	.....	1	14	268
Thule (4)	3,248	17	4,740	1892	1894	....	.....	2	16	165

NORWAY.

No. 1 (1) No. 2 (1)	5,000	16	....	....	....	....	2 9-in., 4 5-in.	2	15	..
Norge (4)	3,847	16	4,500	1898	1901	$1,750,000	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr.	2	16	261
Eidsvold (4)	3,847	16	4,500	1898	1901	1,750,000	" ..	2	16	261
Harald Haarfagre (4)	3,556	16	3,700	1896	1898	1,500,000	2 8-in., 6 4-in., 6 12-pdr., 6 1-pdr.	2	17	248
Tordenskjold (4)	3,556	16	3,700	1897	1899	1,500,000	" ..	2	17	248

DENMARK.

Herluf Trolle (4)	3,415	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	2 9-in., 4 5-in., 10 2-in.	3	16	250
Olfert Fischer (4)	3,415	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	" ..	3	16	250
Peder Skram (4)	3,543	16	4,200	1907	1909	....	" ..	3	16	250
Skjold (4)	2,115	17	2,200	1893	1899	....	1 9-in., 3 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	4	13	210
Iver Hvitfeldt	3,208	..	5,100	1886	1889	$1,000,000	2 10-in., 10-6 pdr., 8 Mach.	4	15	298

THE NETHERLANDS.

"A" (1)	7,480	..	10,000	..	..	....	4 11-in., 10 4-in., 10 12-pdr	3	18	..
De Zeven Provincien	6,525	20	7,500	1908	1910	....	2 11-in., 4 5.9-in., 10 12-pdr.	..	16	440
Marten Tromp	5,211	21	6,377	1904	1906	$1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 10 2.2-in.	3	16	444
Koningin Regentes (4)	5,014	21	7,290	1898	1902	1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 6 2.9-in.	3	16	444
De Ruyter (4)	5,014	21	6,377	1900	1904	1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 10 2-9 in.	3	16	444
Hertog Hendrik (4)	5,014	21	6,000	1899	1903	1,737,500	" ..	3	16	444
Jacob van Heemskerck	5,211	21	6,000	1905	1908	1,700,000	" ..	3	16	441

SPAIN.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Alfonzo XIII. (1)	15,460	25	15,300	1910	..	....	8 12-in., 20 4-in., 2 3-pdr.	..	19	700
Espana (1)	15,460	25	15,300	1910	..	....	"	..	19	700
Jaime I. (1)	15,460	25	15,300	1910	..	....	"	..	19	700
Pelayo	9,744	25	9,000	1887	1890	....	2 12-in., 2 11-in., 9 5-in., 12 2-pdr., 9 1-pdr., 12 M.	7	16	600

PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama (4)	2,972	18	6,000	1875	1902	$660,000	2 8-in., 4 4-in., 2 2.5-in., 2 1-pdr., 4 Mach.	2	15	218

TURKEY.

Reshad-i-Hamiss (1) Reshad V. (1)	23,000	..	31,000	..	..	....	10 13.5-in., 16 6-in.	5	21	..
Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa (3) Turgut Reis (3)	9,901	24	9,000	1890	1894	$2,250,000	6 11-in., 8 4-in., 8 3.4-in.	3	17	568
Messoudieh	9,120	25	11,000	1874	1876	....	2 9-in., 12 6-in., 14 3-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 field	..	17	600
Assar-I-Tewfik (4)	4,613	25	3,560	1903	1906	....	3 6-in., 7 4-in., 6 6-pdr.	..	13	..

GREECE.

Hydra (4)	4,808	23	7,000	1889	1891	....	3 10-in., 5 6-in., 14-in., 8 2.5-in., 4 1.8-in., 12 1.4-in.	3	17	400
Spetsai (4)	4,808	23	7,000	1889	1891	....	"	3	17	400
Psara (4)	4,808	23	7,000	1890	1892	....	"	3	17	400

ARGENTINA.

Moreno	27,600	27	39,500	1910	1912	$12,000,000	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 4-in.	2	22	1046
Rivadavia	27,600	27	39,500	1910	1912	12,000,000	"	2	22	1046
Independencia (4)	2,336	13	3,000	1891	1893	880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 4 Mach.	2	14	225
Libertad (4)	2,336	13	3,000	1890	1892	880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	14	225

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro (1)	27,500	27	45,000	1911	....	$14,500,000	14 12-in., 20 6-in., 10 3-pdr.	3	22	1100
Minas Geraes	19,281	25	27,212	1907	1909	9,107,000	12 12-in., 22 4-in., 8 3-pdr.	4	21	900
Sao Paulo	19,281	25	28,645	1907	1910	9,107,000	"	4	21	900
Marshal Deodoro (4)	3,112	13	3,400	1896	1900	....	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	15	200
Marshal Floriano (4)	3,112	13	3.400	1896	1901	....	"	2	15	200

CHILE.

Valparaiso (1)	28,000	29	45,000	1911	....	....	10 14-in., 22 4.7-in.	4	23	1000
Capitão Prat	5,981	22	12,000	1888	1893	$1,955,000	4 9-in., 8 4-in., 10 12-pdr.	4	18	400

NOTES—1. Building. 2. Formerly of the Russian navy and after capture renamed. 3. Purchased from Germany and renamed. 4. Coast defence turret ships, styled by some authorities as battleships.

UNITED STATES—For a full statement of the battleships of United States Navy see Index.

Military Order of the Serpent.

THE Military Order of the Serpent is a secret social organization founded upon facts and is of historical interest. "A corporation not for profit" founded at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1904, by Fred Manning and Walter Scott MacAaron and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, August 6, 1907. It consists of the Supreme Lair of the United States and a number of Grand Lairs with Local Lairs owing allegiance to them. Having spread with great rapidity it now maintains flourishing Grand Lair organizations in the following States and Territories: Ohio, New York, Colorado, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Washington, Illinois, Vermont, California, Rhode Island, Wyoming and the Philippines.

Its objects and purposes are: To maintain a secret social society to perpetuate the memories of the war with Spain, the incident struggle in the Philippines, the China Relief Expedition; for literary purposes connected with these wars, as well as to more firmly establish good fellowship among the comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans. No person not a member of that body in good standing is eligible to its membership.

Supreme Lair Headquarters, Canton, Ohio. *Supreme Gu Gu*—Joseph A. Gossett, Canton, Ohio. *Supreme Thrice Infamous Inferior Gu Gu*—Ira C. Kinney. *Supreme Lord High Keeper of the Sacred Amphora*—William H. Koontz, Canton, Ohio. New York headquarters, 172 East 108th Street. *Grand Gu Gu*—William C. Walde. *Grand Thrice Infamous Infertor Gu Gu*—Ernest S. Werthelm. The insignia is a Filipino cross bearing the arms of the United States.

Statistics of the Countries of the World.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
China	439,214,000	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire*	396,294,752	11,487,294	London.
Russian Empire	160,095,200	8,647,657	St. Petersburg
United States	91,972,267	3,616,484	Washington.
United States and Isl'ds.	103,992,757	3,743,344	Washington.
Philippines	7,635,426	122,000	Manila.
Porto Rico	1,118,012	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii	191,909	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuila, Samoa	7,251	55	.....
Guam	12,517	210	Agana.
France and Colonies	92,531,325	4,296,130	Paris.
France	38,961,945	207,054	Paris.
Colonies	53,412,340	4,089,076	.....
Algeria	4,739,536	184,474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc	4,523,000	806,000	St. Louis.
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1,500,000	37,400	Saigon.
Cochin-China	2,968,529	22,000	.....
Tonquin	7,000,000	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	51,514	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti	10,300	600	.....
Sahara	2,550,000	1,544,000	.....
Madagascar	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo
German Empire, in Europe	64,903,423	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia	40,157,573	134,603	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,524,372	29,292	Munich.
Saxony	4,797,700	5,787	Dresden.
Wurttemberg	2,302,179	7,529	Stuttgart.
Baden	2,010,728	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,814,564	5,600	Strasburg.
Hesse	1,209,175	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	625,045	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg	874,878	158	.....
Brunswick	485,958	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	428,856	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	388,095	1,358	Weimar.
Anhalt	328,029	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	268,916	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	242,472	755	Gotha.
Bremen	263,440	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	206,508	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	145,577	469	Detmold.
Reuss (elder line)	70,603	122	Greiz.
Reuss (younger line)	144,584	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	103,451	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	96,835	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderh'n.	85,152	333	S'ondershausen
Lubeck	105,857	115	.....
Waldeck	59,127	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	70,603	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe	44,992	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa	12,210,000	931,460	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	49,418,596	261,035	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa)	53,875,390	147,655	Tokio.
Netherlands	5,898,429	12,648	Amsterdam.
Netherlands and Colonies	47,347,182	795,648	Amsterdam.
Borneo	1,129,889	212,737	.....
Celebes	1,878,473	71,470	.....
Java	28,746,688	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	410,190	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra	3,168,312	161,612	.....
Surinam	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.
Turkish Empire	35,784,876	1,136,874	Constantin'ple
European Turkey	6,140,200	65,350	.....
Asiatic Turkey	17,683,500	692,610	.....
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	32,475,253	110,550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	37,825,252	859,050	Rome.
Abyssinia	3,500,000	150,000	.....
Eritrea	450,000	88,500	.....
Somali Coast	400,000	100,000	.....
Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli.
Spain	19,503,008	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	273,709	253,580	.....
Spanish Islands	127,172	1,957	.....
Brazil	20,515,000	3,218,130	Rio de Janeiro
Mexico	13,607,259	767,005	City of Mexico
Korea	13,063,207	82,000	Seoul.
Congo State	20,000,000	900,000	.....
Persia	7,653,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,152	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	14,582,084	838,442	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa	8,248,527	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia	910,425	8,972	.....
Sweden	5,476,441	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,302,698	124,129	Christiania.
Morocco	5,000,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,074,910	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	7,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Argentina	7,500,000	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Roumania	5,912,520	50,720	Bucharest.
Colombia	4,500,000	438,436	Bogota.
Bulgaria	4,158,409	38,080	Sofia.
Afghanistan	4,000,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	4,249,279	291,544	Santiago.
Peru	4,500,000	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.
Greece	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2,585,660	15,388	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	2,630,000	102,022	Copenhagen.
Iceland	78,470	39,756	Reikjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	50,527	138	.....
Venezuela	2,591,000	593,942	Caracas.
Servia	2,493,770	18,630	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,060,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,048,980	44,164	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,804,000	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	429,000	Quito.
Hayti	1,400,000	10,204	Port au Prince
Salvador	1,707,000	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,111,758	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	630,571	194,349	Asuncion.
Honduras	553,446	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	351,176	18,400	San Jose.
Panama	360,542	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	228,000	3,630	Cettinje.

*These estimates of the population and area of the British Empire include the recently acquired possessions in Africa. For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire."

Civil Lists of European Sovereigns.

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, $4,520,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,286,303.
Belgium, King of, $623,600.
Denmark, King of, $262,500; and Crown Prince, $31,500.
Greece, King of, $260,000.
Great Britain and Ireland, the King and Queen receive $2,256,000; ex-Queen Alexandra, $336,000 and the remainder of the Royal family are allowed $412,800. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, $300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales those of the Duchy of Cornwall, about $400,000.
Italy, King of, $3,010,000, of which $360,000 for family.
Netherlands, Queen of, $250,000; also a large revenue from domains, and $62,500 for royal family, courts, and palaces.
Norway, King of, $185,000.
German Emperor, $3,698,260; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests, and estates, out of which the court expenditure and royal family are paid.
Roumania, King of, $227,520.
Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. The annual income was estimated at about $12,000,000. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the empire this is much reduced at present.
Saxony, King of, $881,780.
Servia, King of, $225,000.
Spain, King of, $1,344,000, besides $600,000 for family.
Sweden, King of, $83,000, besides $250,000 for family.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of the Crown domains, estimated at about $7,500,000.
Württemberg, King of, $490,000.

Sovereigns of Europe.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1848	19
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853	27
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1860	20
George I., King of the Hellenes	1863	18
Charles, King of Roumania	1866	27
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866	41
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880	50
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Otto I., King of Bavaria	1886	39
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	11
William, King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
George, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1893	46
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'k Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Servia	1903	59
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1904	56
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1906	63
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Albert, King of the Belgians	1909	35
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1909	65
George V., King of Great Britain, etc	1910	45
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1912	18
Christian X., King of Denmark	1912	42

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth	Age Jan. 1, 1913.	
		y.	m. d.
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1826	86	8 28
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1826	86	3 14
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1830	82	4 24
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1830	82	4 13
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	80	7 3
Charles, King of Roumania	1839	73	8 19
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1840	72	2 26
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1841	71	23
Peter, King of Servia	1844	68	.. ..
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1844	67	8 5
George I., King of the Hellenes	1845	67	6 7
George, Pr. of Schaumburg-Lippe	1846	66	7 24
William, King of Württemberg	1848	64	10 3
Otto, King of Bavaria	1848	64	8 4
Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1848	64	f 9
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848	64	1 19
F'k Augustus, Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1852	60	6 28
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'ig-Rudolstadt	1852	60	4 9
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1856	56	4 13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	55	5 23
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858	54	6 14
William II., German Emperor	1859	53	11 4
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1861	51	10 6
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	47	11 11
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	47	7 7
George V., King of G't Britain, etc	1865	47	6 29
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	44	7 14
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	44	1 6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	43	8 19
Christian X., King of Denmark	1870	42	3 5
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	40	8 29
Albert, King of the Belgians	1875	37	8 15
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	36	6 22
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878	34	9 12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	32	4 1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	30	0 1
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	28	0 11
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	26	7 14
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1894	18	6 17

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Queen Alexandra, $350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000; Trustees for King Edward VII's Daughters, $90,000; Total, $2,790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $350,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $500,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1792.

(Whitaker's Almanack.)

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat....Sept. 21, 1792
The Directory nominated.....Nov. 1, 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérè, and Lebrun..Dec. 24, 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years.....May 6, 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for life.....Aug. 2, 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor.....May 18, 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned).....died July 22, 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.....May 3, 1814
Charles X. (dep. July 30, 1830; d. Nov. 6, 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French.....1830
(Abdicated Feb. 24, 1848; died Aug. 26, 1850).

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed.....Feb. 22, 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President.....Dec. 19, 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor.....Nov. 22, 1852
(Deposed Sept. 4, 1870; died Jan. 9, 1873.)

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence.....Sept. 4, 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President.....Aug. 31, 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President..May 24, 1873
Jules Grévy elected President.....Jan. 30, 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President..Dec. 3, 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894.)
Jean Casimir Perier elected President..June 27, 1894
Felix François Faure elected Pres't..Jan. 17, 1895
Emile Loubet elected President.....Feb. 18, 1899
Armand Falliéres elected President..Jan. 17, 1906

Heads of the Governments of the World.

DECEMBER 1, 1912.

COUNTRY.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Emperor	1843	1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872 Oct. 3,	1901
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899 Oct.,	1907
Argentina	Dr. Roque Saenz Pena	President	.... Mar. 12,	1910
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830 Dec. 2,	1848
Belgium	Albert	King	April 8, 1875 Dec. 23,	1909
Bokhara	Seid Mir Alim	Ameer	1880 Jan. 4,	1911
Bolivia	Eliodoro Villazon	President	.... Oct. 24,	1909
Brazil	Hermes da Fonseca	President	....	1910
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Czar	Feb. 26, 1861 Aug. 11,	1887
Chile	Ramon Barros Luce	President	.... Dec. 23,	1910
China	Yuan Shi Kai	President	....	1912
Colombia	Carlos Restrepo	President	....	1910
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 8, 1875 Dec. 23,	1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jiminez	President	.... May 8,	1910
Cuba	José Miguel Gomez	President	1853 Jan.,	1909
Denmark	Christian X	King	Sept. 26, 1870 May 14,	1912
Dominican Republic	Eladio Victoria	President	.... Feb. 27,	1912
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza	President	....	1912
Egypt	Abbas II	Khédive	July 14, 1874 Jan. 7,	1892
France	Armand Fallières†	President	1841 Jan. 17,	1906
Germany	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859 June 15,	1888
Prussia	William II	King		
Bavaria	Otto	King	April 27, 1848 June 13,	1886
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III	King	May 25, 1865 Oct. 15,	1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848 Oct. 6,	1891
Anhalt	Frederick II	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856 Jan. 24,	1904
Baden	Frederick II	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857 Sept. 28,	1907
Brunswick	Johann Albrecht	Regent	.... May 28,	1907
Hesse	Ernst Louis V	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868 March 13,	1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882 April 10,	1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick	Grand Duke	July 22, 1848 May 30,	1904
Oldenburg	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852 June 13,	1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826 Aug. 3,	1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884 July 30,	1900
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke	April 2, 1826 Sept. 20,	1868
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876 Jan. 5,	1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865 May 12,	1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V	King	June 3, 1865 May 6,	1910
Greece	George	King	Dec. 24, 1845 Oct. 31,	1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856 March 16,	1911
Hayti	Tancrey Auguste	President	.... Aug. 8,	1913
Honduras	Manuel Bonilla	President	.... Nov. 3,	1911
India, Empire of	George V	Emperor	June 3, 1865 May 6,	1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869 July 29,	1900
Japan	Yoshihito	Emperor	Aug. 31, 1879 July 29,	1912
Khiva	Asfendiar	Khan	1871 Sept. 1,	1910
Liberia	D. E. Howard	President	.... Jan. 1,	1912
Luxemburg	Marie	Grand Duchess	June 14, 1894 Feb. 25,	1912
Mexico	Francisco I. Madero	President	.... Nov. 6,	1911
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848 Sept. 10,	1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	King	Oct. 7, 1841	1910
Morocco	Muley Yusoef	Sultan	1875	1912
Nepal	DhirajaTribhubanaSh'sherJang.	Maharaja	June 30, 1906 Dec. 11,	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880 Sept. 5,	1898
Nicaragua	Adolfo Diaz	President	.... May,	1911
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Aug. 3, 1872 Nov. 18,	1905
Oman	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee	Sultan	.... June 4,	1888
Panama	Belisario Porras	President	.... Oct. 1,	1912
Paraguay	Pedro Pena	President	.... March 1,	1912
Persia	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	1897	1909
Peru	J. Billinghurst	President	. .	1912
Portugal	Manuel de Arriaga	President	.... August,	1911
Roumania	Charles	King	April 20, 1839 March 26,	1881
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868 Nov. 2,	1894
Salvador	Manuel E. Araujo	President	1865 March,	1911
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844 June 15,	1903
Siam	Vagiravudh	King	1880 Oct. 23,	1910
Spain	Alphonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886 May 17,	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V	King	June 16, 1858 Dec. 8,	1907
Switzerland	M. Müller	President	....	1913
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	1906
Turkey	Mohammed V	Sultan	1844	1909
United States of America	William Howard Taft*	President	Sept. 15, 1857 March 4,	1909
Uruguay	José Battle y Ordonez	President	.... March 1,	1911
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	President	.... April 19,	1910
Zanzibar	Khalifa bin Harub	Sultan	.... Dec. 9,	1911

* On and after March 4, 1913, President Taft will be succeeded by Woodrow Wilson, born December 28, 1856. † Election of successor to President Fallières of France, will occur on January 17, 1913 and the new President will assume office a month later.

DECEMBER 1, 1912.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz.
Minister Finance—Dr. Leon, Ritter von Bilinski.
Minister War—General Moritz, Ritter von Auffenberg.
Minister Navy—Adm. Rudolf Count Montecuccoli.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Count Karl Stürgkh.
Minister Interior—Dr. K. von Udynski.
Minister Defence—General F. von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Baron Z. von Forster.
Minister Public Instruction—Ritter Hussarek von Heinlein.
Minister Justice—Ritter von Hochenburger.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. F. Zenker.
Minister Commerce—R. S. E. von Bonnott.
Minister Public Works—Otto Trnka.
Minister Without Portfolio—L. von Dlugosz.

HUNGARY.

Premier and Interior—Ladislas von Lukacs.
Minister Finances—Johann Teleszky.
Minister Defences—Field-Marshal S. Baron Hazai.
Minister Commerce—Ladislas von Beöthy.
Minister Education & Worship—Count Johann Zichy.
Minister Agriculture—Count Szerényi.
Minister Justice—Dr. Ferencz Székély.
Minister for Croatia—Emerich von Josipovich.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of War—Baron Charles de Broqueville.
Minister of Justice and Religion—M. Henri Carton de Wiart.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Julien Davignon.
Minister of Finance—M. Michel Levie.
Minister of the Interior—M. Paul Berryer.
Minister of Industry and Labor—M. Armand Hubert.
Min. Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—M. Segers.
Min. Public Works & Agriculture—M. Helleputte.
Minister of Railways—M. Vandevyvere.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Jules Renkin.
Minister of Science and Arts—M. Poullet.

DENMARK.

Premier and Minister National Defence — Klaus Berntsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Count C. W. Ahlefeldt-Laurvigen.
Minister Justice—Frits Bülow.
Minister Interior—M. Jensen Sönderup.
Minister Finance—Niels Neergaard.
Minister Instruction—Jacob Appel.
Minister Agriculture—Anders Nielsen.
Minister Public Works—Thomas Larsen.
Minister Commerce—O. B. Muus.
Minister Iceland—Hannes Hafstein.

FRANCE.

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Raymond Poincaré.
Minister Justice—M. Briand.
Minister Interior—M. Steeg.
Minister Finance—M. Klotz.
Minister Public Instruction—M. Guist'hau.
Minister Public Works—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister War—M. Millerand.
Minister Marine—M. Delcassé.
Minister Commerce—M. David.
Minister Agriculture—M. Pams.
Minister Colonies—M. Lebrun.
Minister Labor—M. Léon Bourgeois.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Sec. Foreign Affairs—Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.
Minister Interior—Herr Delbrück.
Sec. for the Navy—Admiral von Tirpitz.
Colonial Secretary—Dr. Solf.
Minister Justice—Dr. Lisco.
Minister Finance—Herr Kühn.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Kraetke.
Minister War—General von Heeringen.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Avv. G. Giolitti.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Marquis of San Giuliano.
Minister Justice—Avv. Finocchiaro Aprile.
Minister War—Lieut.-General Spingardi.
Minister Marine—Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica.
Minister Instruction—Professor Credaro.
Minister Finance—Avv. Luigi Facta.
Minister Treasury—Avv. F. Tedesco.
Minister Agriculture—Professor F. S. Nitti.
Minister Public Works—Avv. Hector Sacchi.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Avv. Calissano.

NETHERLANDS.

Premier and Minister Interior—Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
Min. Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer D. R. de Marees van Swinderen.
Minister Colonies—M. de Waal Maalefijt.
Minister Waterways (Public Works, etc.)—M. L. H. W. Regout.
Minister Justice—Dr. E. R. H. Regout.
Min. Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—Dominie R. S. Talma.
Minister War and Marine—H. Colyn.
Minister Finance—Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Defence—J. Bratlie.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. Irgens.
Minister Worship and Instruction—E. A. Liljedahl.
Minister Justice—Fr. Stang.
Min. Commerce, Navig. and Ind.—O. A. Lindvig.
Minister Agriculture—E. Enge.
Minister Labor—N. Hovdenak.
Minister Finance—F. L. Konow.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council—M. Kokowcow.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Sasonow.
Minister Finance—M. Kokowcow.
Minister Instruction and Religion—M. Kasso.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Min. Im. Domains and Agriculture—M. Kriwoschein.
Minister War—General Suchomlinow.
Minister Marine—Admiral Wojewodski.
Minister Justice—M. Schtschegiowitow.
Min. Public Works & Communications—M. Ruchlow.
Minister Commerce—Timaschew.

SPAIN.

Prime Minister—Count Romanones.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Senor Don Manuel Garcia Prieto.
Minister Public Works—Senor Don Miguel Villanueva.
Minister Interior—Senor Don Antonio Barroso.
Minister Grace and Justice—Senor Don Diego Arias de Miranda.
Minister Finance—Senor Don Navarro Reventa.
Minister Public Instruction—Senor Don Santiago Alba.
Minister War—General Agustin Luque.
Minister Marine—Admiral José Pidal.

SWEDEN.

Premier—Karl Staaff.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Count J. J. A. Ehrensvärd.
Minister Justice—Gustav Sandström.
Minister War—Dr. Phil. David Bergström.
Minister Marine—Jacob T. Larsson.
Minister Interior—Axel Schotte.
Minister Finance—A. T. Adelswärd.
Minister Instruction—Fridtjuv Berg.
Minister Agriculture—Alfred Petersson.
Ministers without portfolios—Bror Petrén, K. J. Stenström.

Reigning Families

OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of the Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Issue, two daughters and two sons.

2. Archduke Rudolph, late heir-apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the late King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windisch Grätz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elémer Lonyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francis-Salvator of Tuscany.

The Emperor's eldest brother was Archduke Ferdinand (Maximilian), Emperor of Mexico, from 1864 to 1867, when he was shot at Queretaro. His widow, Charlotte, survives him.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Empero.'s second brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833, and died 1896; he married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, born 1863, who is the heir-presumptive to the throne (married, morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne); the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archdukes Charles, born 1887, married, 1911, Princess Zita of Parma, and Maximilian, born 1895); the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, renounced his rights in 1911 to marry Berta Czuber, and the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, born 1870, died 1902; she married in 1893 Albert, Duke of Württemberg. By a third marriage, the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters.

The Emperor has a third brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried.

There are over eighty other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Otto, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that mad monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake. Otto is also crazy, is shut up in one of his châteaux, and the kingdom is governed by Prince Luitpold, his uncle, as regent. The latter is also the heir apparent to the throne; was born in 1821; married, 1844, the Austrian Archduchess Angusta of Tuscany, who is dead, and has four children:

1. Prince Louis, born 1845; married the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has six daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Rupert, born 1869, and married, 1900, his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria; has three sons, Luitpold, Albrecht and Rudolf, and a daughter.

2. Prince Leopold, born 1846; married to the Austrian Archduchess Gisela, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. There are two daughters and two sons.

3. Princess Theresa, born 1850; prioress of a convent in Munich.

4. Prince Arnulf, 1852, married the Princess Theresia of Lichtenstein, and died 1907, leaving a son, Prince Henry.

King Otto has five cousins who bear princely titles, children of his dead uncle, Adalbert.

The royal house of Bavaria comes from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, one of whose descendants was elevated to the rank of Elector, and a later one made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Albert I., King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died December 17, 1909. King Albert married, October 11, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie José, born 1906.

The King's father was Prince Phillippe, Count of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Princess Maria of Hohenzollern. He died 1905. His elder son, Prince Badouin, born in 1869, died in 1891. His two daughters are Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, the Duke of Vendome; and Princess Josephine, born 1872, married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835, and was married, in 1853, to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, who died 1902. They had the following children:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and divorced in 1906. Issue, one son and one daughter.

2. Prince Leopold, heir to the throne, Duke of Brabant, born 1859, died 1869.

3. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900; Elemer, Count Lonyay of Nagy Lonyay and Vásáros-Naméný, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

4. Princess Clementine, born 1872, married November, 1910, Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon III. and the late Princess Letitia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Prince Victor Napoleon is the Bonaparte claimant to the throne of France.

The aunt of King Albert is Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold, and ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Maximilian of Austria, who was shot in Mexico in 1867. She was born in 1840 and lives near Brussels. She has become insane.

DENMARK.

Christian X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Frederick VIII., May 15, 1912. He was born September 26, 1870, married, 1898, the Princess Alexandria of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 1879, and has two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, born 1899, and Knud, born 1900.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The King of Norway, Haakon; born 1872, married, 1896, the Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland, born 1869, and has one son, Olaf, born 1903. 2. Harald, Prince of Denmark, born 1876, married, 1909, Princess Helena, Duchess of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, born 1888. Has two daughters, born 1910 and 1912. 3. Ingeborg, born 1878, married, 1897, Prince Carl of Sweden, a brother to King Gustaf V. of Sweden. 4. Thyra, born 1880. 5. Gustav, born 1887. 6. Dagmar, born 1890.

The King's mother is the Dowager Queen of Denmark, married, 1869, the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. She was born, 1851, as the Princess Louise of Sweden, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

The King's uncles and aunts are :

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844; married 1863, and has four living children. One being the King of England.

2. The King of the Hellenes (George I.), born 1845; married to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and has one daughter and five sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Constantine.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847; married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878, and has one son and three daughters.

5. Prince Waldemar, born 1858; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has four sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907, Hubert, born September 20, 1909, and Frederick, born December 19, 1911. 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. 3. Adalbert, born 1884. 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 1908. 5. Oscar, born 1888; 6. Joachim, born 1890. 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and has two sons; and the Emperor has four sisters, all the children of the late Emperor Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England (the Dowager Empress Frederick, who died in 1901). The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophia, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine, Crown Prince of Greece, and has three sons and a daughter.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has five sons.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, elected King in 1863. He is the brother of the late King of Denmark, Frederick VIII., and brother of the Dowager Queen of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. He married, 1867, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, granduncle to the present Emperor. They have had six children, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son is:

Prince Constantine, born 1868; married, 1889, the Princess Sophia, sister of the present German Emperor, and has three sons—Prince George, born 1890; Prince Alexander, born 1893, and Prince Paul, born 1901—and a daughter, Princess Helen, born 1896. The other sons of the King are: Prince George, born 1869; Prince Nicholas, born 1872; Prince Andrew, born 1882; Prince Christopher, born 1888.

The King's eldest daughter, Alexandra, married, in 1889, the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the present Emperor of Russia, and died September 24, 1891, leaving a daughter and a son.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Helene, fourth daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has four children—Princess Iolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir apparent), born September 15, 1904, and Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, is eldest son of the late Prince Amadeus, uncle of present King (and ex-King of Spain); married, 1895, Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amadeus, born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amadeus are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Louis, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clotilde.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born 1851, and married the late King 1868.

The following were the aunts of the King:

1. Princess Clotilde, born 1843, died 1911; married, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, the late head of the Bonaparte family, and had issue two sons and a daughter, Letitia. (See "Bonapartists.")

2. Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, born 1847, died 1911, married, 1862, to the late King Louis of Portugal, and had one son, the late King Charles of Portugal, assassinated in 1908.

The King's great aunt by marriage was the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa, she died August 12, 1912, and had a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, and has three sons and two daughters) and a daughter, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother is the late Regent Queen Emma, whose regency lasted from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. The Queen's aunt is the Princess Sophia, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. She has a

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

son, Prince Charles, born 1844, and two daughters. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadtholders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born 1872; married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav Alexander Edward Christian Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alice (Alix) of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the Princess Alice of Great Britain, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatjana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, sister of the present King of Denmark, had issue three sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor; 2. Grand Duke George (the late Czarevitch), born 1871, died 1899; 3. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 6, 1875; married, August 6, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has six sons and one daughter; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born June 13, 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor are:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876; married, 1905, Melita, second daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Grand Duke Boris is the second son and was born in 1877.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died November 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married the late Duke of Edinburgh, and has had one son (deceased) and four daughters.

4. Grand Duke Serglus, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of the Hellenes. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Demetrius, and a daughter, Marie, married, 1908, Prince Wilhelm, of Sweden. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Pistolkohrs, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died January 12, 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the King of the Hellenes.

A second granduncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, field marshal in the Russian Army, died in 1891; married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Anastasia, daughter of the present King of Montenegro, and sister of Queen Helene, of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, married, in 1889, Militsa sister of the preceding.

The last surviving granduncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1910. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess Cecilia.

The Russian reigning family is descended in the female line from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanoffs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SPAIN.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alphonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest sister of King Edward VII. He has two sons, Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907, and Prince Jaime, born at La Granja Palace, near Madrid, on the 22d of July, 1908, and two daughters, Princess Beatrice, born the 21st of July, 1909, and Princess Maria Cristina, born in Madrid December, 1911.

The King's only sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa, born in 1882, and married to the Infante Ferdinand of Bavaria, her cousin, son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, died on September 23, 1912, suddenly from the after effects of childbirth, leaving two sons and two daughters, the Infante Alfonso Luis Fernando, born in 1906, the Infante José Carlos, born in 1909, and the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, born in 1911, and the Infanta Paz Cristina Teresa, born in 1912, when her mother died.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabella, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Paz, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans (separated from him by deed of separation), who visited the United States and the World's Fair in 1893.

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grandaunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans; 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alphonso XII., deceased; 3. The Infanta Cristina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SAXONY.

Frederick August, King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King George, October 15, 1904. He married in 1891 Archduchess Louise of Austria (from whom he was separated in 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being George, born 1893.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in Holy orders.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806; and was confirmed therein in 1815.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

SERVIA.

Peter I., King of Servia, born in Belgrade, 1846, son of Alexander Karageorgevic, Prince of Servia from 1842 to 1858. Was proclaimed King on the night of June 10-11, 1903, by the officers of the Servian Army after they had murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga, and was crowned in October, 1904. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909), Alexander and Helen, who married, 1911, Grand Duke Ivan of Russia.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge, a peasant, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1804. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted by the Obrenovic during a second insurrection.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II., and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustav Adolph, who married, in 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught, and has three sons, born 1906, 1907 and 1912, and a daughter, born in 1910. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlowna of Russia, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, eldest sister of the late King of Denmark, and Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise, married to the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, succeeded his uncle, King Charles I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and married, 1898, Prince Frederick of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir-presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

The French Pretenders.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon (who died March 18, 1891) and the Princess Clotilde, who died June 25, 1911, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels and in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a General in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amadeus of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839; was married and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter, who is married to Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow, 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II., of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans is the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Joinville. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867 (died at Saigon, Cochin-China, in 1901); the second, the Duke of Guise; the eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the second daughter, Princess Marguerite, being married (in 1896) to Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The granduncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are all dead. They were the Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and had one daughter who married the Duke of Chartres, and had one son, the Duke of Penthièvre, born 1845; Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died (childless) 1897; Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890 (married, 1852, a sister of Queen Isabella of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Anthony, born 1866, who married, 1888, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain), and Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896. He was the father of two daughters, the Princess Crartoryska, deceased, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and two sons, the eldest being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and having three children, and the second the Duke of Alençon, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and having two children.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

The British Empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England }	58,575		....	34,047,659
Wales ... }		Conquest	1282	2,027,610
Scotland	30,443	Union	1603	4,759,521
Ireland	32,373	Conquest	1172	4,381,951
Total	121,391			45,216,741

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	25,000
Malta, etc	122	Treaty cession	1814	220,000
Asia:				
Empire of India	1,900,000	Conquest } Transfer from E. India Co.	Begun 1757 } 1858	316,000,000
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	4,100,000
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	275,000
Aden and Socotra	10,460	(Aden) conquest	1839	60,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	Treaty cession	1785-1824	700,000
Other Malay States	14,200	Treaty cession	1909	800,000
Hongkong	31	Treaty cession	1841	450,000
Borneo and Sarawak	85,000	Cession	1877	1,000,000
Africa:				
Cape Colony	278,000	Treaty cession	1588, 1814	2,600,000
Natal	35,400	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal	112,000	Conquest	1900	1,700,000
Orange Free State	50,400	Conquest	1900	530,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,600
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	200
Sierra Leone	30,000	Settlement	1787	1,400,000
Gold Coast, etc	120,000	Treaty cession	1872	1,500,000
Mauritius, etc	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	400,000
Nigeria	340,000	Conquest and cession	1850-1900	18,000,000
Rhodesia	450,000	Conquest and cession	1890-1900	1,750,000
British East Africa, etc	500,000	Conquest and cession	1870-1890	9,000,000
America:				
Ontario and Quebec	612,735	Conquest	1759-60 }	
New Brunswick	29,000	Treaty cession	1763 }	
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest	1627 }	
Manitoba	73,732	Settlement	1813 }	
British Columbia, etc	358,000	Transfer to Crown	1858 }	7,200,000
Northwest Territories	1,900,000	Charter to Company	1670 }	
Alberta	260,000	Charter to Company	1670 }	
Saskatchewan	250,000	Charter to Company	1670 }	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1745 }	
Newfoundland	42,750	Treaty cession	1713	245,000
British Guiana	97,800	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	310,000
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	50,000
Jamaica	4,207	Conquest	1655	900,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,870	Conquest	1797	350,000
Barbadoes	166	Settlement	1605	200,000
Bahamas	5,500	Settlement	1629	60,000
Bermuda	19	Settlement	1612	20,000
Australasia:				
New South Wales	310,400	Settlement	1788	1,700,000
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,350,000
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	420,000
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	605,000
Western Australia	975,876	Settlement	1828	290,000
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	190,000
New Zealand	104,760	Purchase	1845	1,100,000
Fiji	7,440	Cession from the natives	1874	135,000
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,540	Annexation	1884	360,000

Estimates of area and present population are by Whitaker. The entire population of the empire, according to the estimates of Whitaker, is 434,286,650, and the total area 13,153,712 square miles, of which 121,512 are in Europe, 2,187,550 in Asia, 3,618,245 in North America, 8,600 in Central America, 12,300 in the West Indies, 97,800 in South America, and 3,214,685 in Australasia.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England...	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	} 32,527,843	34,047,659
Wales.....	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,027,610
Scotland.	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103	4,759,521
Ireland ...	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,381,951
Total	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,216,741

The British Royal Family.

DECEMBER 1, 1912.

GEORGE V., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. In the first table following are the names of their children:

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date.
EDWARD Albert, PRINCE OF WALES	1894	.....		
ALBERT Frederick	1895	.....		
Victoria Alexandra MARY	1897	.....		
HENRY William	1900	.....		
GEORGE Edward	1902	.....		
JOHN Charles	1905	.....		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.*				
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above)	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1867	.....	Duke of Fife (born 1849; died 1912)	1889
Alexandra Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE	1891	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olaf Alexander Edward	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*				
1. VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1840	1901	Frederick, German Emperor	1858
Frederick William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Waldemar	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 2 dau.)	1870	.....	Duke of Sparta, son of King of Greece	1889
Margarete. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above)	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1868	.....	†Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alix. (*Issue*, 1 son 4 daughters)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 3 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 2 daughters)	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage)	1905
Alexandra Louise (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 daughters)	1878	.....	Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice. (*Issue*, 1 son)	1884	.....	Infante Affonso of Orleans	1909
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	‡Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Déssau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 daughter)	1882	.....	Crown Prince of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick	1883	.....		
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 dau.)	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896)	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Ena (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1887	.....	King Alfonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1888	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	.....		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 320 living blood relatives of the late Queen. * Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow. † Marriage dissolved, 1901. She married second Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and has by him one daughter. Grand Duke Ernest married second Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms and has by her two sons. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

The British Government.

THE MINISTRY.

The Present Liberal Ministry.		The Late Unionist Ministry
Herbert Henry Asquith	*Prime Minister. First Lord of the Treasury.*	Arthur J. Balfour.
Marquis of Crewe, K.G.	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K. G.	*Foreign Secretary.*	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Viscount Haldane	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Earl of Halsbury.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn	*President of the Council.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
David Lloyd George	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Austen Chamberlain.
Reginald McKenna	*Home Secretary.*	Aretas Akers Douglas.
Lewis Vernon Harcourt	*Colonial Secretary.*	Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Colonel J. E. B. Seely	*Secretary for War.*	Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
Marquis of Crewe, K. G.	*Secretary for India.*	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Thos. McK. Wood	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Winston Spencer Churchill	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Earl Cawdor.
Sydney Buxton	*President Board of Trade.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
John Burns	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	Gerald William Balfour.
Joseph Albert Pease	*President Board of Education.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
Chas. E. Hy. Hobhouse	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	Sir W. H. Walrond.
Herbert Samuel	*Postmaster-General.*	Lord Stanley.
Augustine Birrell	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Walter Hume Long.
(Not in the Cabinet)	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Walter Runciman	*President Board of Agriculture.*	Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Earl Beauchamp	*First Commissioner of Works.*	(Not in the Cabinet.)
Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C.	*Attorney-General.*	(Not in the Cabinet.)
John W. Gulland W. Wedgwood Benn W. Jones Sir A. A. Haworth, Bart. H. Webb	*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*	Hon. Edmund Talbot. H. W. Forster. Lord Balcarres.
C. F. G. Masterman W. H. Illingworth	*Joint Secs. Treasury.*	Sir A. Acland Hood. Victor Cavendish.
Lord Ashby St. Ledgers	*Paymaster-General.*	Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.
E. J. Griffith	*Political Secretary Home Office.*	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Francis Dyke Acland	*Political Secretary Foreign Office.*	Earl Percy.
Lord Emmott	*Political Secretary Colonial Office.*	Duke of Marlborough.
Hon. E. S. Montagu	*Political Secretary India Office.*	Marquis of Bath.
H. J. Tennant	*Political Secretary War Office.*	Earl of Donoughmore.
(In the Cabinet)	*Attorney-General.*	Sir Robert B. Finlay, K. C.
Sir J. A. Simon, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	Sir Edward Carson, K. C.

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl of Chesterfield	*Lord Steward.*	Earl of Pembroke.
Lord Sandhurst	*Lord Chamberlain.*	Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Granard	*Master of the Horse.*	Duke of Portland.

SCOTLAND.

(In the Cabinet)	*Secretary and Keeper of Great Seal.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Lord Dunedin	*Lord Justice-General.*	Lord Kinross.
Alexander Ure, K. C.	*Lord Advocate.*	Charles Scott Dickson, K. C.
Marquis of Breadalbane	*Keeper of the Privy Seal.*	Earl of Leven and Melville.
Lord Kingsburgh	*Lord Justice Clerk.*	Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald).
Duke of Montrose	*Lord Clerk Register.*	Duke of Montrose.
Alexander Anderson	*Solicitor-General.*	James Avon Clyde, K. C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen	*Lord-Lieutenant.*	Earl Dudley.
Augustine Birrell, K. C.	*Chief Secretary.*	(In the Cabinet.)
Redmond Barry	*Lord Chancellor.*	(In the Cabinet.)
Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C.	*Attorney-General.*	John Atkinson, K. C.

COURTS OF LAW.

House of Lords—*Lord High Chancellor*, Viscount Haldane, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson, Shaw and Moulton.

Court of Appeal—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Sir George Farwell, Sir H. Burton Buckley, Sir Wm. Raun Kennedy, Sir John A. Hamilton.

High Court of Justice, Chancery Division—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. Rolls Warrington, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Robert John Parker, Sir Harry Trelawny Eve.

High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Alverstone. *Justices*, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Arthur M. Channell, Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir Thomas T. Bucknill, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Sir William Pickford, Lord Coleridge, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas Gardner Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt.

High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

Court of Criminal Appeal—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.

Court of Arches—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

Bankruptcy Court—*Judge*, Sir W. Phillimore, Bart. *Registrars*, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood.

This and the following pages of information about the British Empire have been revised for The World Almanac for 1913 by the Editor of Whitaker's Almanack, London.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

ARMY.

COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War..... Col. J. E. B. Seely, D. S. O.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff—General Sir John D. P. French, G. C. B.
Adjut't-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K. C. B.

Master-General of the Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K. C. B.
Civil Member—.....
Finance Member—H. T. Baker.
Secretary—Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Royal Irish Regiment.
Earl Roberts, V. C., Colonel Irish Guards.
H. M. German Emperor, Col. 1st (Royal) Drag.
H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
H. I. M. Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
Lord Grenfell.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B.
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B.
Lord Nicholson, G. C. B.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland.
H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G. C. B.
Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir O' Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B.
Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G. C. V. O.
Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G. C. B.
Sir L. J. Oliphant, K. C. B.
Sir B. Duff, G. C. B.
Sir J. H. Wodehouse, K. C. B.
Sir A. S. Wynne, K. C. B.
J. B. Leffe.
Sir W. T. Adair, K. C. B.
H. C. Eagles.
Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K. C. B.
Sir H. F. Grant, G. C. V. O.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, G. C. V. O.; *Second Naval Lord*, Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G. C. B. *Third Naval Lord and Controller*, Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, C. V. O.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Capt. W. C. Pakenham, C. B.; *Civil Lords*, Rt. Hon. George Lambert, Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G. C. M. G.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—Sir Charles F. Hotham, Sir G. H. U. Noel, Sir A. D. Fanshawe. *Honorary Admirals of the Fleet*—H. I. M. William II., German Emperor; H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia; H. R. H., Prince Henry of Prussia.

ADMIRALS.—Sir R. N. Custance, Sir W. H. May, Sir E. S. Poë, Sir John Durnford, Hon. Sir H. Meux, Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, Sir R. Poore, G. A. Giffard, Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt., Sir G. F. King Hall, H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir G. Neville. *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. King of the Hellenes, H. M. King of Norway, H. M. King of Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRALS.—Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, Sir Percy M. Scott, Sir George Le C. Egerton, Charles H. Adair, Sir F. W. Fisher, C. H. Cross, Sir G. A. Callaghan, Sir J. E. C. Goodrich, Sir F. S. Inglefield, J. Denison, Sir A. W. Paget, R. S. Lowry, Sir H. B. Jackson, Hon. Sir S. C. J. Colville, A. M. Farquhar, W. B. Fisher, E. A. Simons, Sir John R. Jellicoe, James Startin, P. W. Bush, C. J. Briggs, F. T. Hamilton.

FLAG-OFFICERS IN COMMISSION.

Home Fleets—Adm. Sir George A. Callaghan (Commander-in-Chief); Vice-Adm. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville (First Battle Squadron); Rear-Adm. Lewis Bayly (First Cruiser Squadron); Vice-Adm. Sir John R. Jellicoe (Second Battle Squadron); Rear-Adm. Sir George J. S. Warrender (Second Cruiser Squadron); Vice-Adm. Cecil Burney (Third Battle Squadron); Rear-Adm. F. C. D. Stardee (Third Cruiser Squadron); Vice-Adm. Charles J. Briggs (Fourth Battle Squadron). Admiral Sir Richard Poore (None); Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux (Portsmouth); Admiral Sir William H. May (Plymouth).

Second and Third Fleets.—Vice-Adm. Frederick T. Hamilton (Commander-in-Chief.

Mediterranean Fleet—Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne (Commander-in-Chief).

Eastern Fleet—Vice-Adm. Sir Alfred L. Winsloe (Commander-in-Chief); Commodore Robert H. Anstruther (China Squadron); Adm. Sir Geo. K. King-Hall (Australia Squadron); Rear-Adm. Sir Alexander E. Bethell (East Indies Squadron).

Cape of Good Hope—Vice-Adm. Paul W. Bush (Commander-in-Chief).

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

Trans.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.

Trans.
1909. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b.* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841.
1903. *Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1898. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1846.
1904. *Birmingham*, H. Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854.
1897. *Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, *b.* 1833.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1888. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1842.
1895. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, *b.* 1854.
1903. *Exeter*, Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1834.
1891. *Lichfield*, Hon. Augustus Legge, *b.* 1839.
1910. *Lincoln*, Edmund Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.

App.
1883. *Llandaff*, J. P. Hughes, *b.* 1847.
1903. *Manchester*, Edward A. Knox, *b.* 1854.
1907. *Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, *b.* 1840.
1910. *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1863.
1901. *Oxford*, Charles Gore, *b.* 1853.
1896. *Peterborough*, Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843.
1884. *Ripon*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1854.
1885. *Salisbury*, F. E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848.
1907. *Sodor and Man*, J. D. Thompson, *b.* 1856.
1905. *Southwark*, Hubert M. Burge, *b.* 1862.
1904. *Southwell*, Edward Hoskyns, *b.* 1851.
1891. *Truro*, W. O. Burrows, *b.* 1858.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney-Eden, *b.* 1853.
1901. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Countries.	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentina	Sir R. T. Tower	V. L. Dominguez.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright	Count Dietrichstein.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers	Comte de Lalaing.
Brazil	Sir William H. D. Haggard	Regis de Oliveira.
Chile	H. C. Lowther	A. Edwards.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan	Lieng Yu-hao.
Denmark	Sir Claude M. Macdonald	G. Castenskjold.
Ecuador	C. L. des Graz	J. Avilés.
Egypt	F.M. Viscount Kitchenerof Khartoum, K. P.	(None.)
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie	M. Paul Cambon.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen	Prince Lichnowsky.
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot	Jean Gennadius.
Guatemala	Sir L. E. Gresley Carden	(Vacant.)
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd	Marq. Imperiall.
Japan	Sir W. Conyngham Greene	Baron Kato.
Mexico	F. W. Stronge	M. Covarrubias.
Morocco	Hon. Sir Reginald Lister	(None.)
Netherlands	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone	Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.
Norway	M. de C. Findlay	B. Vogt.
Persia	Sir W. B. Townley	Mirza Medhi Khan.
Peru	C. L. des Graz	Carlos G. Candamo.
Portugal	Sir A. H. Hardinge	Texeira Gomes.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan	Count Benckendorff.
Servia	Sir Ralph Paget	(Vacant.)
Siam	Arthur R. Peel	A. Waradhara.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen	Señor Villa Urrutia.
Sweden	Vacant	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland	Esmé Howard	Gaston Carlin.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther	Tewfik Pacha.
United States	Sir C. A. Spring Rice	Whitelaw Reid.
Uruguay	Robert J. Kennedy	F. R. Vidiella.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Lord Denman.
New South Wales.—Sir Gerald Strickland.
Victoria.—Sir J. M. Fleetwood-Fuller, Bart.
South Australia.—Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet.
Queensland.—Sir W. MacGregor.
West Australia.—Lord Chelmsford.
Tasmania.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron.
New Zealand.—Earl of Liverpool.
South Africa.—Viscount Gladstone, *High Com'r.*
Malta.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle.
Canada.—H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K. G.
Newfoundland.—W. E Davidson.
Jamaica.—Sir Sydney H. Olivier.
Barbadoes.—Sir Leslie Probyn.
Bahamas.—G. B. Haddon Smith.
Bermuda.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock.
Trinidad.—Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunte.
British Guiana.—Sir W. Egerton.
Hongkong.—Sir F. H. May.
Ceylon.—Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum.
Fiji.—Sir G. B. Sweet-Escott.
Sierra Leone.—Sir E. M. Merewether.
Straits Settlements.—Sir A. H. Young.
Windward Islands.—Sir J. H. Sadler.
Leeward Islands.—Sir H. Bell.
Falkland Islands.—William L. Allardyce.
Mauritius.—Maj. J. R. Chancellor.
Gold Coast Colony.—Sir H. C. Clifford.
British Honduras.—Col. Sir E. J. E. Swayne.
Nigeria.—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard.
Gambia (West Africa.)—Sir H. L. Galway.
British East Africa.—H. C. Belfield.
Uganda.—F. J. Jackson.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....Lord Hardinge.
Governor of Madras.....Lord Pentland.
Governor of Bombay.....Col. Sir George S. Clarke.
Governor of Bengal.....Lord Carmichael.

Secretaries to the Government of India.

Legislative.—W. H. H. Vincent.
Home.—Sir A. Earle.
Revenue and Agriculture.—E. D. Maclagan.
Finance.—R. W. Gillan; J. B. Brunyate.
Foreign.—Sir A. H. McMahon.
Army Department.—Major-Gen. Sir M. H. S. Grover.
Commerce and Industry.—Sir B. Robertson.
Public Works.—W. B. Gordon.
Agents to Governor-General: Central India, M. F. O'Dwyer; *Rajputana*, Sir E. G. Colvin; *Baluchistan*, Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay; *Khorassan*, Major P. M. Sykes.
Residents: Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. S. M. Fraser; *Mysore*, Lt.-Col. H. Daly; *Cashmere*, Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinkey; *Baroda*, H. V. Cobb; *Nepal*, Lt.-Col. H. L. Showers; *Gwalior*, W. E. Jardine; *Jaipur*, Lt.-Col. B. E. Gurdon; *Udaipur*, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kaye.

Military Establishment.

Commander-in-Chief in India.—H. E. Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C.
Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake.
Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V. C.
Quartermaster-General, Major-Gen. W. R. Birdwood.

General Officers Commanding the Forces.

Northern Army.—Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Willcocks.
Southern Army.—Gen. Sir E. C. Barrow.

The British Parliament.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 24 Marquises, 128 Earls, 47 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 348 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 642 members.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*.....	James Hamilton, 2d Duke.....	1838	1885	Marq. of Hamilton. M. P., s.
1881	Albany†.....	H. R. H. Leopold, 2d Duke (*l*).....	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll.....	John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke (*k*).....	1845	1900	Lord A. Campbell, b.
1703	Atholl‡.....	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke..	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort.....	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke.....	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford.....	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke.....	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch&(1684) Queensberry‡...	Wm. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th Duke (*a*).....	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†.....	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†.....	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales.....	1894	1910	.....
1799	Cumberland†.....	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3d Duke (*b*)....	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire.....	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th duke.....	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife.....	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*)..	1891	1912	H.H.Prin.Maud,sister.
1675	Grafton.....	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon.....	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke....	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds.....	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke.....	1862	1895	Marq.of Carmarthen,s.
1766	Leinster*.....	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke.....	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester.....	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*).....	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville,s.
1702	Marlborough.....	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡.....	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke.....	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle.....	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke...	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk.....	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*).....	1847	1860	Earl of Arundel, s.
1766	Northumberland .	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke.....	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland.....	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke ...	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond&(1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡.....	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)..	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡.....	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*).....	1876	1892	Lord A.R.Innes-Ker,b.
1703	Rutland.....	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke..	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans.....	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*).	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk,b
1547	Somerset.....	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke.....	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur,b.
1833	Sutherland.....	Crom. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 4th Duke	1851	1892	Marq. of Stafford, s.
1814	Wellington.....	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*).....	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke..	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Queronailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*k*) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the General Election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the ministerial majority being 126; the majority on December 1, 1912, was 108.

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

Population of Great Britain and Ireland.

CENSUS OF 1911.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex	1,144,758	Stafford	1,359,718
Berks.	303,428	Gloucester	672,581	Monmouth	414,730	Suffolk	382,748
Bucks.	193,951	Hants	915,503	Norfolk	488,630	Surrey	919,977
Cambridge	215,122	Hereford	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex	666,876
Chester	895,410	Hertford	286,998	Northumberland	697,014	Warwick	1,024,196
Cornwall	325,315	Huntingdon	48,105	Nottingham	716,517	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland	265,780	Kent	1,019,870	Oxford	198,499	Wiltshire	279,391
Derby	547,768	Lancaster	4,825,739	Rutland	21,168	Worcester	562,383
Devon	701,981	Leicester	481,115	Salop	266,054	York	3,969,151
Dorset	220,502	Lincoln	557,543	Somerset	491,320	Total	34,047,659
Durham	1,377,176	London	4,522,961				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	311,350	Edinburgh	507,662	Lanark	1,447,113	Roxburgh	47,192
Argyll	70,901	Elgin or Moray	43,427	Linlithgow	79,456	Selkirk	24,600
Ayr	268,332	Fife	267,794	Nairn	9,319	Shetland	27,911
Banff	61,402	Forfar	281,415	Orkney	25,896	Stirling	161,003
Berwick	29,643	Haddington	43,253	Peebles	15,258	Sutherland	20,180
Bute	18,186	Inverness	87,270	Perth	124,339	Wigtown	31,990
Caithness	32,008	Kincardine	41,007	Renfrew	314,594	Total	4,759,521
Clackmannan	31,121	Kinross	7,528	Ross and Cromarty	77,353		
Dumbarton	139,831	Kirkcudbright	38,363				
Dumfries	72,824						

WALES.

Anglesey	35,368	Carnarvon	141,776	Merioneth	60,292	Radnor	17,504
Brecon	56,380	Denbigh	136,819	Montgomery	62,202	Total	2,027,610
Cardigan	80,768	Flint	69,737	Pembroke	84,869		
Carmarthen	151,077	Glamorgan	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.				ULSTER.			
Carlow	36,151	Westmeath	59,812	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.	478,603	Tyrone	142,437
Dublin	476,909	Wexford	102,287	Armagh	119,635	CONNAUGHT.	
Kildare	66,498	Wicklow	60,603	Cavan	91,071	Galway	181,686
Kilkenny	74,821	MUNSTER.		Donegal	168,420	Leitrim	63,557
King's	56,769	Clare	104,064	Down	304,589	Mayo	191,969
Longford	43,794	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Fermanagh	61,811	Roscommon	93,904
Louth	63,402	Kerry	159,268	Londonderry	140,621	Sligo	78,850
Meath	64,920	Limerick	142,846	Monaghan	71,395	Total	4,381,951
Queen's	54,362	Tipperary	151,951				
		Waterford	83,766				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 45,216,741.

The City of London.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir David Burnett, Kt.	1902	1907	1912
Aldermen.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	1891	1894	1902
Sir John Pound, Bart.	1892	1895	1904
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.			
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	1907	1906	....
Sir Charles Johnston	1907	1910	....
Sir Charles C. Wakefield	1908	1907	....
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt.	1909	1906	....
Charles Augustin Hanson	1909	1911	....
Sir George Joseph Woodman, Kt.	1909	1904	....

Aldermen.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John C. Knill, Bart.	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt.	1897	1904	1910
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	1898	1906	1911
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL.D.	1909	1901	....
Edward Ernest Cooper	1909	1912	....
James Roll	1910	1909	....
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	1912	1909	....
John Humphery	1912	....	....
Edward Cecil Moore	1912	....	....

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

Population of London.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION. 1891.	1901.	1911.
Administrative County of London	74,672	4,228,317	4,536,267	4,522,961
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits.	671	37,705	26,923	19,657
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City)	75,442	4,232,118	4,563,200	4,542,618
Metropolitan and City Police Districts (Greater London)	443,421	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,252,963

The German Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE REICHSTAG.

The members number 397, politically divided as follows: Social Democrats 110; Centre (Clericals) 99 (inclusive 9 Alsace-Lorraine); Conservatives 56 (inclusive 8 Agrarian, 3 Reform); National Liberals 46 (inclusive 2 Independents, 1 Dane); Poles 18; Imperial 15 (inclusive 2 Independents); Miscellaneous 10 (comprising 5 Welfen, 1 National Liberal, 1 Free Conservative, 1 Centre, 2 Bavarian Bauernbund).

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet—Freiherr von Lyncker.

Field-Marshal-Generals—Baron von Loë, von Hahnke, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Count von Haeseler, Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, von Bock und Polach, Grandduke of Baden, Baron von der Goltz.

General Staff, Chief—General von Moltke.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Eastern Prussia, Königsberg, General von Kluck; *Second Corps*, Pomerania, Stettin, Lieutenant-General von Linsingen; *Third Corps*, Berlin, General von Bülow; *Fourth Corps*, Magdeburg, General Sixt von Arnim; *Fifth Corps*, Posen, General von Strantz; *Sixth Corps*, Breslau, General von Pritzelwitz; *Seventh Corps*, Münster, General von Einem, General von Rothmaler; *Eighth Corps*, Coblenz, General von Ploetz; *Ninth Corps*, Altona, Lieutenant-General von Plettenberg; *Tenth Corps*, Hanover, General Einmich; *Eleventh Corps*, Cassel, General Scheffer-Boyadel; *Twelfth Corps*, Dresden, General d'Elsa; *Thirteenth Corps*, Stuttgart, General Duke Albrecht von Württemberg; *Fourteenth Corps*, Carlsruhe, General von Hoiningen; *Fifteenth Corps*, Strassburg, General von Fabeck; *Sixteenth Corps*, Metz, General von Prittwitz und Gaffron; *Seventeenth Corps*, Dantzic, General von Mackensen; *Eighteenth Corps*, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Eichhorn; *Nineteenth Corps*, Leipsic, General von Kirchbäch; *First Bavarian Army Corps*, Munich, General Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; *Second Bavarian Army Corps*, Würzburg, General-Ritter v. Martini. *Third Bavarian*, General von Horn. *Commander of the Guards*—General von Loewenfeld.

THE NAVY.

The supreme command is exercised by the Emperor.

Inspector-General, Prince Henry of Prussia; *Chief of the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz; *Chief of Staff*, Rear Admiral von Heeringen; *Admiral of High Seas Fleet*, Admiral von Holtzendorff; *Commander of North Sea Station*, Count von Baüdissin; *Baltic Station*, Admiral Coerper; *First Squadron*, Rear Admiral Pohl; *Second Squadron*, Rear Admiral von Ingenohl, *Cruiser Squadron*, Rear Admiral Krosigk; *Scouts Division*, Rear Admiral Bachman.

The French Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

President.....ARMAND FALLIERES.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses. The Presidential term of M. Fallieres will expire January 17, 1913, the date of the next election, and the new President will assume office a month later.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*President*, Antonin Dubost; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Cordelet, Lecomte, Lintilhac, Ratier; *Secretary-General*, M. Hustin.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*President*, M. Paul Deschanel; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Dron, Etienne, Massé, Puech; *Secretary-General*, M. Launoy.

The Senators number about 300, and are at present politically divided into about 156 members of the Radical and Radical-Socialist "Left" party, 55 members belonging to the Republican "Left", 19 Independents, 58 Republican Unionists, and 23 "Right", representative of the various shades of the opposition.

The Deputies number 592, and are divided into the following groups: 73 members belonging to the Democratic "Left" party, 113 Radical "Left", 25 Independents, 76 Progressive Republicans, 148 Radical-Socialists, 32 Republican-Socialists, 74 Socialists, 32 members of the "Liberal-Action" party, and 19 members of the "Right", including Nationalists, Royalists and Bonapartists.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Joffre. *Conseil Superieur de Guerre:* Generals Gallieni, Meunier, Marion, Menestrel, Michel, Pau, Archinard, Laffon de Ladébat, Maunoury, de Aurières de Castelnau.

Military Governor of Paris—General Maunovry.

Commanders of the Corps d'Armee—First Corps, Lille, General Davignon; *Second Corps*, Amiens, General Picquart; *Third Corps*, Rouen, General Valabrigue; *Fourth Corps*, Le Mans, General Boelle; *Fifth Corps*, Orleans, General Ferré; *Sixth Corps*, Chalons-sur-Marne, General d'Amade; *Seventh Corps*, Besançon, General Bouneau; *Eighth Corps*, Bourges, General de Langle de Cary; *Ninth Corps*, Tours, General Dubail; *Tenth Corps*, Rennes, General Sordet; *Eleventh Corps*, Nantes, General Zimmer; *Twelfth Corps*, Limoges, General Pelecier; *Thirteenth Corps*, Clermont-Ferrand, General Pelletier; *Fourteenth Corps*, Lyons, General Courbebaisse; *Fifteenth Corps*, Marseilles, General Mercier Milon; *Sixteenth Corps*, Montpellier, General Faurie; *Seventeenth Corps*, Toulouse, General Plagnol; *Eighteenth Corps*, Bordeaux, General Oudard; *Nineteenth Corps*, Algiers, General Bailloud; *Twentieth Corps*, Nancy, General Goetschy; *Commander-General of Colonial Corps d'Armee*, General Vautier (Paris).

THE NAVY.

Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons—First, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère (flagship Danton); *Second*, Vice-Admiral Bellue (flagship Patrie); *Third*, Vice-Admiral Marolles (flagship Saint Louis). *Cruiser Squadron*—Vice-Admiral Auvert (flagship Waldeck Rousseau). *Squadron of Extreme Orient*—Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerilli (flagship Montcalm). *Naval Division of Morocco*—Captain Simon (flagship Du Chayla).

The Russian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....Privy Councillor Akimof.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Commanders of Military Conscriptions—First Conscription, Petersburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayewitsch. *Second Conscription*, Vilna, General Martson. *Third Conscription*, Warsaw General Skalon. *Fourth Conscription*, Kiew, General Rennenkampf. *Fifth Conscription*, Odessa, General Sarnbajeff. *Sixth Conscription*, Moscow, General Ivanoff. *Seventh Conscription*,

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

Kazan, General of Infantry Sandetzky. *Eighth Conscription*, Don, General Voronzoff. *Ninth Conscription*, Caucasus, General Woronzow Daschkow. *Tenth Conscription*, Turkestan, General Samsan. *Eleventh Conscription*, Western Siberia, General Szmit. *Twelfth Conscription*, Irkutsk, General Brilevitch. *Thirteenth Conscription*, Amoor, General Valjneff.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Vacant since death of Graud Duke Alexis.

The Italian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Manfredi. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Marcora.

THE ARMY.

Chief of Staff—Lieutenant-General Pollio.

Corps Commanders—Turin, Lieutenant-General Brusati Roberto; Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Massone; Milan, Lieutenant-General di Maio; Genoa, Lieutenant-General Tommasi; Verona, Lieutenant-General Ragni; Bologna, Lieutenant-General Nava; Ancona, Lieutenant-General Alfprindi; Florence, Lieutenant-General Della Noce; Rome, Lieutenant-General Frugoni; Naples, Lieutenant-General Grandi; Bari, Lieutenant-General Panizzardi; Palermo, Lieutenant-General Marini.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

1. Turin, Lieutenant-General Escard; 2. Novara, Lieutenant-General de la Forest de Divonne; 3. Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Vandero; 4. Cuneo, Major-General Enrico De Chauvand de St. Eustache; 5. Milan, Lieutenant-General Trombi; 6. Brescia, Lieutenant-General Marazzi; 7. Piacenza, Lieutenant-General Nicolij di Robilant; 8. Genoa, Lieutenant-General Ricci; 9. Verona, Lieutenant-General Porro; 10. Padova, Lieutenant-General Garioni; 11. Bologna, Lieutenant-General Carlo Ruella; 12. Ravenna, Lieutenant-General Crispo; 13. Ancona, Lieutenant-General Camerana; 14. Chieti, Lieutenant-General Morrone; 15. Florence, Lieutenant-General de Chaurand de Saint Eustache; 16. Livorno, Lieutenant-General Bricola; 17. Rome, Lieutenant-General Zoppi; 18. Perugia, Lieutenant-General Petitti; 19. Naples, Lieutenant-General Masi; 20. Salerno, Lieutenant-General D'Alysando; 21. Bari, Lieutenant-General Bovio; 22. Catanzaro, Lieutenant-General Lequio; 23. Palermo, Lieutenant-General Piacentini; Alberto; 24. Messina, Lieutenant-General Reijoli; 25. Cagliari, Lieutenant-General Druetti Majorga.

THE NAVY.

President of the Council—Admiral H. R. H. Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa. *Commanders of Squadrons—Active*, Vice-Admiral Viale; *Second Squadron*, Vice-Admiral Amero.

The Austrian-Hungarian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Fürstenberg and Prince Schoenburg. *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Julius Sylvester.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSTAG.

President of the House of Magnates—Count Albin Csaky. *President of the House of Representatives*—Count Stephan Tisza.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief, The Emperor and King. Representative of the Commander-in-Chief, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, G. d. K.; Chief of General Staff, F. M. L. Blasius Schemua.

Inspectors-General of Troops—G. d. I. Archduke Frederick; F. Z. M. Oscar Potiorek; G. d. I. Liborius von Frank; G. d. I. Baron Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf; G. d. I. Franz Schoedler. Cavalry-Inspector, G. d. K. Rudolf von Bruderman. Artillery-Inspector, F. Z. M. Archduke Leopold Salvator. Inspector of Fortifications, F. Z. M. Adalbert Benda.

Commander of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Reserves (Landwehr)—G. d. I. Archduke Frederick.

Commander of the Royal Hungarian Reserves (Honved)—G. d. K. Baron Wilhelm von Klobucar.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Cracow, G. d. K. Eduard von Böhm-Ermolli; *Second Corps*, Vienna, G. d. I. Albert von Ziegler; *Third Corps*, Graz, F. Z. M. Baron Ernest von Leihner; *Fourth Corps*, Budapest, F. M. L. Karl Tersztyánsky von Nádas; *Fifth Corps*, Poszony (Presburg), temporarily, F. M. L. Paul Puhallo von Brlog; *Sixth Corps*, Kassa (Kaschau), F. M. L. Svetozar Boroevic von Bojna; *Seventh Corps*, Temesvár, F. M. L. Otto Meixner von Zweienstamm; *Eighth Corps*, Prague, F. M. L. Baron Anton Giesl von Gieslingen; *Ninth Corps*, Leitmeritz, G. d. I. Adolf Rummer von Rummershof; *Tenth Corps*, Przemysl, G. d. K. Heinrich von Kummer-Falkenfehd; *Eleventh Corps*, Lemberg, F. M. L. Desiderius Kolossváry de Kolosvár; *Twelfth Corps*, Nagyszeben (Hermannstadt), G. d. I. Hermann Kövess de Kövesshaza; *Thirteenth Corps*, Agram, G. d. I. Raimund Gerba; *Fourteenth Corps*, Innsbruck, F. M. L. Victor Dankl; *Fifteenth Corps*, Sarajevo, F. M. L. Michael Edler von Appel; *Sixteenth Corps*, Ragusa, G. d. I. Lothar Edler von Hortstein.

NOTE—G. d. I., General of Infantry; G. d. K. General of Cavalry; F. Z. M., Feldzeugmeister; F. M. L., Field Marshal-Lieutenant; G. M., Major-General.

The Spanish Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE CORTES.

SENATE—*President*, His Excellency Don Eugenio Montero Rios; *Vice-Presidents*, Don Amos Salvador, Don Antonio Lopez Muñoz, Don Amallo Gimeno, Don Agustine de Luque; *General Secretaries*, Don Francisco Garcia Molinas, Don Juan de Ranero, Marquis de Laurencin, Count de Bernar.

THE CONGRESS—*President*, His Excellency the Count of Romanones; *Vice-Presidents*, Don Antonio Aura Boronat, Don Martin Rosales, Don Francisco Aparicio Ruiz, Don Joaquin Ruiz Jiminez; *General Secretaries*, Don Santos Arias de Miranda, Don Carlos Castel, Don Francisco Pi y Arsuaga, Don Joaquin Espin.

The number of Senators is 351 and they are politically divided as follows (October, 1912): Liberals

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

197, Conservatives 70, Democrats 24, Independents 22, Archbishops and Bishops 18, Carlists 8, Republicans 6, Regionalists 5, and Integrists 1.

The number of Deputies is 383 and they are politically divided as follows (October, 1911): Liberals and Democrats 214, Conservatives 104, Republicans 24, Independents 10, Carlists 9, Regionalists 8, Integrists 2, Socialists 1, Federals and Nationalists 10 and Agrarians 1.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Agustine Luque, Minister of War.

Military Governor of Madrid—General José de Bascaran. *Supreme Council of the Army*—General Sanchez Valdes, General Manrique de Lara, General Sanchez Campomanes, General Ramon Auñon.

Captain-General of Madrid—General Marina.

Captain-General of Barcelona—General Valeriano Weyler.

Headquarters Staff of the Army—Chief-General Gonzalez Parrado and General Alvaro Suarez Valdés.

Aide-de-Camp to the King—Duke of Santo Mauro, Marquis of Viana.

THE NAVY.

Supreme Commander—Admiral José Pidal, Minister of Marine.

Supreme Council of the Navy—Admiral Auñon, Admiral Estrada, Vice-Admiral Don Juan de la Matta. *Port Captain*—Don Alvaro Blanco. *Secretary*—Don Guillermo Garcia Parreño.

The Japanese Government.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS—*President*, Prince Tokugawa; *Vice-President*, Marquis Kuroda; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Ota.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood 13, Princes 16, Marquises 31, Counts 17, Viscounts 73, Barons 90, Imperial Nominees 124, Representatives of Highest Taxpayers 45; total, 409.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*President*, Mr. Ooka; *Vice-President*, Mr. Seki; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Hayashida.

The number of members is as follows (the division by political parties is only approximate): Seiyukai 190, Progressives 77, Daido Club 32, Yuku Club 27, Independents 53; total, 379.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—His Imperial Majesty.

War Minister—Lieutenant-General Baron Uyehara. *Field Marshals*—General Prince Yamagata, General Prince Oyama, General Count Oku. *Chief of General Staff*—General Viscount Hasegawa.

Consul Superieur de la Guerre—General H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, General Viscount Kawamura, General Viscount Y. Oshima, General Viscount H. Oshima, General Viscount Terauchi.

Military Governor of Tokio—General Viscount Kawamura.

Commanders of Division d'Armee—Imperial Guard Division, General H. I. H. Prince Kan-In; *First Division*, Tokio, General Baron Kigoshi; *Second Division*, Sendai, General Nitahara; *Third Division*, Nagoya, General Baron Watanabe; *Fourth Division*, Osaka, General Baron Ichinohe; *Fifth Division*, Hiroshima, General Otani; *Sixth Division*, Kumamoto, General Umezawa; *Seventh Division*, Asahikawa, General Hayashi; *Eighth Division*, Hirosaki, General Kolzumi; *Ninth Division*, Kanazawa, General Kamio; *Tenth Division*, Himeji, General Matsukawa; *Eleventh Division*, Zentsuji, General Yoda; *Twelfth Division*, Kokura, General Baron Yamane; *Thirteenth Division*, Takata, General Nagaoka; *Fourteenth Division*, Utsunomiya, General Baron Yamada; *Fifteenth Division*, Toyohashi, General Uchiyama; *Sixteenth Division*, Kyoto, General Baron Yamanaka; *Seventeenth Division*, Okayama, General Semba; *Eighteenth Division*, Kurume, General Osako.

THE NAVY.

Admirals of the Fleet—Count Ito, Viscount Inouye. *Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron*—Admiral Baron S. Dewa. *Commander-in-Chief of Second Squadron*—Vice-Admiral M. Yoshimatsu. *Commander-in-Chief of Third Squadron*—Rear-Admiral M. Nawa. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Yososuka*—Rear-Admiral H. I. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Kure*—Rear-Admiral Sento. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Sasebo*—Rear-Admiral Kamaya. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Maizuru*—Rear-Admiral T. Kurol.

The Swiss Government.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL is elected tri-annually (re-elections are in vogue) by Congress. Members for the period ending December 31, 1912, are as follows: Messrs. Perrier, E. Müller, A. Hoffmann, Molta, Decoppet, L. Forrer, Schulthess.

The Federal Council is the chief executive body of the confederation, and acts as a unit. Its members are the directors of the respective departments of Interior, Justice, Military, Finance, Commerce, Post and Railroads. The chairman of the Federal Council is the nominal President of Switzerland. *President*—1912, M. Forrer. *Vice-President*—M. Müller. The vice-president will doubtless be president in 1913. The members take this office in rotation. The president is the chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—189 members. Groups: 114 Radical-Democrats, 38 Roman Catholic Conservatives, 15 Socialists, 13 Centrum, 5 Social-Political, 4 "Wild." They are elected by the people.

NATIONAL STATE COUNCIL—2 from each canton. The elections are under cantonal regulation.

MILITARY—*Chief of Department*—Federal Councillor Hoffmann. *Chief of General Staff*—Corps Commander T. Sprecher von Bernegg.

President of the Supreme Court of Switzerland—Dr. V. Merz.

The Portuguese Government.

THE permanent President of the Republic of Portugal is Manuel de Arriaga, elected in August, 1911. The new ministry has been constituted as follows: *Premier and Minister of the Interior*—Duarti Leite; *Minister of Justice*—Carreia de Lemos; *Minister of Finance*—Vincenti Ferreira; *Minister of Public Works*—Doctor Costa Ferreira; *Minister of War*—Colonel Carrela Barreto; *Minister of Marine*—Fernandez Costa; *Minister of the Colonies*—Cerveirad Albuquerque e Castro; *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Augusto de Vasconcelos. During 1911 the United States and most of the European nations officially recognized the republic. A rising in northern Portugal in the Autumn in favor of the restoration of the monarchy was easily suppressed. Ex-King Manuel in the meanwhile is residing in England. Another rising in favor of the restoration of the monarchy was suppressed in the Summer of 1912. Nevertheless the Republic does not appear to rest on a very solid foundation.

Division of Africa

AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

	Area.	Population.		Area.	Population
BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands, and the Boer colonies*.	2,132,840	40,000,000	GERMAN AFRICA: Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa.....	930,000	15,000,000
			ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea, Somaliland.....	191,000	750,000
			PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and Islands.....	800,000	9,000,000
			SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and Islands..	88,000	250,000
FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger, Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands.....	4,300,000	36,600,000	TURKISH AFRICA: Mediterranean Coast, Egypt, Soudan.*†.....	1,713,000	14,750,000
			BELGIAN AFRICA. The Congo State.....	800,000	15,000,000
			Total	10,954,840	131,350,000

* Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, although nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey, are really controlled by Great Britain, and it is only a matter of time as to when they will be incorporated into the British Empire. Adding Egypt and the Soudan to the British Empire would increase the figures above given to 3,700,000 square miles and 54,000,000 population. † The war between Turkey and Bulgaria and its allies may cause further changes.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the Independent States of Abyssinia, Morocco and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans. The figures are from "Whitaker's Almanack."

The Union of South Africa.

A FEDERATION of four British Colonies in South Africa, namely, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Capetown. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament August 16, 1909, and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Viscount Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors, a Governor-General advised by an executive council and ministers of state. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of forty members, eight nominated for ten years by the Governor-General in council, and eight for each original province elected for ten years by the two houses of the Colonial legislature sitting together, and a House of Assembly, consisting of members chosen as follows: From the Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. The Governor-General has the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually.

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years, appointed by the Governor-General, and a provincial council elected for three years.

Pretoria, in the Transvaal, is the seat of Government of the Union, and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament. The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape of Good Hope, 276,995; Natal, 35,371; Transvaal, 110,426; Orange Free State, 50,392. Total Union, 473,184.

The population is as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 2,563,024; Natal, 1,191,958; Transvaal, 1,676,611; Orange Free State, 526,906. Total Union, 5,958,499.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

THE Commonwealth of Australia consists of the six original Australian colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these is a self-governing State, except as to the powers reserved to the Confederation. The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901. Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King—represented by a Governor-General—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six Senators—six for each State—chosen for six years. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-five members, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, finance, defence, post-office, telegraph, census and statistics and conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given to the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction regarding railways, lighthouses, marriage and divorce, and emigration and immigration. The executive power is vested in the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of responsible ministers. There is also a Federal Judicature. The present seat of government is at Melbourne, the Federal capital (Yas Canberra) being in process of building. The area of the Commonwealth, with the Territories (Northern Territory, Papua), and Federal District (Yas Canberra), is 3,063,234 square miles, and the population (census, 1911) is 4,805,005.

Each of the States has its own Parliament, Governor, Ministry and Judiciary.

Dominion of Canada.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Field-Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, P. C., K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O. Salary, $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office October 10, 1911. It is conservative in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden.
Secretary of State and Minister of Mines—Hon. Louis Coderre.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. George E. Foster.
Minister of Justice—Hon. Charles J. Doherty.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. John D. Hazen.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Samuel Hughes.
Postmaster-General—Hon. Louis P. Pelletier.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Robert Rogers.
Minister of Finance—Hon. William T. White.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. Francis Cochrane.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. William J. Roche.
Minister of Customs—Hon. John D. Reid.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. Wilfrid B Nantel.
Minister of Labor—Hon. Thomas W. Crothers.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Hon. George H. Perley. Hon. Albert E. Kemp. Hon. James A. Lougheed.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1911.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	255,285	374,663	Edmonton	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (2d term)	1905
British Columbia	355,855	392,480	Victoria	Hon. T. W. Patterson	1909
Manitoba	251,832	455,614	Winnipeg	Hon. D. C. Cameron	1911
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Fredericton	Hon. Josiah Wood	1912
Nova Scotia	21,428	492,338	Halifax	Hon. J. D. MacGregor	1910
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274	Toronto	Hon. J. M. Gibson	1908
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	Charlottetown	Hon. B. Rogers	1910
Quebec	706,834	2,003,238	Quebec	Hon. Sir Francois Langlier	1911
Saskatchewan†	251,700	492,432	Regina	Hon. T. D. Brown	1910
N. W. Territories	1,242,224	17,196	Ottawa	Lt.-Col. Frederick White, Com'r	1905
Yukon Territory	207,076	8,512	Dawson	George Black, Com'r	1912
Total	3,729,665	7,205,364			

*Land and water included in area. †Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. By the Extension act of 1912, the area of Ontario was increased by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

High Commissioner in London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mt. Royal, G.C.M.G. Salary, $10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending March 31, 1912), $136,108,217 of which $85,051,872 was from customs, $19,261,662 from excise, $10,492,394 from post-office, $11,651,947 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, $9,650,342. The revenue in 1911 amounted to $117,780,410, and in 1910 it was 101,503,711.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $98,161,441, of which $12,259,397 was for interest; 4,774,678 for civil government; $1,300,514 for administration of justice; $2,439,807 for legislation, $2,128,242 for light-house and coast service; $1,904,514 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; $1,756,565 for Indians; $843,857 for fisheries; $679,069 for department of mines and scientific institutions; $2,771,636 for arts, agriculture and statistics; $7,580,600 for militia and defence; $10,996,041 for public works; $10,281,045 for subsidies to provinces; $9,172,035 for post-office; $13,093,469 for railways and canals; $2,443,846 for collecting customs revenue; $1,128,908 for ocean and river service; $1,365,000 for immigration; $696,663 for mounted police; $1,901,494 for naval service.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*Continued.*

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1912, amounted to $508,338,592. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $168,419,131.

Defence.

Every Canadian citizen is liable to service in the Militia from the age of 18 to that of 60. Militiamen are enrolled for three years to the "Active" Militia. The actual training varies in length, according to the branch of the service, from 12 to 16 days.

It is provided that if the embodiment of the Militia becomes necessary, the men, both active and reserve, would be called out in four classes or levies; first, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 18 to 30; secondly, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 30 to 45; thirdly, the married men and widowers (with children) from 18 to 45; fourthly, all the remaining men up to 60. In the case of a levée en masse, all male inhabitants capable of bearing arms may be required to serve without regard to age, class or distinction.

The active Militia includes the "Permanent Force," which furnishes the personnel of the training schools, and some nucleus units of garrison artillery, etc. There are various schools of military instruction which are established in the six divisional areas and the three military districts into which Canada is now divided. A proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston. Total active Militia in 1912 was:

Branches of the Service.	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Active Militia		Branches of the Service.	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Active Militia.	
	Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses		Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	369	264	12,010	9,775	Infantry	1,044	12	40,561	590
Field Artillery	289	267	4,128	2,742	Non-combatant Corps	699	86	7,010	2,736
Garrison Artillery	793	62	2,396	760					
Engineers	304	5	2,109	1,191	Total	3,498	696	68,214	17,794

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1911-1912): To British Empire, $170,156,422; United States, $120,534,634; Germany, $3,814,914; France and possessions, $2,360,788; Belgium, $3,732,222; China, $414,807; Japan, $487,568; Holland, $1,782,726; Argentina, $2,975,984; Brazil, $773,688; Cuba, $2,096,778; Russia in Europe, $1,241,474. Total exports, $315,317,250, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $25,093,393.

Imports (1911-1912). From British Empire, $137,684,394; United States, $368,145,107; Germany, $11,146,746; France and Possessions, $11,895,557; Belgium, $3,682,760; Japan, $2,902,271; China, $611,311; Cuba, $1,770,874; South America, $5,096,602; Italy, $1,200,454; Switzerland, $3,507,197; Holland, $2,443,266; Dutch East Indies, $1,371,969; Austria-Hungary, $1,533,275; Mexico, $1,009,717; San Domingo, $1,015,268; Spain, $1,303 707; Total Imports, $559,320,544; Dutiable, $343,370,082; Free, $215,950,462; Coin and Bullion, $26,033,881.

Banks.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1912. Capital paid up, $111,172,899; notes in circulation, $95,918,404; total on deposit, 1,049,685,272; discounts to the people, $1,020,367,913; liabilities, $1,188,720,177; assets, $1,414,858,991; rest or reserve fund, $99,234,481. Savings banks, March 31, 1912. Deposits in Government, $14,655,564; deposits in post-office, $43,563,764; special, 39,526,755; total, $97,746,083.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1911, was 25,406 miles, and 1,224 miles of electric railways.

Telephone and Telegraph.

Telephones.—On the 30th of June, 1911, there were 302,759 telephones and 687,728 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter 576,713 miles were urban and 111,015 rural. The earnings amounted to $10,068,220 and the operating expenses to $6,979,045.

Telegraphs, Government.—The length of Government lines in 1911 was 8,446 miles (including 296 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 603, from which 249,915 messages were sent and received. Chartered companies.—These companies have a line mileage of 33,905, carrying 174,172 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3,249 offices, from which 8,663,690 messages were sent and received. Wireless.—In 1911 there were 32 radiotelegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 400 nautical miles, or an average of 218 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 126,863. Ten Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 200 miles, or an average of 140 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada, 1873-1912 inclusive:

1873	$10,754,997	1901	$25,737,154	1905	$29,479,562
1883	16,958,192	1902	21,959,433	1906	26,279,485
1893	20,686,661	1903	23,101,878	1907-08	25,499,349
1900	21,557,639	1904	23,516,439	1908-09	25,451,085
1909-10	$29,629,169				
1910 11	29,965,433				
1911-12	34,667,872				

General Statistics.*

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1911), 13,324, number of letters and post-cards mailed, 553,546,000. Shipping, March 31, 1911, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 22,297,186 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 66,627,934 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 25,132,359 tons, vessels built and registered 234; tonnage, 50,006; lighthouses, etc., 966.

Census Population of Cities, 1911.

Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035; Vancouver, 100,401; Ottawa, 87,062; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,190; Halifax, 46,619; London, 46,300; Calgary, 43,704; St. John, 42,511; Victoria, 31,660; Regina, 30,213; Edmonton, 24,900; Brantford, 23,132; Kingston, 18,874; Maisonneuve, 18,684; Peterborough, 18,360; Hull, 18,222; Windsor, 17,829; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Fort William, 16,499; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Berlin, 15,196; Guelph, 15,175.

* Later figures not available when ALMANAC went to press.

Mexico.

President (Salary, 50,000 pesos)..... GENERAL FRANCISCO I. MADERO.
Vice-President..... LIC. JOSÉ MARÍA PINO SUAREZ.

CABINET.

The salary of each member is 15,000 pesos.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Lic. Pedro Lascurain.
Secretary of the Interior—J. Flores Magon.
Secretary of Justice—Lic. Manuel Vazquez Tagle.
Secretary of Improvements—Lic. Rafaél Hernandez.
Secretary of Finances—Señor Ernesto Madero.
Secretary of War and Navy—General A. Garcia Peña.
Secretary of Communications and Public Works—Ing. Manuel Bonilla.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts—J. M. Pino Suarez.

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT.

States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes.	2,969	118,978	Aguas Calientes.	Queretaro.....	4,492	243,515	Queretaro.
Campeche.....	18,086	85,795	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi..	24,000	624,748	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas.....	27,222	436,817	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	27,553	323,499	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	89,974	405,265	Chihuahua.	Sonora.....	76,619	262,545	Hermosillo.
Coahuila.....	63,728	367,652	Saltillo.	Tabasco.....	10,072	183,708	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima.....	2,273	77,704	Colima.	Tamaulipas.....	32,268	249,253	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango.....	42,265	436,147	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.).....	10,951	171,837	Tepic.
Guanajuato.....	10,948	1,075,270	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala.....	1,595	183,805	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero.....	24,996	605,437	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,283	1,124,368	Jalapa.
Hidalgo.....	8,575	641,895	Pachuca.	Yucatán.....	18,565	337,020	Merida.
Jalisco.....	33,486	1,202,802	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas.....	24,467	475,863	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	8,949	975,019	Toluca.	L. California(Ter)	58,328	52,244	La Paz.
Michoacan.....	22,656	991,649	Morelia.	Federal District.	579	719,052	City of Mexico.
Morelos.....	2,734	179,814	Cuernavaca.	Quintana Roo. ...	16,638	9,086	Santa Cruz de Bravo.
Nuevo Leon.....	23,679	368,929	Monterey.				
Oaxaca.....	35,383	1,041,035	Oaxaca.	Total.	765,535	15,063,207	
Puebla.....	12,204	1,092,456	Puebla.				

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate; the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of them being renewed every two years. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 pesos each a year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election and holds office for six years. According to the last Amendment of the Constitution, it prohibits his re-election. In case of his sudden disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress holds two regular sessions annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

COMMERCE.

Value of imports year ended June 30, 1911, was $96,006.883, a decrease of $1,426,007 from the previous year. Value of exports, year ended June 30, 1911, was $147,451,968, an increase of $17.428,833 over the previous year.

ARMY AND NAVY.

President Madero in his message to Congress (September 16, 1912) states that the full strength of the army is 107 generals, 6,236 officers and 49,332 men.

There are six gunboats of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons, armed with rapid-firing four-inch guns and with rapid-firing six-pounders; a transport of 1,600 tons, armed with 57 mm. guns; another transport of 900 tons; two training ships, one of steam, 1,300 tons, armed with 12 cm. and 57 mm., and the other, a sailing ship of 700 tons. There are, also, several small revenue cutters watching the coast on both oceans; a naval school, a navy-yard, a floating dock at Vera Cruz, a dry-dock at Salina Cruz and a shipyard at Guaymas. The Military School is at Chapultepec.

NATIONAL DEBT.

According to the report of the Under Secretary of Finance to the Mexican Congress on December 14, 1910, the public debt for the fiscal year 1909-10 was as follows: Debt payable in foreign currency, face value of bonds in circulation, $150,262,498.01; debt payable in Mexican currency, face value of bonds in circulation, $68,925,066.85; floating debt, uncollected balances of past budgets, $136,699.37. Grand total, $219,324,264.23.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of railway in operation, 16,000; miles of telegraph line, 50,000; post-offices, 2,964.

This information about Mexico was furnished by the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

Brazil.

President.....HERMES DA FONSECA

The Republic of the United States of Brazil is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American Republics, extending over an area of 3,218,130 square miles, or about 400,000 square miles less than the United States of America with Alaska. It is situated between latitude 4° 22′ north and 33° 45′ south and longitude 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ west, and has a population of 20,515,000, equal to 6.4 per square mile, or about one-fifth the population per square mile of the United States of America proper (29.6). A new census was taken in December, 1910. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Under its constitution Brazil is a federal union of States, republican and representative. The Union is composed of twenty-one States, one national territory and the Federal district. The peace strength of the regular army is 30,000, but as every Brazilian citizen between twenty-one and forty-five years of age is liable to military service the war strength of the Republic probably exceeds 300,000 men. The navy consists of thirty-one vessels, among which are three battleships, four protected cruisers and fifteen torpedo gunboats.

The gross receipts of the Government from all sources in 1909 were $165,508,766, and the expenditures $177,812,425. The foreign debt amounts to $440,000,000. The total length of railroads in operation in Brazil at the close of December, 1911, was 13,753 miles. There are 3,246 post-offices, 2,000 telegraph offices and 18,874 miles of telegraph lines. The primary schools of the Republic number 11,147 with 565,922 pupils and the secondary schools 327 with 30,258 pupils.

Argentina.

President.....DR. ROQUE SAENZ PENA

Argentina, the third largest of the American Republics, is situated between latitude 22° and 56° south and longitude west of Greenwich 53° and 57°, being bounded by the Republics of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 1,135,840 square miles, equal to about two-fifths the total area of the United States of America proper, and a population of more than 7,500,000.

It is a Federal Republic of fourteen provinces, ten Territories and one Federal district. The provinces and Federal district are represented in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The permanent army numbers about 20,000 men, and there is a reserve army of trained men of about 150,000. The navy aggregates over thirty vessels, of which three are battleships, four armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

The government revenue in 1909 was $120,791,694 gold, and the expenditures $112,101,733 gold. The public debt was $447,000,000 gold. The total length of railroads in operation at the close of 1910 was 17,181 miles, representing a capitalization of $1,010,800,000. There were 1,806 post-offices, 613 telegraph offices and 36,716 miles of wire. There were in 1910 5,321 public schools for primary instruction, with an enrolment of 1,200,212 pupils, aside from the numerous schools supported by the provinces.

Chile.

President.....RAMON BARROS LUCE

The Republic of Chile extends over more than thirty-eight degrees of latitude, from 17° 57′ to 55° 59′ south, stretching from the Sama River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean Mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles and an average width of only ninety miles. The Republic has a total area of 291,500 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1907, of 4,249,279.

Chile has a single republican form of government, with the customary division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are twenty-three provinces and one territory. The army consists of 17,132 men, and the war strength of the Republic is 150,000 men. The navy is composed of thirty vessels, of which three are armored battleships and five are cruisers, also two dreadnoughts being constructed. The government revenue in 1910 was $66,392,712 gold, and the expenditures $76,379,137 gold. The external debt of the Republic was $120,657,912. At the end of 1910 there were 3,833 miles of railroad in operation, the post-offices numbered 1,090; miles of telegraph wire were 22,334, and there were 2,716 elementary schools with 258,875 pupils.

Central and South American Trade.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1911.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	$335,806,365	$314,956,612	Hayti	*$7,681,746	*$15,475,331
Bolivia	22,764,849	32,226,157	Honduras	†3,560,939	†3,034,726
Brazil	256,598,358	324,837,015	Mexico	96,006,883	147,451,969
Chile	127,381,479	123,884,417	Nicaragua	*2,856,305	*4,545,075
Colombia	18,108,863	22,375,899	Panama	‡10,020,070	‡1,754,050
Costa Rica	8,967,561	9,020,150	Paraguay	§6,252,481	§4,789,065
Cuba	113,055,774	125,943,652	Peru	30,964,945	36,071,056
Dominican Republic	6,949,662	11,004,906	Salvador	5,390,370	8,406,309
Ecuador	*8,024,105	*13,666,371	Uruguay	47,687,116	46,318,035
Guatemala	6,514,421	10,981,724	Venezuela	18,394,890	22,684,384

* For the year 1910. † Fiscal year ending July 31, 1911. ‡ Fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. § Revised figures for 1910.

For trade with the United States see Index. For population of Latin-American Republics see Index. The above returns were compiled from the reports of the Pan-American Union (International Union of American Republics).

The institution was established at Washington under the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of 1890, for the purpose of maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the American Republics. At the Pan-American Conference at Mexico in 1901, its scope was enlarged, while at the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 a resolution was passed for its reorganization upon broader lines, so that it should become a world-recognized and practical institution for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity. The Governing Board consists of the Secretary of State of the United States, chairman ex-officio, and the chief diplomatic representatives in the United States of the other American Republics.

The Federal Government.

President‡.....WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, of Ohio*.....Salary, $75,000.
Vice-President‡..... " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Penn.
Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson, of New York.
Attorney-General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Mass.
Secretary of the Navy—George von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior—Walter L. Fisher, of Illinois.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Huntington Wilson, Ill..$5,000
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C.....4,500
Third Ass't Sec't'y—Chandler Hale, Me.....4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y..4,500
Chief Clerk—William McNeir, Mich.....3,000
Counselor—Chandler P. Anderson, N. Y.....7,500
Solicitor—Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Utah.....5,000
Ass't Solicitor—Frederick Van Dyne, N. Y..3,000
Ass't Solicitor—Preston D. Richards, Utah...3,000
Ass't Solicitor—Edward H. Hart, N. Y.....3,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—Chas. M. Pepper, Ill...4,500
Foreign Trade Adviser—Evan E. Young, S. Dak.....4,500
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y.....$4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Evan E. Young, S. Dak. (in charge).....
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C...2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—John R. Buck, Me...2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—Thos. Morrison, N. Y. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,500
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J..2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md.....2,100
Ch. Div. of Information—Sevellon L. Brown, D. C.....3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—James F. Curtis, Mass...$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Robert O. Bailey, Ill.....5,000
Assistant Secretary—Sherman P. Allen, Vt.....5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmeth, Ark.....4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Chas. Lyman, Ct.....3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass. 3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct..3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore.....4,000
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred. F. Weston, Ia.....2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky.....2,500
Ch. Revenue Cutter Service—E. P. Berthoff, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint—Geo. E. Roberts, Ia.....5,000
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 2,250
Supvg. Surgeon-Gen.—Rupert Blue, S. C.....5,000
Ch. Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill....6,000
Supervising Architect—Oscar Wenderoth, N. Y. 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Robt. J. Tracewell, Ind. 6,000
Gen. Supt. Life Saving Ser.—S. I. Kimball, Me. $4,500
Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—E. A. Gongwer, Ohio. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—H. C. Shober, S. Dak. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Ralph W. Tyler, Ohio 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—F. H. Davis, Del.....4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa..5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—Carmi A. Thompson, Ohio 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—Christian S. Pearce.....3,600
Register Treasury—J. C. Napier, Tenn.....4,000
Deputy Register—J. P. Strickland, Ark.....2,500
Comp'r of Currency—L. O. Murray, N. Y.....6,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Royall E. Cabell, Va. 6,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. E. Fletcher, La. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. C. Wheeler, Mich. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Flet. Maddox, Mont.. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Wm. T. Thompson, Neb. 4,500
Chief Secret Service—.....4,000
Chief Supervg Special Agts.—J. E. Wilkie Ill. 4,500

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Robert Shaw Oliver, N. Y..$5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga...4,000
Chief of Staff—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood....8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill.....2,000
Adjt.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. George Andrews....6,000
Chief Clerk—Jacob Frech, D. C.....2,000
Insp.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington....6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va.....1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.....6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—L. W. Call, Kan....2,250
Chief Div. Corps—Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Chas. P. Daly, Kan.....2,000
Commissary-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn.....2,000
Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Torney...$6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J.....2,000
Paymaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. George R. Smith 6,000
Chief Clerk—R. O. Kloeber, Va.....2,000
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby...6,000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va.....2,000
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier...6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C.....2,000
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. James Allen. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C.....2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre. 6,000
Chief Clerk—A. D. Wilcox, Pa.....2,000
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Spencer Cosby. 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y.....2,400
Landscape Gardener—George E. Burnap.....2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Beekman Winthrop.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis.....3,000
Prcs. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford.....6,000
Chief Ordnance—R.-Adm. Nathan C. Twinning 6,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. T. J. Cowie†.....8,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—Chas. F. Stokes† 6,000
Chief Construction—Ch. Constructor Richard M. Watt†.....6,000
Ch. Navigation—Rear-Adm. Philip Andrews 6,000
Engineer-in-Chief—Hutch I. Cone†.....$6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Robert L. Russell.....5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—R.-Adm. Thomas B. Howard.....8,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard.....
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Capt. Jos. L. Jayne.....5,000
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger.....4,500
Hydrographer—Com. Geo. F. Cooper.....4,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. W. P Biddle 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Charles D. Hilles of New York ($7,500).
† Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.
‡ On and after March 4, 1913—President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey; Vice-President, Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Geo. G. Thomson, Mich.....$4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Frank E. Frazier, Wis.... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—Chas. P. Grandfield, Mo. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Joseph Stewart, Mo.... 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—James J. Britt, N. C.... 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—P. V. DeGraw, Pa..... 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—Theo. L. Weed, Ct. 5,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen.—Russell P. Goodwin. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—John A. Holmes, D. C.... 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio....$2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—Basil Miles, Pa... 3,000
Supt. Div. of Money-Orders—E. F. Kimball, Mass 3,500
Supt. Division of Postmasters' Appointments—Bayard Wyman, Mich..... 3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—Theo. Ingalls, Ky. 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—James R. Young, Pa 2,750
Chief Inspector—Robert S. Sharp, Tenn..... 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio..... 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Samuel Adams, Ill.....$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Lewis C. Laylin, Ohio.... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Clement S. Ucker, Ohio..... 4,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Charles W. Cobb, Cal..... 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Fred Dennett, N. D.... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Samuel V. Proudfit, Ia..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—James L. Davenport, N. H. 5,000
First Deputy Com. of Pensions—Leander Stillwell Kan..... 3,600
Commis. Education—Phil'der P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa..... 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—————— ——————, ..$5,000
Ass't Commis.—Fred. H. Abbott, Neb..... 3,500
Commis. Patents—Edward B. Moore, Mich... 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Cornelius C. Billings, Vt. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Frederick A. Tenffant, N. Y.. 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—Wm. F. Woolard, Ill..... 3,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Rizer, Kan. 2,500
Direc. Reclamation Service—F. H. Newell, Pa. 7,500
Direc. Bureau of Mines—Jos. A. Holmes, N. C. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Van H. Manning, Miss..... 3,600

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—William M. Bullitt, Ky.....$10,000
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—James A. Fowler, Tenn. 7,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Jesse C. Adkins, D. C..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John Q. Thompson, Kan.. 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Winfred T. Denison, N. Y. 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Ernest Knaebel, Col.... ... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—William H. Lewis, Mass... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Charles W. Cobb, Cal..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Wm. R. Harr, D. C..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Russell P. Goodwin, Ill..... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Utah.....$5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Fletcher Maddox, Mont..... 5,000
Solicitor Dept. Com. & Labor—Chas. Earl, Md. 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Wm. T. Thompson, Neb..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—O. J. Field, Kan..... 3,500
Appointment Clerk—Chas. B. Sornborger, Vt.. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y.... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Jas. H. Mackey, Col..... 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—Robt. V. La Dow, N. Y..... 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Willett M. Hays, Minn.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles C. Clark, Pa..... 3,000
Solicitor—George P. McCabe, Utah..... 5,000
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts, Ill..... 2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Ill. 6,000
Chief Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Director Experiment Stations—A. C. True, Ct... 4,500
Chief Div. Publications—Jos. A. Arnold, Ind.. 3,250
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C..... 4,000
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md.... 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct..... 5,000
Statistician—V. H. Olmsted, N. C.....$4,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y..... 4,500
Chemist—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Mass..... 5,000
Chief Bureau Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw, Mass..... 3,500
Direct. Public Roads—Prof. L. W. Page, Mass... 4,000
Statistical Scientist—G. K. Holmes, Mass..... 3,500
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway, Mo..... 5,000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, N. Y..... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Assistant Sec'y.—Benjamin S. Cable, Ill.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Pindell, Jr., Md..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes, Ohio.... 3,000
Commis. Corporations—Luther Conant. Jr., N. Y..... 5,000
Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—A. H. Baldwin, Ct..... 4,000
Commissioner of Labor—C. P. Neill, D. C..... 5,000
Comm. Lt.-H. Bureau—G. R. Putnam, Ia..... 5,000
Director Census—E. Dana Durand, Cal..... 6,000
Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey—O. H. Tittmann, Md. 6,000
Sup. Insp.-Gen. Stbt. Serv.—Geo. Uhler, Pa.. 4,000
Commissioner Fisheries—G. M. Bowers, W. Va. $6,000
Commis. Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—Daniel J. Keefe, Mich..... 5,000
Director Bur. Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill.. 6,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Appointments—G. W. Leadley, N. Y. 2,500
Ch. Div. Naturalization—R. K. Campbell, Va. 3,500
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa..... 3,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—W. W. Fowler, Mass..... 2,100
Ch. Div. Publications—G. C. Havenner, D. C... 2,500

Civil Service Commis.—John C. Black, Ill.....$4,500
Civil Service Commis.—J. A. McIlhenny, La.. 4,000
Civil Service Commis—Wm. S. Washburn, N. Y. 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. 3,000
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y.. 2,500
Public Printer—Samuel B. Donnelly, N. Y....5,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam, Mass. 6,000
Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin ..$4,000
Director-General Pan-American Union—John Barrett..... 5,000
Chief Clerk Bureau Amer. Rep.—Wm. C. Wells 2,500
Secretary—Francisco J. Yanes..... 3,000
Sec. Smithsonian Institution—Chas. D. Walcott. 3,000
Dir. Bureau Amer. Ethnology—W. H. Holmes. ....

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Charles A. Prouty, Vt., Chairman.....$10,000
B. H. Meyer, Wis..... 10,000
Judson C. Clements, Ga..... 10,000
C. C. McChord, Ky..... 10,000
Franklin K. Lane, Cal.....$10,000
Edgar E. Clark, Iowa..... 10,000
James S. Harlan, Ill..... 10,000
Secretary—John H. Marble, Cal..... 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chair.—Andrew S. Draper, N. Y.
Albert K. Smiley, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, D. C.
William D. Walker, N. Y.
George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Warren K. Morehead, Mass.
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.
Cardinal James Gibbons, Md.
Frank Knox, N. H.
Secretary to the Board—H. C. Phillips, Washington, D. C.

The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENTS.*

*Salaries of Pension Agents, $4,000. The act of August 17, 1912, provides for the abolishment of all pension agencies from and after January 31, 1913, and for the payment of pensions after that date by a Disbursing Clerk in the Bureau of Pensions.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*	*Sub-Treasuries.*	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Clarence C. Pusey	New York	Charles S. Millington
Boston	George H. Doty	Philadelphia	William H. Gibson
Chicago	Len Small	St. Louis	Oscar L. Whitelaw
Cincinnati	George Puchta	San Francisco	William C. Ralston
New Orleans	John A. Wogan		

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City..(Equipped as Assay Office), Andrew Mante, Assayer in charge	Philadelphia ..... John H. Landis
New Orleans ..... Wm. W. Lynch	San Francisco ..... Frank A. Leach
	Denver ..... F. M. Downer

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Houlton, Me., William W. Sewall.
Bangor, Me., Albert R. Day.
Bath, Me., Elwell S. Crosby.
Belfast, Me., Samuel W. Johnson.
Castine, Me., John M. Vogell.
Ellsworth, Me., Omar W. Tapley.
Machias, Me., Frank L. Shaw.
Kennebunk, Me., George E. Cousens.
Eastport, Me., Jacob C. Pike.
Portland, Me., Willis T. Emmons.
Saco, Me., William L. Gerrish.
Waldoboro, Me., Fred. W. Wight.
Wiscasset, Me., Herbert W. Hawes.
York, Me., Herbert D. Philbrick.
Portsmouth, N. H., Sherman T. Newton.
Bristol, R. I., Charles A. Barbour.
Newport, R. I., William P. Carr.
Providence, R. I., George W. Gardiner.
Burlington, Vt., Charles H. Darling.
Newport, Vt., Curtis S. Emory.
Bridgeport, Ct., Fred. Enos.
Hartford, Ct., Frank S. Kellogg.
New Haven, Ct., J. Rice Winchell.
New London, Ct., Vacant.
Stonington, Ct., Charles T. Stanton.
Barnstable, Mass., Thacher T. Hallet.
Boston, Mass., Edwin U. Curtis.
Edgartown, Mass., Charles H. Marchant.
Fall River, Mass., Edward T. Marvel.
Gloucester, Mass., Walter F. Osborne.
Marblehead, Mass., Luke B. Colbert.
Nantucket, Mass., Obed G. Smith.
New Bedford, Mass., Rufus A. Soule.
Plymouth, Mass., Herbert Morissey.
Salem, Mass., David M. Little.
Buffalo, N. Y., Frederick O. Murray.
Cape Vincent, N. Y., Frank D. Lowe.
Plattsburg, N. Y., John F. O'Brien.
Dunkirk, N. Y., John Bourne.
Rochester, N. Y., Geo. F. Roth.
New York, N. Y., William Loeb, Jr.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., John A. Merritt.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Wm. H. Daniels.
Oswego, N. Y., John S. Parsons.
Sag Harbor, N. Y., Vacant.
Jersey City, N. J., John Doscher, Asst. Col.
Bridgeton, N. J., William B. Boone.
Burlington, N. J., Reginald Branch.
Somers Point, N. J., Lewis R. Barrett.
Newark, N. J., Alfred M. Dalrymple.
Perth Amboy, N. J., C. Asa Francis.
Tuckerton, N. J., Frank W. Leach.
Camden, N. J., F. F. Patterson, Asst. Col.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chester W. Hill.
Erie, Pa., Benjamin B. Brown.
Wilmington, Del., Harry Raymond.
Washington, D. C., Whitefield McKinlay.
Annapolis, Md., J. K. Gladden, Deputy.
Baltimore, Md., William F. Stone.
Crisfield, Md., Lincoln A. Dryden.
Alexandria, Va., Lewis McK. Bell.
Cape Charles, Va., Marion H. Stevenson.
Norfolk, Va., Floyd Hughes.
Petersburg, Va., H. Claiborne Willson.
Tappahannock, Va., John Rosier.
Newport News, Va., Fred Read.
Richmond, Va., Benjamin B. Arnold.
Beaufort, N. C., Christopher D. Jones.
Newbern, N. C., Vacant.
Elizabeth City, N. C., D. O. Newberry.
Wilmington, N. C., Benjamin F. Keith.
Beaufort, S. C., Robert Smalls.
Charleston, S. C., Edward W. Durant.
Georgetown, S. C., Isaiah J. McCottrie.
Brunswick, Ga., Henry T. Dunn.
Savannah, Ga., William R. Leaken.
St. Mary's, Ga., John M. Holzendorf.
Mobile, Ala., Hugh G. Ashley.
Gulfport, Miss., William R. Moseley.
Natchez, Miss., Cyrus G. Engle.
Vicksburg, Miss., Joseph H. Short, Deputy.
Apalachicola, Fla., Antoine J. Murat.
Cedar Keys, Fla., Henry G. Nelson.
Fernandina, Fla., John W. Howell.
Jacksonville, Fla., William H. Lucas.
Key West, Fla., George W. Allen.
St. Augustine, Fla., Benjamin E. Dyson.
Tampa, Fla., Matthew B. Macfarlane.
Pensacola, Fla., William H. Northup.
New Orleans, La., Clarence S. Herbert.
Brashear, La., John A. Thornton.
Brownsville, Tex., Rentfro B. Creager.
Corpus Christi, Tex., James J. Haynes.
Eagle Pass, Tex., James A. Harvin.
El Paso, Tex., Alfred L. Sharpe.
Galveston, Tex., Francis L. Lee.
Port Arthur, Tex., Russell H. Dunn.
Cleveland, O., Maurice Maschke.
Sandusky, O., Charles A. Judson.
Toledo, O., George W. Huntley.
Detroit, Mich., John B. Whelan.
Grand Haven, Mich., Walter I. Lillie.
Marquette, Mich., Charles J. Byrns.
Port Huron, Mich., John T. Rich.
Chicago, Ill., John C. Ames.
St. Paul, Minn., Marcus Johnson.
Duluth, Minn., Levi M. Willcuts.
Milwaukee, Wis., G. Edward Schulz.
Great Falls, Mont., John G. Bair.
San Francisco, Cal., Fred'k S. Stratton.
San Diego, Cal., Walter T. Blake.
Los Angeles, Cal., Cornelius W. Pendleton.
Eureka, Cal., Sterling A. Campbell.
Astoria, Ore., William F. McGregor.
Coos Bay, Ore., Morton Tower.
Portland, Ore., Phillip S. Malcolm.
Yaquina, Ore., Olando V. Hurt.
Port Townsend, Wash., Fred. C. Harper.
Juneau, Alaska, John R. Willis.
Nogales, Ariz., Cornelius O'Keefe.
Pembina, N. Dak., Judson La Moure.
Honolulu, H. I., E. R. Stackable.
San Juan, P. R., Donald E. Richardson.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Portland, Me., Joshua L. Chamberlain.
Boston, Mass., Edward G. Graves.
Springfield, Mass., Henry L. Hines.
Albany, N. Y., Luther C. Warner.
Greenport, N. Y., John A. Bassarear.
New York, N. Y., Nelson H. Henry.
Patchogue, N. Y., Sidney O. Weeks.
Syracuse, N. Y., Ernest L. Edgecomb.
Philadelphia, Pa., Perry M. Lytle.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Mahlon M. Garland.
Baltimore, Md., Robert A. Ravenscroft.
Wheeling, W. Va., Charles T. Reed.
Atlanta, Ga., Marcellus O. Markham.
New Orleans, La., Edward J. Rodrigue.
Louisville, Ky., J. Frank Taylor.
Paducah, Ky., Walter A. Blackburn.
Memphis, Tenn., Charles B. Quinn.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Charles L. Peacock.
Nashville, Tenn., William B. Turman.
Knoxville, Tenn., George H. Holliday.
Kansas City, Mo., Charles W. Clark.
St. Joseph, Mo., Elliot Marshall.
St. Louis, Mo., Charles F. Gallenkamp.
Cincinnati, O., Lincoln Mitchell.
Columbus, O., William C. Kennedy.
Dayton, O., Edward L. McConnaughey.
Evansville, Ind., Frank B. Posey.
Indianapolis, Ind., Leopold G. Rothschild.
Michigan City, Ind., Charles J. Robb.
Cairo, Ill., H. A. Hannon, Deputy.
Galena, Ill., William Vincent.
Peoria, Ill., Julius S. Starr.
Rock Island, Ill., Robert G. Pearce.
Burlington, Ia., Samuel L. Daniels, Sr.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Leander M. Shubert.
Des Moines, Ia., Geo. L. Godfrey.
Dubuque, Ia., Conrad B. Scherr.
Sioux City, Ia., James H. Bolton.
Denver, Col., John F. Vivian.
Lincoln, Neb., Henry C. M. Burgess.
Omaha, Neb., Cadet Taylor.
La Crosse, Wis., J. S. Medary, Deputy.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Andrew Fyfe.
San Francisco, Cal., Duncan E. McKinlay.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Jac. J. Greenwald.
Houston, Tex., Samuel L. Hain.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., James O. Lyford.
New York, N. Y., Frederick J. H. Kracke.
Chicago, Ill., Lewis K. Torbet.
New Orleans, La., Charles F. Borah.
Baltimore, Md., Albert G. Towers.
San Francisco, Cal., George Stone.
Philadelphia, Pa., Walter T. Merrick.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1907.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1907.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Edmund W. Voorhies, 1910.
St. Louis, Mo., Thomas J. Akins, 1909.
Boston, Mass., E. C. Mansfield, 1907.
Baltimore, Md., Wm. Hall Harris, 1909.
San Francisco, Cal., Arthur G. Fisk, 1908.
Cincinnati, O., Elias R. Monfort, 1907.
Cleveland, O., Raymond G. Floyd, 1910.
Buffalo, N. Y., Fred. Greiner, 1905.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. H. Davis, 1906.
Washington, D. C., N. A. Merritt.
Detroit, Mich., Homer Warren, 1906,
Milwaukee, Wis., David C. Owen, 1906.
Newark, N. J., Frank J. Bock, 1912.
Minneapolis, Minn., William D. Hale, 1906.
Jersey City, N. J., Peter F. Wanser, 1906.
Louisville, Ky., Robert E. Woods, 1906.
Omaha, Neb., John C. Wharton, 1912.
Rochester, N. Y., Joseph A. Crane, 1911.
St. Paul, Minn., Edward Yanish, 1911.
Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1909.
Denver, Col., Joseph H. Harrison, 1912.
Indianapolis, Ind., Rob't H. Bryson, 1908.
Albany, N. Y., Henry F. Snyder, 1909.
Columbus, O., Harry W. Krumm, 1906.
Syracuse, N. Y., William Cowie, 1908.
Worcester, Mass., James W. Hunt, 1911.
Toledo, O., William H. Tucker, 1911.
Richmond, Va., Edgar Allan, Jr., 1909.
New Haven, Ct., Jas. A. Howarth, 1910.
Lowell, Mass., Joseph A. Legare, 1911.
Nashville, Tenn., Andrew W. Wills, 1906.
Scranton, Pa., John E. Barrett, 1911.
Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1907.
Memphis, Tenn., L. W. Dutro, 1908.
Dayton, O., Frederick G. Withoft, 1908.
Troy, N. Y., Albert E. Bonesteel, 1910.
Grand Rapids, Mich., W. M. Palmer, 1912.
Reading, Pa., Augustus M. High, 1911.
Camden, N. J., Robert L. Barber, 1907.
Trenton, N. J., Alexander C. Yard, 1910.
Lynn, Mass., Wm. F. Craig, 1909.
Atlanta, Ga., Hugh L. McKee, 1911.
Wilmington, Del., M. H. Jester, 1909.
New Orleans, La., Alex. F. Leonhardt 1911.
Kansas City, Mo., Joseph H. Harris, 1911.
Philadelphia, Pa., Thos. B. Smith, 1911.
Charleston, S. C., Wilmot L. Harris, 1908.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White, of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

	Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
" " Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
" " William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
" " Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1844	1909
Asso. Justice—Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1862	1910
" " W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
" " Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1857	1910
" " Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912

Clerk—J. H. McKenney, D. C., ($6,000). *Marshal*—John M. Wright, Ky., ($4,500). *Reporter*—Charles H. Butler, N. Y., ($4,500).

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges.	App.
1.	Le Baron B. Colt, R. I.	1884
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y.	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Walter C. Noyes, Ct.	1907
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
3.	George Gray, Del.	1899
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
	Robert W. Archbald, D. C.	1911
4.	Nathan Goff, W. Va.	1892
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex.	1892
	David D. Shelby, Ala.	1899
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Warrington, Ohio	1909
	Loyall E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.		
	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	William H. Seaman, Wis.	1905
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
7.	Julian W. Mack, D. C.	1911
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Ia.	1911
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo.	1905
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Ind. *Associate Judges*—Charles B. Howry, Miss.; Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Geo. W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries, Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.
Ala.: N. & M.	Thomas G. Jones.	Montgomery.	1901
" N.	William I. Grubb.	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	1887
Alaska	Thomas R. Lyons.	Juneau	1909
"	C. D. Murane	Nome.	1910
"	Edw. E. Cushman.	Valdez	1909
"	P. D. Overfield.	Fairbanks	1909
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	F. A. Woumans.	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	1897
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet,	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	1895
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis.	Denver	1906
Connecticut	James P. Platt.	Hartford	1902
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford.	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard.	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	James W. Locke.	Jacksonville	1872
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman.	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole.	Honolulu	1909
"	Chas. F. Clemons.	Honolulu	1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich.	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
"	G. A. Carpenter.	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey.	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright.	Urbana	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson.	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed.	Cresco	1904
" S. D.	S. McPherson.	Red Oak	1909
Kansas	John C. Pollock.	Kansas City.	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran.	Maysville	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster.	New Orleans.	1909
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris.	Baltimore	1879
"	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Frederic Dodge.	Boston	1905
Mich.: E. D.	Alexis C. Angell.	Detroit	1911
" W. D.	Clarence W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota.	Chas. A. Willard.	Minneapolis.	1909
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles.	Kosciusko	1892
Montana			
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer.	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City.	1910
Nebraska	Wm. H. Munger.	Omaha	1897
"	Thos. C. Munger.	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington.	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Bellstab.	Trenton	1909
"	Joseph Cross	Elizabeth	1905
New Mexico	Wm. H. Pope	Roswell	
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray.	Norwich	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel.	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.		N. Y. City	
" S. D.	George C. Holt.	N. Y. City	1903
" S. D.	Chas. M. Hough.	N. Y. City	1906
" S. D.	Learned Hand.	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield.	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	V. V. Veeder	Brooklyn	1911
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner.	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd.	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon.	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits.	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	W. L. Day	Cleveland	1911
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister.	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater.	Columbus	1909
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell.	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral.	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton.	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean.	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. B. McPherson.	Philadelphia	1899
" E. D.	Jas. B. Holland	Philadelphia.	1904
" M. D.	Jas. B. Witmer.	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	Jas. S. Young	Pittsburgh	1908
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
R. Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Carolina	H. A. M. Smith.	Charleston	1911
S. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott.	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford.	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall.	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell.	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey.	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek.	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah	J. A. Marshall.	Salt Lake C.	1896
Vermont	James L. Martin.	Brattleboro	1906
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell.	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	C. H. Hanford.	Seattle	1890
" W. D.	G. Donworth.	Seattle.	1909
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Phillippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.			
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each.

United States District-Attorneys and Marshals.

Districts.	District-Attorneys.			Marshals.		
	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed
Alabama, N....	Oliver D. Street.....	Birmingham.....	July 18, 1912	Pope M. Long.....	Birmingham.....	Jan. 14, 1910
" M....	Warren S. Reese.....	Montgomery	Apr. 25, 1910	Benjamin E. Walker .	Montgomery	Jan. 31, 1910
" S....	James B. Sloan.....	Mobile	Sept. 6, 1912	Gilbert B. Deans.....	Mobile	Jan. 14, 1908
Alaska, 1st Div.	John Rustgard	Juneau.....	June 20, 1910	Herbert L. Faulkner..	Juneau.....	May 9, 1911
" 2d Div.	Bernard S. Rodey....	Nome.....	Dec. 13, 1910	Thomas C. Powell....	Nome.....	June 16, 1909
" 3d Div.	George R. Walker....	Valdez.....	Dec. 19, 1910	Harvey P. Sullivan...	Valdez.....	July 1, 1909
" 4th Div.	James J. Crossley....	Fairbanks.....	Aug. 8, 1912	Henry K. Love.....	Fairbanks.....	Jan. 13, 1909
Arizona	Joseph E. Morrison..	Tucson	May 1, 1912	Charles A. Overlock..	Tucson.....	May 1. 1912
Arkansas, E	Wm. G. Whipple....	Little Rock.....	May 18, 1909	Harmon L. Remmel..	Little Rock	May 25, 1910
" W....	J. I. Worthington....	Fort Smith.....	May 26, 1909	John F. Mayes.....	Fort Smith.....	May 4, 1910
California, N...	John L. McNab.....	San Francisco...	Apr. 9, 1912	Charles T. Elliott....	San Francisco...	June 22, 1910
" S....	A. I. McCormick.....	Los Angeles	Apr. 19, 1909	L. V. Youngworth	Los Angeles	June 22, 1910
Colorado	Harry E. Kelly.....	Denver.....	Feb. 17, 1912	Dewey C. Bailey	Denver	Mar. 2, 1911
Connecticut.....	Fred. A. Scott.....	Hartford.....	Apr. 15, 1912	Sidney E. Hawley....	Hartford	Jan. 31, 1911
Delaware	John P. Nields.....	Wilmington	Feb. 13, 1912	George L. Towsend.	Wilmington.....	Apr. 11, 1912
Dist.of Columbia	Clarence R. Wilson..	Washington	Apr. 6, 1910	Aulick Palmer	Washington	Jan. 9, 1910
Florida, N	Fred C. Cubberly....	Pensacola	Jan. 12, 1909	Thos. F. McGouria	Pensacola	Feb. 27, 1911
" S....	.....	.....	.....	John F. Horne.....	Jacksonville	Feb. 18, 1910
Georgia, N	Farish C. Tate.....	Atlanta	Apr. 6, 1910	Walter H. Johnson...	Atlanta	Jan. 11, 1910
" S....	Alexander Ackerman,	Macon.....	Mar. 13, 1912	George F. White.....	Macon	Jan. 20, 1909
Hawaii(trm 6 y)	Robt. W. Breckons ..	Honolulu	Feb. 10, 1908	Eugene R. Hendry....	Honolulu.....	Feb. 10, 1908
Idaho	Curg H. Lingenfelter.	Boise.....	Dec. 16, 1908	Shadrach L. Hodgin..	Boise.....	Dec. 16, 1908
Illinois, N.	Jas. H. Wilkerson....	Chicago	Aug. 1, 1911	Luman T. Hoy.....	Chicago	Aug. 1, 1911
" E.....	Wm. E. Trautmann..	Danville.....	Feb. 22, 1910	Charles P. Hitch.....	Danville.....	Feb. 22, 1910
" S....	Wm. A. Northcott ...	Springfield	May 6, 1910	Wm. H. Behrens.....	Springfield.....	May 6, 1910
Indiana	Charles W. Miller....	Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1909	Edward H. Schmidt..	Indianapolis	May 9, 1911
Iowa, N.....	Frederick F. Faville..	StormLake(P.O.)	Dec. 10, 1907	Edward Knott	Dubuque	Dec. 10, 1907
" S.....	Marcellus L. Temple.	Osceola (P.O.)...	Dec. 17, 1907	Frank B. Clark.....	Des Moines	Dec. 10, 1907
Kansas	Harry J. Bone.....	Topeka.....	Dec. 18, 1905	John R. Harrison.....	Topeka.....	July 24, 1911
Kentucky, E...	Edwin P. Morrow.....	Covington	Jan. 26, 1911	Asbury B. Patrick ...	Covington	Jan. 25, 1910
" W..	George Du Relle	Louisville	Mar. 2, 1911	George W. Long	Louisville	June 7, 1910
Louisiana, E....	Charlton R. Beattie..	New Orleans	Feb. 18, 1909	Victor Loisel.....	New Orleans	June 14, 1912
" W....	E. H. Randolph.....	Shreveport	Jan. 1, 1911	Ben Ingouf.....	Shreveport	Dec. 13, 1910
Maine	Robt. T. Whitehouse.	Portland	Jan. 16, 1910	Henry W. Mayo.....	Portland	Dec. 19, 1911
Maryland	John P. Hill.....	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910	George W. Padgett...	Baltimore	July 17, 1910
Massachusetts..	Asa P. French	Boston	Jan. 11, 1910	Guy Murchie.....	Boston	May 28, 1912
Michigan, E....	Clyde I. Webster.....	Detroit.....	Aug. 6, 1912	Milo D. Campbell....	Detroit.....	May 2, 1910
" W....	Fred C. Wetmore	Grand Rapids ..	Dec. 13, 1910	Nicholas J. Whelan..	Grand Rapids ..	Feb. 1, 1911
Minnesota	Charles C. Honpt	St. Paul.....	June 7, 1910	Wm. H. Grimshaw...	St. Paul.....	Dec. 19, 1911
Mississippi, N..	.....	Oxford	.....	Aaron M. Storer.....	Oxford	July 22, 1912
" S..	Robert C. Lee.....	Jackson.....	May 9, 1911	Wm. O. Ligon.....	Jackson	Feb. 12, 1912
Missouri, E....	Charles A. Houts....	St. Louis	Jan. 27, 1910	Ed. F. Regenhardt	St. Louis	June 21, 1910
" W....	Leslie J. Lyons	Kansas City	June 24, 1910	Albert J. Martin.....	Kansas City.....	Dec. 13, 1910
Montana	James W. Freeman..	Helena	July 18, 1912	William Lindsay.....	Helena	May 1, 1911
Nebraska	Francis S. Howell...	Omaha.....	Feb. 1, 1910	William P. Warner..	Omaha.....	Jan. 25, 1910
Nevada	Samuel Platt.....	Carson City.....	Jan. 19, 1910	H. J. Humphreys.....	Carson City.....	May 18, 1909
New Hampshire.	Charles W. Hoitt	Nashua (P.O.)...	Feb. 12, 1911	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	Dec. 19, 1911
New Jersey	John B. Vreeland.....	Trenton	Dec. 10, 1907	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	May 17, 1910
New Mexico....	Stephen B. Davis, Jr.	Las Vegas.....	Feb. 20, 1912	Secundino Romero....	Sante Fe.....	Aug. 20, 1912
New York, N	George B. Curtiss....	Binghamton.....	Apr. 1, 1909	Daniel F. Breitenstein	Utica	Jan. 4, 1912
" S....	Henry A. Wise.....	New York City..	Apr. 1, 1909	William Henkel.....	New York City..	Jan. 17, 1910
" E....	Wm. J. Youngs.....	Brooklyn.....	Jan. 18, 1911	Chas. J. Haubert.....	Brooklyn.....	Apr. 22, 1910
" W ..	John Lord O'Brian...	Buffalo	Mar. 4, 1909	Henry L. Fassett.....	Elmira	May 28, 1912
N. Carolina, E..	Herbert F. Seawell...	Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1910	Claudius Dockery....	Raleigh	Mar. 8, 1910
" W..	Alfred E. Holton	Winston-Salem..	Jan. 31, 1911	Wm. E. Logan.....	Greensboro	Mar. 8, 1910
North Dakota...	Edw. Engerud.....	Fargo	Jan. 31, 1911	James F. Shea.....	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1910
Ohio, N	U. G. Denman.....	Toledo.....	May 9, 1911	Hyman D. Davis.....	Cleveland	Aug. 26, 1912
" S.....	S. T. McPherson.....	Cincinnati	Feb. 7, 1912	Eugene L. Lewis.....	Cincinnati.....	Jan. 26, 1911
Oklahoma, E....	Wm. J. Gregg.....	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1910	Samuel G. Victor.....	Muskogee	Mar. 31, 1908
" W....	Homer N. Boardman.	Guthrie	July 18, 1912	William S. Cade.....	Guthrie	Feb. 15, 1911
Oregon.....	John McCourt.....	Portland	Mar. 17, 1908	Leslie M. Scott.....	Portland	Aug. 21, 1912
Pnsylvania, E.	John C. Swartley....	Philadelphia	July 18, 1912	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	Aug. 20, 1912
" M.	Andrew B. Dunsmore.	Scranton.....	Mar. 3, 1911	James M. Yeager.....	Scranton.....	Dec. 21, 1911
" W.	John H. Jordan.....	Pittsburgh	Apr. 15, 1909	Enos Hadsell Porter..	Pittsburgh	Jan. 24, 1910
Porto Rico.....	Wm. N. Landers.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 20, 1912	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan.....	Jan. 25, 1910
Rhode Island ..	Walter R. Stiness....	Providence	Sept. 1, 1911	Daniel R. Ballou.....	Providence	Feb. 20, 1910
South Carolina..	Ernest F. Cochran	Charleston	Feb. 1, 1910	J. Duncan Adams.....	Charleston.....	Mar. 1, 1911
South Dakota...	Edward E. Wagner...	Mitchell.....	Apr. 1, 1909	Seth Bullock.....	Sioux Falls.....	Feb. 8, 1910
Tennessee, E...	James B. Cox.....	Knoxville	May 11, 1910	James G. Crumbliss..	Knoxville	Apr. 25, 1910
" M..	Abram M. Tillman...	Nashville	Feb. 1, 1910	John W. Overall	Nashville.....	Mar. 9, 1910
" W..	Casey Todd.....	Memphis	June 8, 1910	A. Sam Johnson	Memphis	Apr. 25, 1910
Texas, N.....	Wm. H. Atwell.....	Dallas	June 19, 1910	George H. Green	Dallas	Mar. 9, 1911
" S.....	Lock McDaniel.....	Houston.....	Jan. 16, 1912	Calvin G. Brewster ..	Galveston	Feb. 8, 1911
" E.....	James W. Ownby	Paris.....	July 1, 1910	Dupont B. Lyon.....	Sherman.....	June 6, 1910
" W.....	Charles A. Boynton..	Waco	June 19, 1910	Eugene Nolte	San Antonio.....	Mar. 4, 1910
Utah.....	Hiram E. Booth.....	Salt Lake City...	June 27, 1910	James H. Anderson...	Salt Lake City...	July 23, 1909
Vermont	Alexander Dunnett..	St. Johnsbury....	Dec. 13, 1910	Horace W. Bailey....	Rutland	Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia, E.....	D. Lawrence Groner.	Norfolk.....	July 24, 1912	Clarence G. Smithers.	Norfolk	Jan. 25, 1910
" W....	Barnes Gillespie.....	Tazewell (P.O.)..	Mar. 9, 1910	Robert A. Fulwiler ..	Staunton	Mar. 20, 1910
Washington, E.	Oscar Cain.....	Spokane.....	Dec. 13, 1910	W. A. Halteman.....	Spokane.....	Feb. 15, 1911
" W.	Beverly W. Coiner...	Seattle	Sept. 2, 1912	Jos. R. H. Jacoby....	Tacoma	Feb. 15, 1911
W. Virginia, N.	H. Roy Waugh	Parkersburg.....	Jan. 6, 1910	James E. Doyle	Parkersburg.....	Jan. 6, 1910
" S.	Harold A. Ritz.....	Huntington.....	Apr. 26, 1909	Frank H. Tyree.....	Huntington.....	Jan. 6, 1910
Wisconsin, E..	Guy D. Goff	Milwaukee.....	July 6, 1911	Harry A. Weil.....	Milwaukee	July 6, 1911
" W..	George H. Gordon....	La Crosse.....	Apr. 26, 1909	Rockwell J. Flint....	Madison.....	Mar. 20, 1912
Wyoming	Hilliard S. Ridgely...	Cheyenne	Dec. 19, 1911	Hugh L. Patton.....	Cheyenne.....	July 1, 1912

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle; C., Central.

The Army.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

Major-General W. W. Wotherspoon.
Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, Chief of Division of Militia Affairs.
Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

COLONELS.

John Biddle, Corps of Engineers.
William A. Mann, Infantry.
Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Artillery.
William A. Nichols, Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Charles R. Noyes, Infantry.
John E. McMahon, Field Artillery.
Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Infantry.
Harry C. Benson, Cavalry.
William G. Haan, Coast Artillery.
Fred'k S. Foltz, Cavalry.

MAJORS.

Carl Reichmann, 24th Infantry.
H. D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery.
William Lassiter, Field Artillery.
Daniel B. Devore, Infantry.
Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery.

MAJORS.—*Continued.*

Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Infantry.
Charles H. Martin, Infantry.
Jesse McI. Carter, Cavalry.
Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Infantry.
Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery.

CAPTAINS.

James T. Moore, 27th Infantry.
S. J. B. Schindel, Infantry.
William J. Glasgow, Cavalry.
George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cavalry.
Halstead Dorey, Infantry.
Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery.
John R. Procter, Coast Artillery.
Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cavalry.
Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery.
William H. Raymond, Coast Artillery.
James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery.
John W. Wright, Infantry.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Major-General	Leonard Wood	Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	J. Franklin Bell	The Philippines Division	Manila, P. I.
"	Thomas H. Barry	Eastern Division	Governors Island, N. Y.
"	William H. Carter	Central Division	Chicago, Ill.
"	Arthur Murray	Western Division	San Francisco, Cal.
"	W. W. Wotherspoon	Assistant to the Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Frederick Funston	Department of Luzon	Manila, P. I.
"	Tasker H. Bliss	Department of the East	Fort Totten, N. Y.
"	Albert L. Mills	Chief Militia Div., Gen. Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Pershing	Department of Mindanao	Zamboanga, P. I.
"	Ramsay D. Potts		
"	Walter S. Schuyler	Department of California	Fort Miley, Cal.
"	Frederick A. Smith	Department of the Missouri	Omaha, Neb.
"	Marion P. Maus	Department of the Columbia	Vancouver Bks., Wash'n.
"	Ralph W. Hoyt	Department of the Lakes	St. Paul, Minn.
"	Montg'ry M. Macomb	Department of Hawaii	Honolulu, H. T.
"	Robert K. Evans	Department of the Gulf	Atlanta, Ga.
"	George S. Anderson	Department of the Visayas	Iloilo, P. I.
"	Clarence R. Edwards		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
"	Edgar Z. Steever	Department of Texas	San Antonio, Tex.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General	George Andrews	The Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Enoch H. Crowder	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington, D. C.
Major-General	James B. Aleshire	Chief of the Quartermast. Corps	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Henry G. Sharpe	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
"	George H. Torney	Surgeon-General	Washington, D. C.
"	George R. Smith	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
"	William H. Bixby	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	James Allen	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank McIntyre	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Chief Signal Officer James Allen, February 13, 1913; Brigadier-General Walter S. Schuyler, April 26, 1913; Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith, May 15, 1913; Brigadier-General Edgar Z. Steever, August 20, 1913; Brigadier-General Ralph W. Hoyt, October 9, 1913; Brigadier-General George R. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, May 7, 1914; Surgeon-General George H. Torney, June 1, 1914; Brigadier-General Marion P. Maus, August 25, 1914; Adjutant-General George Andrews, August 26, 1914; Brigadier-General Ramsay D. Potts, September 1, 1914; Major-General William W. Wotherspoon, November 16, 1914; Major-General Arthur Murray, April 29, 1915; Major-General William H. Carter, November 19, 1915; Brigadier-General Montgomery M. Macomb, October 12, 1916; Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, November 19, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20, 1917; Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Major-General James B. Aleshire, Chief Quartermaster Corps, October 31, 1920; Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster Corps, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, January 1, 1923; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, January 5, 1929; Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Abbot, Henry L.	1893	B. G.	Cambridge, Mass.
Ainsworth, Fred C.	1915	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Alexander, Chas. T.	1907	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Alexander, W. L.	1906	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Allen, Charles J.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Allison, James R.	1902	"	New York City.
Anderson, Geo. S.	1902	"	.....
Anderson, Harry K.	1907	"	Washington, D. C.
Anderson, Thos. M.	1898	"	Portland, Ore.
Andrews, Geo. L.	1882	"	Washington, D. C.
Auman, William	1902	"	Youngstown, N. Y.
Bailey, Clarence M.	1898	"	Chicago, Ill.
Baldwin, Frank D.	1906	"	Denver, Col.
Baldwin, Theo. A.	1905	"	Catoosa Springs, Ga.
Barlow, [illegible]	1901	"	New London, Ct.
Barr, Thomas F.	1901	"	Canaan, N. H.
Bates, John C.	1906	L. G.	Washington, D. C.
Bell, James M.	1901	B. G.	New London, Ct.
Bingham, Theo. A.	1904	"	New York City.
Bird, Charles	1902	"	Gloucester, Mass.
Birkhimer, Wm. E.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Bisbee, William H.	1902	"	Brookline, Mass.
Borden, George P.	1907	"	New York City.
Bowman, A. H.	1903	"	New Haven, Ct.
Breck, Samuel	1897	"	Brookline, Mass.
Breckinridge, J. C.	1905	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Brooke, John R.	1902	"	Pittsfield, Mass.
Brown, Justus M.	1907	B. G.	Hackensack, N. J.
Brush, Daniel H.	1902	"	Baltimore, Md.
Bubb, John W.	1907	"	Wilmington, Del.
Buchanan, Jas. A.	1906	"	Dichester, Md.
Buffington, A. R.	1903	"	Madison, N. J.
Burbank, James B.	1902	"	Pittsfield, Mass.
Burt, Andrew S.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Burton, George H.	1907	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Butler, John G.	1904	"	Portland, Ore.
Byrne, Charles C.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Cahill, Joseph M.	1906	"	Towanda, Pa.
Carlton, Caleb H.	1907	"	Rye, N. Y.
Carpenter, L. H.	1899	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carr, Camillo C. C.	1906	"	Chicago, Ill.
Catlin, Isaac S.	1870	"	Appalachin, N. Y.
Caziare, Louis V.	1906	"	Munich, Germany.
Chaffee, Adna R.	1906	L. G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Chance, Jesse C.	1905	B. G.	Springfield, Ohio.
Chandler, John G.	1894	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Chase, Geo. F.	1912	"	Washington, D. C.
Chittenden, H. M.	1910	"	Seattle, Wash.
Cleary, Peter J. A.	1905	"	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Closson, H. W.	1896	"	Washington, D. C.
Coates, Edwin M.	1900	"	Washington, D. C.
Cook, Henry C.	1898	"	Fall River, Mass.
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	1907	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Coolidge, Chas. A.	1905	"	Detroit, Mich.
Cooney, Michael	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Cooper, Charles L.	1905	"	Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Coxe, Frank M.	1904	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Craigie, David J.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Crawford, M.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Daggett, Aaron S.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	1908	"	Plainfield, N. J.
Davis, Charles L.	1905	"	Schenectady, N. Y.
Davis, Edward	1905	"	Honolulu, H. I.
Davis, George B.	1901	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Davis, George W.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Davis, John M. K.	1902	B. G.	Hartford, Ct.
Davis, Wirt	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
De Bussy, I. D.	1902	"	New York City.
Dimmick, Benj. D.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Dougherty, Wm. E.	1904	"	Prunvale, Cal.
Duggan, Walter T.	1907	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Duval, Wm. P.	1911	M. G.	Augusta, Ga.
Eaton, Charles P.	1901	B. G.	New York City.
Edgerly, Winfield S.	1909	"	Farmington, N. H.
Ellis, William	1905	"	Newport, R. I.
Ernst, Oswald H.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Forbes, Theodore F.	1903	"	Roxbury, Ct.
Forwood, Wm. H.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Fountain, S. W.	1905	"	Denton, Pa.
Freeman, Henry B.	1901	"	La Barge, Wyo.
Furey, John V.	1905	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gibson, Horatio G.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Gillespie, George L.	1905	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Gilmore, John C.	1911	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Girard, Alfred C.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Godfrey, Edward S.	1907	B. G.	Cookstown, N. J.
Godwin, Edward A.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Goodale, G. A.	1906	"	Wakefield, Mass.
Gordon, David S.	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Graham, W. M.	1898	"	Annapolis, Md.
Greely, A. W.	1908	M. G.	Cir. Conway, N. J.
Grimes, George S.	1907	B. G.	Lockport, N. Y.
Gunther, F. L.	1902	"	New York City.
Hains, Peter C.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Hall, Charles R.	1908	M. G.	Portland, Me.
Hall, Robert H.	1901	B. G.	Chicago Heights, Ill.
Hall, Wm. P.	1872	"	Washington, D. C.
Harbach, Abram A.	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Hardin, M. D.	1870	"	Lake Forest, Ill.
Haskin, William L.	1908	"	New London, Ct.
Hawkins, John P.	1864	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Hemenway, A. G.	1908	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hicker, James B.	1908	"	New York City.
Hobbs, Charles W.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Hodges, Henry C.	1886	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Hood, Charles C.	1902	"	New York City.
Hooton, Mott	1902	"	Westbrook, Me.
Hoskins, John D. C.	1906	"	Sugar Hill, N. H.
Howe, Walter	1910	"	Washington, D. C.
Hoxie, Richard L.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Hubbell, Henry W.	1906	"	Englewood, N. J.
Huggins, Ed L.	1906	"	Peralta, Cal.
Humphrey, Chas. F.	1907	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Hyde, John McE.	1904	B. G.	Brookline, Mass.
Irwin, B. J. D.	1894	"	Cobourg, Ont., Can.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	1907	"	Burlington, Vt.
Jones, Wm. A.	1906	"	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Kellogg, Edgar R.	1899	"	Toledo, Ohio.
Kent, Jacob F.	1898	"	Waterflet, N. Y.
Kerr, John B.	1909	"	New York City.
Knight, J. G. D.	1910	"	Summit, N. J.
Kobbe, William A.	1904	M. G.	Pasadena, Cal.
Kress, John A.	1903	B. G.	St. Louis, Mo.
Lazelle, Henry M.	1894	"	Winchester, Mass.
Lee, James G. C.	1900	"	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
Lee, Jesse M.	1907	M. G.	Greencastle, Ind.
Lieber G. Norman	1901	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Lincoln, Summer H.	1902	"	Fern Bank, Ohio.
Lockwood, Benj. C.	1907	"	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
Lodor, Richard	1906	"	New York City.
Long, Oscar F.	1904	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Luddington, M. I.	1903	M. G.	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Lydecker, Garrett J.	1907	B. G.	Detroit, Mich.
McCaskey, Wm. S.	1907	M. G.	Pacific Grove, Cal.
McClellan, John	1906	B. G.	Paris, France.
McCrea, Tully	1905	"	West Point, N. Y.
McGinness, John R.	1904	"	Cleveland, Ohio.
MacGregor, Thomas	1901	"	Benicia, Cal.
Mackenzie, Alex.	1906	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
McKibbin, Chas.	1902	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Macklin, Jas. E.	1906	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Mansfield, S. M.	1906	"	Boston, Mass.
Markley, Alfred C.	1907	"	Radnor, Pa.
Marshall, W. L.	1910	"	Washington, D. C.
Mattie, Leon A.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Merriam, Henry C.	1903	M. G.	Portland, Me.
Merrill, Abner H.	1906	B. G.	Arlington, N. Y.
Miller, Crosby P.	1906	"	Burlington, Vt.
Miller, James	1903	"	Tempe, N. H.
Mills, Anson	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Miner, Charles W.	1903	"	Columbus, Ohio.
Mitmer, Henry R.	1891	"	Detroit, Mich.
Moale, Edward	1902	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Moore, Francis	1905	"	New York City.
Mordecai, Alfred	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Morton, C.	1910	"	Washington, D. C.
Moseley, Edward B.	1907	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Muhlenberg, J. C.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Murray, Robert	1886	"	Elk Ridge, Md.
Myer, Albert L.	1910	"	New York City.
Noble, Charles H.	1906	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Noyes, Henry E.	1903	"	Berkeley, Cal.
O'Connell, John J.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
O'Leary, Robert M.	1909	M. G.	Washington, D. C.
Osterhaus, Peter J.	1905	B. G.	Duisburg, Ger.
Overshine, S.	1899	"	Washington, D. C.
Page, John H.	1903	"	Clover Elks, Wash.
Parker, Daingerfield	1906	"	Chevy Chase, Md.
Patterson, J. H.	1899	"	Albany, N. Y.
Penney, Chas. G.	1903	"	Nordhoff, Cal.
Pennington, A. C. M.	1899	"	New York City.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT—*Continued.*

Pennypacker, Gal.	1903	B.G.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, Alex. J.	1892	"	Princeton, N. J.
Phipps, Frank H.	1907	"	Springfield, Mass.
Pitman, John	1906	"	Orange, N. J.
Pratt, Edward B.	1909	"	Washington, D. C.
Pratt, Richard H.	1903	"	Ventnor, N. J.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1906	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Price, Butler D.	1906	"	Washington, D.C.
Quinton, William	1902	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Randall, George M.	1905	M.G.	Denver, Col.
Rawles, Jacob B.	1903	B.G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Raymond, Chas. W.	1904	"	Highlands, N. J.
Reade, Philip	1908	"	Lowell, Mass.
Reed, Henry A.	1906	"	Barcelona, Spain.
Robert, Henry M.	1901	"	Owego, N. Y.
Roberts, Benj. K.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903	"	Cassville, Ct.
Robinson, Frank C.	1905	"	New York City.
Robinson, W. W., Jr.	1910	"	Seattle, Wash.
Rodenbough, T. F.	1870	"	New York City.
Rodgers, John I.	1902	"	Portland, Ore.
Rodney, George B.	1903	"	Hollywood, Cal.
Rogers, William P.	1903	"	Winona, Minn.
Sanger, Joseph P.	1904	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawtelle, C. G.	1897	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawyer, J. E.	1910	"	New York City.
Schwan, Theodore	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Scully, James W.	1900	"	Atlanta, Ga.
Shaler, Charles	1905	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sheridan, M. V.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Sickles, Daniel E.	1869	M.G.	New York City.
Simpson, John	1902	B.G.	Ft. Leavenw'th, Kan.
Smith, Allen	1905	"	Spokane, Wash.
Smith, Charles S.	1907	"	New York City.
Smith, Jacob H.	1902	"	Portsmouth, Ohio.
Smith, Rodney	1893	"	Lockport, N. Y.
Sniffen, Culver C.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Snyder, Simon	1902	"	Reading, Pa.
Stanton, William	1906	"	London, Eng.
Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Stickney, Amos	1907	"	New York City.
Story, John P.	1905	M.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sumner, Samuel S.	1906	"	S. Weym'th, Mass.
Suter, Chas. R.	1905	B.G.	Brookline, Mass.
Sweet, Owen J.	1909	B.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Taylor, Asher C.	1903	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Taylor, Frank	1906	"	Seattle, Wash.
Thomas, Earl D.	1911	"	Laurel, Md.
Thompson, J. M.	1903	"	Salt L. City, Utah.
Thorp, Frank	1906	"	Portland, Me.
Tompkins, Chas. H.	1894	"	Washington, D.C.
True, Theo. F.	1904	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Van Horne, W. M.	1901	"	Austin, Ill.
Van Voast, James	1893	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Viele, Charles D.	1900	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Vogdes, Anthony W.	1904	"	San Diego, Cal.
Vroom, Peter D.	1903	"	New York City.
Wade, James F.	1907	M.G.	Jefferson, Ohio.
Wallace, Wm. M.	1906	B.G.	Chevy Chase, Md.
Ward, Frederick K.	1910	"	Seattle, Wash.
Ward, H. C.	1906	"	Louisville, Ky.
Ward, Thomas	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Wessells, H. W., Jr.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Weston, John F.	1909	M.G.	New York City.
Wheaton, Loyd	1902	"	Chicago, Ill.
Wheelan, James N.	1901	B.G.	New York City.
Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903	"	Fredericksb'g, Va.
Wherry, Wm. M.	1899	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whipple, Chas. H.	1912	"	Haywood, Cal.
Whitall, S. R.	1906	"	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Whittemore, J. M.	1900	"	New Haven, Ct.
Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Constant.	1907	"	Schenectady, N.Y.
Williston, Edw. B.	1900	"	Portland, Ore.
Wilson, Chas. L.	1901	"	New York City.
Wilson, James H.	1901	"	Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, John M.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Wood, E. E.	1910	"	West Chester, Pa.
Wood, Henry C.	1896	"	Farmington, Me.
Wood, Palmer G.	1906	"	Beverly, Cal.
Woodhull, A. A.	1901	"	Princeton, N. J.
Woodruff, Carle A.	1903	"	Raleigh, N. C.
Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Woodward, G. A.	1879	"	Washington, D.C.
Woodward, S. L.	1904	"	St. Louis, Mo.
Yeatman, Rich'd T.	1909	"	Glendale, Ohio.
Young, S. B. M.	1904	L.G.	Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

The army in active service as now organized under the acts of Congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, April 23, 1908, and March 3, 1911, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 13,823 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,417 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 18,471 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 30,341 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 591 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 8,412 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,781 (including 127 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 Dental Surgeons, and 244 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 81,547, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000. * For Military Divisions and Departments, see Index.

ENLISTMENT LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Army act of August 24, 1912, prescribes a seven years' term of enlistment in the Army after November 1, 1912, in lieu of the previous term of three years, the first four years with the colors in active service, and the remaining three years on furlough, without pay, and attached to the Army Reserve established by the same act. The Army Reserves are subject to be called into active service only in the event of actual or threatened hostilities.

A soldier after four years' continuous service, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, may be re-enlisted for seven years and receive a final discharge from his prior enlistment, or after three years' continuous service may, upon his written request, be furloughed and transferred to the Reserve. Enlistment periods for service pay are counted as four years. First enlistments are confined to men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. All soldiers receive, in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, and medical attendance while with the colors.

The monthly pay during first enlistment ranges from $15 to $18 for privates. For non-commissioned officers the rates are $21, $24, $30, $40, $45, $50, $65 and $75, respectively, according to grade, arm or corps, and nature of duties. Master electricians of the signal corps and the Coast Artillery Corps, and chief musicians of bands, receive the highest rate, $75 per month.

Additional pay of from $1 to $4 per month for continuous service is allowed during each enlistment period of four years, after the first, up to and including the seventh. In addition to all other pay, qualified or expert gunners, riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen receive from $2 to $5 per month. Casemate electricians, plotters, planters, loaders, gun commanders, gun pointers, etc., of the Coast Artillery Corps receive from $6 to $9 per month additional. Twenty per cent. increase of pay is allowed for service in the Philippines and China.

Enlisted men may be retired after 30 years' service, with three-fourths of the pay of their grade, and $15.75 per month additional in lieu of clothing, subsistence, quarters, fuel and light. Unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age of not less than two years' service may compete in examination for promotion to second lieutenant.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

(Revised to November 15, 1912.)

Abbreviations: g. o., General Officer; a. g., Adjutant-General's Department; i. g., Inspector-General's Department; j. a. g., Judge Advocate-General's Department; qm., Quartermaster Corps; med., Medical Department; eng., Corps of Engineers; ord., Ordnance Department; sig., Signal Corps; chap., Chaplains; prof., Professors, Military Academy; i. af., Bureau of Insular Affairs; cav., Cavalry; f. a., Field Artillery; c. a., Coast Artillery; inf., Infantry; p. r., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; c. p. b., Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds; c. of c., Commandant of Cadets; p. s., Philippine Scouts.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJOR-GENERALS.	
1	Wood, L.....Aug. 8, 1903	g. o.
2	Bell, J. F.....Jan. 3, 1907	g. o.
3	Barry, T. H.....Apr. 29, 1908	g. o.
4	Carter, W. H.....Nov. 13, 1909	g. o.
5	Murray, A.....Mar. 14, 1911	g. o.
6	Wotherspoon, W. W.....May 12, 1912	g. o.
7	Aleshire, J. B.....Aug. 24,	qm.
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.	
1	Funston, F.....Apr. 1, 1901	g. o.
2	Crozier, W.....Nov. 22,	ord.
3	Bliss, T. H.....July 21, 1902	g. o.
4	Mills, A. L.....May 7, 1904	g. o.
5	Sharpe, H. G.....Oct. 12, 1905	qm.
6	Allen, J.....Feb. 10, 1906	sig.
7	Pershing, J. J.....Sept. 20,	g. o.
8	Garlington, E. A.....Oct. 1,	i. g.
(*)	Bandholtz, H. H.....June 30, 1907	(a)
9	Potts, R. D.....Jan. 31, 1908	g. o.
10	Smith, F. A.....Oct. 24,	g. o.
11	Torney, G. H.....Jan. 14, 1909	med.
12	Maus, M. P.....June 10,	g. o.
13	Hoyt, R. W.....Mar. 18, 1910	g. o.
14	Bixby, W. H.....June 12,	eng.
15	Macomb, M. M.....Nov. 15,	g. o.
16	Schuyler, W. S.....Jan. 5, 1911	g. o.
17	Evans, R. K.....Jan. 30,	g. o.
18	Crowder, E. H.....Feb. 15,	j. a. g.
19	Weaver, E. M.....Mar. 15,	c. a.
20	Smith, G. R.....Feb. 16, 1912	qm.
21	Edwards, C. R.....May 12,	g. o.
22	Andrews, G.....Aug. 5,	a. g.
23	Steever, E. Z.....Aug. 5,	g. o.
24	McIntyre, F.....Aug. 24,	i. af.
25	McClernand, E. J.....Aug. 27,	g. o.
	COLONELS.	
1	Helstand, H. O. S.....July 22, 1902	a. g.
2	Hatfield, C. A. P.....Mar. 2, 1903	cav.
3	Gorgas, W. C.....Mar. 9,	med.
4	Mills, S. C.....Apr. 12,	i. g.
5	Cornman, D.....Aug. 8,	inf.
6	Van Orsdale, J. T.....Aug. 14,	inf.
7	Clem, J. L.....Aug. 15,	qm.
(*)	Harbord, J. G.....Aug. 17,	(b)
8	Simpson, W. A.....Aug. 18,	a. g.
9	McCain, H. P.....Apr. 23, 1904	a. g.
10	Chamberlain, J. L.....Nov. 21,	i. g.
11	Cowles, C. D.....Apr. 11, 1905	inf.
12	Kerr, J. T.....June 17,	a. g.
13	Dravo, E. E.....Oct. 6,	qm.
14	Smith, A. L.....Oct. 13,	qm.
15	Gardener, C.....Dec. 26,	inf.
16	Fiebeger, G. J.....May 26, 1906	prof.
17	McGunnegle, G. K.....July 3,	inf.
18	Kingsbury, H. P.....Aug. 31,	i. g.
19	West, F.....Oct. 1,	cav.
20	Greene, H. A.....Oct. 20,	inf.
(*)	Rivers, W. C.....Oct. 26,	(b)
(*)	Hersey, M. L.....Oct. 27,	(b)
21	Dyer, A. B.....Jan. 25, 1907	f. a.
22	Loughborough, R. H. R.....Mar. 7,	inf.
23	Davis, T. F.....Apr. 11,	inf.
24	Parker, J.....Apr. 18,	cav.
25	Garrard, J.....Apr. 20,	cav.
26	Maus, L. M.....May 10,	med.
27	Wisser, J. P.....May 27,	c. a.
28	Booth, C. A.....Oct. 1,	inf.
29	Birnie, R.....Oct. 10,	ord.
30	Crane, C. J.....Oct. 25,	inf.
31	Rossell, W. T.....Feb. 28, 1908	eng.
32	Paulding, W.....Mar. 8, 1908	inf.
33	Baker, F.....Mar. 17,	ord.
34	Dodd, G. A.....Apr. 14,	cav.
35	Sharpe, A. C.....May 9,	inf.
36	Bowen, W. H. C.....July 1,	inf.
37	Kingman, C.....July 6,	eng.
38	Black, W. M.....July 28,	eng.
39	Slaker, A.....Dec. 8,	c. a.
40	Appel, D. M.....Dec. 12,	med.
41	Ludlow, H. H.....Dec. 27,	c. a.
42	Perley, H. O.....Jan. 1, 1909	med.
43	Gray, W. W.....Jan. 15,	med.
44	Mitcham, O. B.....Jan. 21,	ord.
45	Brechemin, L.....Feb. 26,	med.
46	Rogers, H. L.....Mar. 4,	qm.
(*)	Cosby, S.....Mar. 15,	c. p. b.
47	White, J. V.....Mar. 31,	c. a.
48	Roessler, S. W.....Apr. 11,	eng.
49	Murray, C. H.....Apr. 18,	cav.
50	Williams, A.....June 5,	inf.
51	Carbaugh, H. C.....June 14,	j. a. g.
52	Abbott, F. V.....June 24,	eng.
53	Irons, J. A.....June 26,	inf.
54	Townsend, C. McD.....Oct. 16,	eng.
55	Miller, W. H.....Oct. 31,	qm.
56	Goethals, G. W.....Dec. 3,	eng.
57	La Garde, L. A.....Jan. 1, 1910	med.
58	Marsh, F.....Jan. 24,	c. a.
59	Richard, C.....Feb. 18,	med.
60	Hunter, G. K.....Feb. 26,	cav.
61	Chubb, C. St. J.....Feb. 28,	inf.
62	Wood, W. T.....Mar. 12,	inf.
63	Von Schrader, F.....Apr. 13,	qm.
64	Wilson, R. H.....June 12,	inf.
65	Millis, J.....June 13,	eng.
66	Hodgson, F. G.....July 4,	qm.
67	Bellinger, J. B.....Aug. 1,	qm.
68	Clark, C. H.....Oct. 23,	ord.
69	Ebert, R. G.....Dec. 27,	med.
70	Arthur, W. H.....Jan. 1, 1911	med.
71	O'Connor, C. M.....Jan. 17,	cav.
72	Febiger, L.....Jan. 19,	inf.
73	Wilder, W. E.....Jan. 19,	cav.
74	Allen, S. E.....Feb. 2,	c. a.
75	Hull, J. A.....Feb. 15,	j. a. g.
76	French, F. H.....Feb. 15,	inf.
77	Biddle, J.....Feb. 27,	eng.
78	Hoyle, E. D.....Mar. 3,	f. a.
79	Littell, I. W.....Mar. 3,	qm.
80	Bingham, G. S.....Mar. 3,	qm.
81	McClure, C.....Mar. 11,	inf.
82	Guilfoyle, J. F.....Mar. 11,	cav.
83	Buttler, W. C.....Mar. 3,	inf.
84	Rogers, J. S.....Mar. 11,	inf.
85	Young, G. S.....Mar. 3,	inf.
86	Bullard, R. L.....Mar. 11,	inf.
87	Glenn, E. F.....Mar. 11,	inf.
88	Adams, G.....Mar. 11,	f. a.
89	Cecil, G. R.....Mar. 3,	inf.
90	Mann, W. A.....Mar. 3,	inf.
91	Waltz, M. F.....Mar. 11,	inf.
92	Strong, F. S.....Mar. 11,	c. a.
93	Greble, E. St. J.....Mar. 11,	f. a.
94	Rafferty, W. C.....Mar. 3,	c. a.
95	Phillips, C. L.....Mar. 13,	c. a.
96	Bailey, C. J.....Mar. 11,	c. a.
97	Townsley, C. P.....Apr. 1,	c. a.
98	Harmon, M. F.....Mar. 13,	c. a.
99	Gordon, W. B.....Apr. 5,	prof.
100	Bushnell, G. E.....May 1,	med.
101	Rumbough, D. J.....May 3,	f. a.

* Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs. (a) Chief of Philippine Constabulary.
(b) Assistant Chief of Philippine Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

(Revised to November 15, 1912.)

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
102	Treat, C. G.....May 6,1911	f.a.
103	Getty, R. N.....June 1,	inf.
104	Birmingham, H. P.....June 7,	med.
105	Jones, F. B.....June 21,	inf.
106	Nichols, W. A.....Mar. 11,	inf.
107	Hodges, H. F.....July 11,	eng.
108	Benét, J. W.....Aug. 5,	ord.
109	Finley, W. L.....Aug. 11,	cav.
110	Gresham, J. C.....Aug. 11,	cav.
111	Cronkhite, A.....Aug. 11,	c. a.
112	Hunter, C. H.....Apr. 1,	c. a.
113	Vinson, W.....Aug. 16,	qm.
114	Paxton, A. R.....Mar. 3,	inf.
115	Van Deusen, G. W.....Sept. 7,	f. a.
116	Devol, C. A.....Sept. 22,	qm.
(*)	Bennet, J. B.....Sept. 23,	(b)
117	Frederick, D. A.....Sept. 27,	inf.
118	Foote, S. M.....Oct. 5,	c. a.
119	Tillson, J. C. F.....Nov. 27,	inf.
120	Millar, E. A.....Dec. 1,	f. a.
121	Bartlett, G. T.....Dec. 5,	c. a.
122	Bennett, C. A.....Dec. 6,	c. a.
123	Davis, H. C.....Dec. 6,	c. a.
124	Ridgway, T.....Jan. 17,1912	c. a.
125	Scriven, G. P.....Jan. 19,	sig,
126	Wallace, H. S.....Feb. 16,	qm.
127	Warren, J. G.....Feb. 27,	eng.
128	Gale, G. H. G.....Feb. 29,	cav.
129	Taylor, C. W.....Feb. 29,	cav.
130	Burr, E.....Mar. 2,	eng.
131	Ducat, A. C.....Mar. 2,	inf.
132	Ruckman, J. W.....Mar. 7,	c. a.
133	Liggett, H.....Mar. 12,	inf.
134	Kennon, L. W. V.....Mar. 28,	inf.
135	Lassiter, W.....Mar. 3,1911	inf.
136	Morton, C. G.....Mar. 30,1912	inf.
137	Pickering, A.....Mar. 30,	inf.
138	Haynes, I. A.....Apr. 1,	c. a.
139	Stevenson, W.....Apr. 12,	med.
140	Phillips, J. L.....Apr. 13,	med.
141	Mallory, J. S.....May 28,	inf.
142	Van Vliet, R. C.....Mar. 3,1911	inf.
143	Buck, W. L.....Mar. 2,1912	inf.
144	Plummer, E. H.....Mar. 11,1911	inf.
145	Kirby, H.....Mar. 11,	inf.
146	Brainard, D. L.....June 8,1912	sub.
147	Beach, W. D.....July 30,	cav.
148	Shunk, W. A.....Aug. 2,	cav.
149	Bishop, H. S.....Mar. 3,1911	cav.
150	Andrus, E. P.....Mar. 3,	cav.
151	Sibley, F. W.....Mar. 3,	cav.
152	Walke, W.....Aug. 3,1912	c. a.
153	Edie, G. L.....Aug. 6,	med.
154	Brodie, A. O.....Aug. 24,	a. g.
155	Read, R. D.....Aug. 24,	cav.
156	Swift, E.....Feb. 29,	cav.
157	Lockett, J.....Aug. 28,	cav.
158	Scott, H. L.....Aug. 18,1911	cav.
159	McCormick, L. S.....Sept. 25,	cav.
160	Sickel, H. G.....July 30,1912	cav.
161	Slocum, H. J.....Aug. 2,	cav.
162	Nicholson, W. J.....Aug. 24,	cav.
163	Walcutt, C. C., Jr.....Aug. 27,	i. af.
164	Brewer, E. P.....Aug. 28,	cav.
165	Gibson, W. W.....Sept. 2,	ord.
166	Miller, S. W.....Nov. 12,	inf.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Dunn, G. M.....Nov. 22,1903	j. a. g.
2	Echols, C. P.....June 29,1904	prof.
3	Alvord, B.....June 17,1905	a. g.
4	Davis, G. B.....Oct. 6,	qm.
5	Glassford, W. A.....Feb. 10,1906	sig.
6	Kniskern, A. D.....Apr. 24,	qm.
7	Ladd, E. F.....Mar. 2,1907	a. g.
8	Babbitt, E. B.....Oct. 10,	ord.
9	Eastman, F. F.....Oct. 13,	qm.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
10	Beach, L. H.....Feb. 28,1908	eng.
11	Zinn, G. A.....May 8,	eng.
12	Langfitt, W. C.....June 2,	eng.
13	Sanford, J. C.....July 6,	eng.
14	Crosby, W. D.....Jan. 1,1909	med.
15	Gandy, C. M.....Jan. 1,	med.
16	McCaw, W. D.....Jan. 1,	med.
17	Kean, J. R.....Jan. 1,	med.
18	Raymond, H. I.....Jan. 15,	med.
19	Thompson, J. T.....Jan. 21,	ord.
20	Harris, H. S. T.....Feb. 26,	med.
21	Downey, G. F.....Mar. 4,	qm.
22	Gaillard, D. DuB.....Apr. 11,	eng.
23	Wheeler, C. B.....June 13,	ord.
24	Dodds, F. L.....June 14,	j. a. g.
25	Taylor, H.....June 24,	eng.
(*)	Bethel, W. A.....Aug. 22,	prof.
26	Sibert, W. L.....Sept. 21,	eng,
27	Kuhn, Joseph E.....Oct. 16,	eng.
28	Craighill, Wm. E.....Dec. 3,	eng.
29	Kendall, W. P.....Jan. 1,1910	med.
30	Banister, W. B.....Jan. 1,	med.
31	Woodruff, C. E.....Jan. 1,	med.
32	Mason, C. F.....Jan. 1,	med.
33	Glennan, J. D.....Jan. 1,	med.
34	Bradley, A. E.....Jan. 28,	med.
35	Newcomer, H. C.....Feb. 9,	eng.
36	Peirce, W. S.....Feb. 12,	ord.
37	Cruse, T.....Feb. 17,	qm.
38	Frick, E. B.....Feb. 18,	med.
39	McCarthy, D. E.....Apr. 13,	qm.
40	Keefer, F. R.....Apr. 14,	med.
41	Knight, J. T.....Apr. 21,	qm.
42	Carson, J. M., Jr.....June 7,	qm.
43	Holt, L. H.....June 11,	prof.
44	Patrick, M. M.....June 13,	eng.
45	Baxter, J. E.....July 4,	qm.
46	Zalinski, M. G.....Aug. 1,	qm.
47	Willcox, C. DeN.....Sept. 18,	prof.
48	Burr, G. W.....Oct. 23,	ord.
49	Willcox, C.....Dec. 27,	med.
50	Raymond, T. U.....Jan. 1,1911	med.
51	Snyder, H. D.....Jan. 1,	med.
52	Smith, A. M.....Jan. 1,	med.
53	Clarke, J. T.....Jan. 1,	med.
(*)	Sladen, F. W.....Jan. 19,	c. of c.
54	Porter, J. B.....Feb. 15,	j. a. g.
55	Riché, C. S.....Feb. 27,	eng.
56	Rees, T. H.....Feb. 27,	eng.
57	Potter, C. L.....Feb. 27,	eng.
58	Blocksom, A. P.....Mar. 3,	cav,
59	Gaston, J. A.....Mar. 3,	cav.
60	Dunning, S. W.....Mar. 3,	a. g.
61	Galbraith, J. G.....Mar. 3,	cav.
62	Erwin, J. B.....Mar. 3,	i. g.
63	Morgan, G. H.....Mar. 3,	cav.
64	Truitt, C. M.....Mar. 3,	inf.
65	Bell, G., Jr.....Mar. 3,	i. g.
66	Parke, J. S.....Mar. 3,	inf.
67	McCoy, F. B.....Mar. 3,	inf.
68	Noyes, C. R.....Mar. 3,	inf.
69	Blatchford, R. M.....Mar. 3,	inf.
70	Beacom, J. H.....Mar. 3,	i. g.
71	May, W. T.....Mar. 3,	inf.
72	Hearn, L. J.....Mar. 3,	inf.
73	Wood, W. S.....Mar. 3,	qm.
74	Baker, C. B.....Mar. 3,	qm.
75	Williamson, G. McK.....Mar. 3,	qm.
76	Slavens, T. H.....Mar. 3,	qm.
77	Stanley, D. S.....Mar. 3,	qm.
78	Lewis, I. N.....Mar. 3,	c. a.
79	Boughton, D. H.....Mar. 5,	cav.
80	Wright, W. K.....Mar. 10,	inf.
81	Pendleton, E. P.....Mar. 3,	inf.
82	Johnson, F. O.....Mar. 11,	oav.
83	Penrose, C. W.....Mar. 11,	inf.
84	Howell, D. L.....Mar. 3,	inf.

(b) Assistant Chief of Philippines Constabulary. (*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

(Revised to November 15, 1912.)

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
85	Kernan, F. J. ..... Mar. 11, 1911	a. g.
86	Kennedy, C. W. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
87	Griffith, T. W. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
88	McIver, G. W. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
89	Richardson, W. P. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
90	Barth, C. H. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
91	Bundy, O. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
92	Brown, W. C. ..... Mar. 11,	cav.
93	Hatch, E. E. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
94	Shanks, D. C. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
95	Allaire, W. H. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
96	Brett, L. M. ..... Mar. 11,	cav.
97	Macomb, A. C. ..... Mar. 11,	cav.
98	Lewis, T. J. ..... Mar. 11,	a. g.
99	Sturgis, S. D. ..... Mar. 11,	f. a.
100	Hawthorne, H. L. ..... Mar. 11,	c. a.
101	Barrette, J. D. ..... Mar. 11,	c. a.
102	Berry, L. G. ..... Mar. 11,	f. a.
103	Stevens, G. W. S. ..... Mar. 11,	c. a.
104	Davis R. P. ..... Mar. 13,	c. a.
105	Stamper, W. Y. ..... Mar. 20,	inf.
106	Blauvelt, W. F. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
107	Grierson, C. H. ..... Mar. 21,	cav.
108	Landers, G. F. ..... Apr. 1,	c. a.
109	Gatchell, G. W. ..... Apr. 12,	c. a.
110	Ruggles, C. L'H. ..... Apr. 13,	ord.
111	Ireland, M. W. ..... May 1,	med.
112	McMahon, J. E. ..... May 3,	f. a.
113	Hodges, H. C., Jr. ..... May 10,	inf.
114	Menoher, C. T. ..... May 26,	f. a.
115	Hirst, R. L. ..... June 1,	inf.
116	Roberts, H. L. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
117	Chatfield, W. H. ..... Mar. 11,	inf.
118	Fisher, H. C. ..... June 7,	med.
119	Morrison, J. F. ..... June 7,	inf.
120	Goodman, T. C. ..... June 13,	qm.
121	Sage, W. H. ..... June 13,	inf.
122	Shunk, F. R. ..... July 11,	eng.
123	Straub, O. I. ..... July 28,	c. a.
124	Horney, O. C. ..... Aug. 5,	ord.
125	Benson, H. C. ..... Aug. 11,	cav.
126	Sands, G. H. ..... Aug. 11,	cav.
127	Schumm, H. C. ..... Aug. 11,	c. a.
128	Houston, J. B. ..... Aug. 16,	qm.
129	Root, E. A. ..... Sept. 6,	inf.
130	Hale, H. C. ..... Sept. 6,	inf.
131	Mott, T. B. ..... Sept. 7,	f. a.
132	Montgomery, G. ..... Sept. 21,	ord.
133	Schofield, R. McA. ..... Sept. 22,	qm.
134	Taggart, E. F. ..... Sept. 27	inf.
135	Faison, S. L. ..... Sept. 27,	inf.
136	Robinson, W. ..... Oct. 3,	prof.
137	Hunter, A. M. ..... Oct. 3,	j. g.
138	Stewart, E. R. ..... Oct. 4,	prof.
139	Hayden, J. L. ..... Oct. 5,	c. a.
140	Hasbrouck, A. ..... Nov. 27,	inf.
141	Kreps, J. F. ..... Nov. 27,	inf.
142	Hinds, E. ..... Dec. 1,	f. a.
143	Wilson, E. T. ..... Dec. 5,	c. a.
144	Blake, E. M. ..... Dec. 5,	c. a.
145	Haan, W. G. ..... Dec. 6,	c. a.
146	Jordan, S. S. ..... Dec. 6,	c. a.
147	Barrol, M. K. ..... Jan. 17, 1912	c. a.
148	Greene, F. ..... Jan. 19,	sig.
149	March, P. C. ..... Feb. 8,	a. g.
150	Ray, B. B. ..... Feb. 16,	qm.
151	Jervey, H. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
152	McKinstry, C. H. ..... Feb. 27,	eng.
153	Dickman, J. T. ..... Feb. 29,	cav.
154	Foltz, F. S. ..... Feb. 29,	cav.
155	Judson, W. V. ..... Mar. 2,	eng.
156	Perkins, F. ..... Mar. 2,	inf.
157	Burnham, W. P. ..... Mar. 2,	inf.
158	Skerrett, D. ..... Mar. 7,	c. a.
159	Arrasmith, J. M. ..... Mar. 12,	inf.
160	Johnston, W. H. ..... Mar. 28,	inf.
161	Atkinson, B. W. ..... Mar. 30,	inf.
162	Campbell, A. ..... Apr. 1,	a. g.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
163	Shaw, H. A. ..... Apr. 12, 1912	med.
164	Winter, F. A. ..... Apr. 13,	med.
(*)	Tschappat, W. H. ..... May 1,	prof.
165	Nichols, M. ..... May 28,	inf.
166	O'Neil, J. P. ..... May 30,	inf.
167	Krauthoff, C. R. ..... June 8,	qm.
168	Carlton, G. ..... June 30,	cav.
(*)	Koehler, L. M. ..... July 26,	p. r.
169	Dugan, T. B. ..... July 30,	cav.
170	McDonald, J. P. ..... Aug. 2,	cav.
171	Deshon, G. D. ..... Aug. 6,	med.
172	Rivers, T. R. ..... Aug. 24,	cav.
173	Kenley, W. L. ..... Aug. 26,	f. a.
174	Allen, H. T. ..... Aug. 28,	cav.
175	Dickson, T. C. ..... Sept. 2,	ord.
176	Dentler, C. E. ..... Sept. 8,	inf.
177	Heard, J. W. ..... Sept. 15,	cav.
178	Forsyth, W. W. ..... Oct. 3,	cav.
	MAJORS.	
1	Goodier, L. E. ..... June 18, 1901	j. a. g.
2	Lord, H. M. ..... Feb. 20, 1902	qm.
3	Rochester, W. B. ..... July 24,	qm.
4	Morrow, H. M. ..... Jan. 27, 1903	j. a. g.
5	Smith, R. S. ..... Feb. 19,	qm.
6	Reber, S. ..... Mar. 2,	sig.
7	Squier, G. O. ..... Mar. 2,	sig.
8	Bethel, W. A. ..... July 15,	j. a. g.
9	Hart, W. H. ..... July 27,	qm.
10	Winship, B. ..... Jan. 4, 1904	j. a. g.
11	Gambrill, W. G. ..... Jan. 23,	qm.
12	Davis, A. M. ..... Mar. 17,	qm.
13	Russel, E. ..... July 6,	sig.
14	McCulloch, C. C., Jr. ..... Jan. 19, 1905	med.
15	Gallagher, H. J. ..... Jan. 19,	qm.
16	Reynolds, F. P. ..... Mar. 31,	med.
17	Canby, J. ..... Oct. 4,	qm.
18	Wilkins, H. E. ..... Oct. 6,	qm.
19	Saltzman, C. McK. ..... Feb. 10, 1906	sig.
20	Straub, P. F. ..... Mar. 17,	med.
21	Stark, A. N. ..... Mar. 29,	med.
22	Yates, A. W. ..... Mar. 31,	qm.
23	Lynch, C. ..... Apr. 2,	med.
24	Winslow, E. E. ..... Apr. 2,	eng.
25	Flagler, C. A. F. ..... May 5,	eng.
26	Joyes, J. W. ..... June 25,	ord.
27	Hoffer, J. E. ..... June 25,	ord.
28	Harding, C. ..... June 27,	eng.
29	Munson, E. L. ..... July 11,	med.
30	Harts, W. W. ..... Sept. 9,	eng.
31	Jadwin, E. ..... Sept. 26,	eng.
32	Morton, K. ..... Nov. 12,	ord.
33	Keller, C. ..... Jan. 11, 1907	eng.
34	Deakyne, H. ..... Mar. 2,	eng.
35	Kennedy, J. M. ..... Mar. 20,	med.
36	Williams, C. C. ..... Mar. 26,	ord.
37	Stanton, C. E. ..... Apr. 15,	qm.
38	Howard, D. C. ..... Apr. 24,	med.
39	Styer, H. D. ..... May 6,	inf.
40	Wilson, W. H. ..... May 10,	med.
41	Bromwell, C. S. ..... June 7,	eng.
42	Cosby, S. ..... June 9,	eng.
43	Kimball, A. W. ..... July 3,	qm.
44	Stevens, P. C. ..... July 23,	qm.
45	Hof, S. ..... Aug. 9,	ord.
46	McGlachlin, E. F., Jr. ..... Aug. 12,	f. a.
47	Tschappat, W. H. ..... Sept. 19,	ord.
48	Ayer, W. E. ..... Oct. 1,	inf.
49	Noble, R. H. ..... Oct. 4,	inf.
50	Rice, J. H. ..... Oct. 10,	ord.
51	Morse, B. C. ..... Oct. 20,	inf.
52	Finley, J. P. ..... Oct. 23,	inf.
53	Day, F. R. ..... Oct. 25,	inf.
54	Ellis, W. E. ..... Jan. 25,	c. a.
55	Reichmann, C. ..... Nov. 8,	inf.
56	McIndoe, J. F. ..... Nov. 15,	eng.
57	Roudiez, L. S. ..... Dec. 23,	inf.
58	Hains, J. P. ..... Dec. 27,	c. a.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

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No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
59	Bateman, C. C. Jan. 17, 1908	chap.
60	Todd, H. D., Jr. Jan. 20,	c. a.
61	Winston, T. W. Jan. 21,	c. a.
62	Buffington, A. P. Jan. 27,	inf.
63	Morrow, J. J. Jan. 31,	eng.
64	Cavanaugh, J. B. Feb. 14,	eng.
65	Horton, W. E. Feb. 25,	qm.
66	Lassiter, W. Feb. 25,	f. a.
67	Jervey, J. P. Feb. 28,	eng.
68	King, D. M. Feb. 29,	ord.
69	Moore, T. W. Mar. 8,	inf.
70	Wright, W. M. Mar. 14,	a. g.
71	Brewster, A. W. Mar. 15,	i. g.
72	Cheatham, B. F. Mar. 17,	qm.
73	Ames, T. L. Mar. 17,	ord.
74	Bailey, G. G. Mar. 19,	qm.
75	Muir, C. H. Mar. 24,	inf.
76	Groves, L. R. Mar. 25,	chap.
77	Lewis, W. F. Apr. 10,	med.
78	Bratton, T. S. Apr. 15,	med.
79	Kirkpatrick, T. J. Apr. 22,	med.
80	Rand, I. W. Apr. 23,	med.
81	Fauntleroy, P. C. Apr. 21,	med.
82	Wilson, J. S. Apr. 23,	med.
83	Dutcher, B. H. Apr. 23,	med.
84	Fuller, L. A. Apr. 23,	med.
85	Skinner, G. A. Apr. 23,	med.
86	Darnall, C. R. Apr. 23,	med.
87	Page, H. Apr. 23,	med.
88	Ashford, B. K. Apr. 23,	med.
89	Webber, H. A. Apr. 23,	med.
90	Clayton, J. B. Apr. 23,	med.
91	Chamberlain, W. P. Apr. 23,	med.
92	Schreiner, E. R. Apr. 23,	med.
93	Hartsock, F. M. Apr. 23,	med.
94	Duval, D. F. Apr. 23,	med.
95	Manly, C. J. Apr. 23,	med.
96	Baker, D. Apr. 23,	med.
97	Parmerter, A. L. Apr. 24,	inf.
98	Davidson, J. T. Apr. 25,	qm.
99	Truby, A. E. May 1,	med.
100	Church, J. R. May 1,	med.
101	Hearn, C. C. May 1,	c. a.
102	Howell, G. P. May 8,	eng.
103	Smiley, S. E. May 9,	inf.
104	Devore, D. B. May 15,	inf.
105	Ford, J. H. May 20,	med.
106	Kutz, C. W. June 2,	eng.
107	Ashburn, P. M. June 24,	med.
108	Buck, B. B. June 25,	inf.
109	Martin, W. F. June 30,	inf.
110	Johnson, E. M., Jr. July 3,	inf.
111	Walker, M. L. July 6,	eng.
112	Davis, W. C. July 10,	c. a.
113	Baker, D. J., Jr. July 18,	a. g.
114	Shelton, G. H. July 24,	i. af.
115	Raymond, R. R. July 28,	eng.
116	Ladue, W. B. Aug. 7,	eng.
117	Mauldin, F. G. Sept. 1,	i. g.
118	Ketcham, D. W. Oct. 10,	c. a.
119	Gavitt, H. C. Oct. 27,	chap.
120	Poore, B. A. Oct. 28,	inf.
121	McRae, J. H. Oct. 31,	inf.
122	O'Hern, E. P. Oct. 31,	ord.
123	Brown, H. A. Nov. 12,	chap.
124	Dean, E. A. Dec. 4,	med.
125	Shattuck, A. B. Dec. 7,	inf.
126	Lamoreux, T. B. Dec. 8,	c. a.
127	Usher, F. M. C. Dec. 12,	med.
128	Hero, A., Jr. Dec. 27,	c. a.
129	Truby, W. F. Jan. 1, 1909	med.
130	Russell, F. F. Jan. 1,	med.
131	Wolfe, E. P. Jan. 1,	med.
132	Greenleaf, H. S. Jan. 1,	med.
133	Hess, L. T. Jan. 1,	med.
134	Collins, C. C. Jan. 1,	med.
135	Edger, B. J., Jr. Jan. 1,	med.
136	Waterhouse, S. M. Jan. 1,	med.
137	Hartnett, E. H. Jan. 1, 1909	med.
138	Ford, C. S. Jan. 1,	med.
139	Marrow, C. E. Jan. 1,	med.
140	Shockley, M. A. W. Jan. 1,	med.
141	Winn, R. N. Jan. 1,	med.
142	Lyster, T. C. Jan. 1,	med.
143	Wadhams, S. H. Jan. 1,	med.
144	Robbins, C. P. Jan. 1,	med.
145	Rhoads, T. L. Jan. 1,	med.
146	Gilchrist, H. L. Jan. 1,	med.
147	Lyster, W. J. L. Jan. 1,	med.
148	Persons, E. E. Jan. 1,	med.
149	Bispham, W. N. Jan. 1,	med.
150	Harris, F. E. Jan. 14,	c. a.
151	Geddings, E. F. Jan. 15,	med.
152	Bricker, E. D. Jan. 21,	ord.
153	Penrose, G. H. Feb. 6,	qm.
154	Scott, W. S. Feb. 26,	a. g.
155	Morse, A. W. Feb. 26,	med.
156	Baker, F. C. Feb. 26,	med.
157	Blakely, G. Mar. 8,	c. a.
158	Coe, F. W. Mar. 10,	c. a.
159	Reynolds, C. R. Mar. 13,	med.
160	Tate, D. L. Mar. 23,	cav.
161	Gordon, W. H. Mar. 23,	i. g.
162	Lasseigne, A. I. Mar. 25,	inf.
163	Smith, W. R. Mar. 31,	c. a.
164	Frier, J. H. Apr. 5,	i. g.
165	Barden, W. J. Apr. 11,	eng.
166	Whitney, H. H. Apr. 14,	a. g.
167	Waterman, J. C. Apr. 18,	pay.
168	Randolph, J. A. Apr. 22,	chap.
169	Winn, F. L. June 5,	a. g.
170	Hutton, P. C. June 16,	med.
171	Schulz, E. H. June 24,	eng.
172	Read, B. A. June 25,	j. a. g.
173	Ballou, C. C. June 26,	inf.
174	Phillips, W. A. June 29,	ord.
175	Smith, E. V. July 7,	inf.
176	Dale, F. A. July 8,	med.
177	Duncan, G. B. July 19,	inf.
178	Durfee, L. L. July 23,	inf.
179	Penn, J. A. Aug. 10,	inf.
180	Macdonald, G. H. Aug. 22,	cav.
181	Lewis, E. M. Sept. 4,	inf.
182	Chase, A. W. Sept. 9,	c. a.
183	Kephart, S. A. Sept. 10,	c. a.
184	Burgess, H. Sept. 21,	eng.
185	Croxton, R. C. Oct. 1,	inf.
186	Young, H. P. Oct. 31,	qm.
187	Jones, E. N., Jr. Nov. 16,	inf.
188	Roberts, W. M. Nov. 17,	med.
189	Cameron, G. H. Nov. 29,	cav.
190	Holley, D. E. Dec. 1,	inf.
191	Johnson, A. Dec. 1,	inf.
192	Hoffman, G. M. Dec. 3,	eng.
193	Burgess, L. R. Dec. 4,	c. a.
(*)	Anderson, A. Van P. Dec. 4,	p. s.
194	Shipton, J. A. Dec. 7,	c. a.
195	Chamberlaine, W. Dec. 10,	c. a.
196	Shook, J. R. Jan. 1, 1910	med.
197	Vose, W. E. Jan. 1,	med.
198	Woodbury, F. T. Jan. 1,	med.
199	Rutherford, H. H. Jan. 1,	med.
200	Ruffner, E. L. Jan. 1,	med.
201	Brooks, W. H. Jan. 1,	med.
202	Whitmore, E. R. Jan. 1,	med.
203	McAndrew, P. H. Jan. 1,	med.
204	Brownlee, C. Y. Jan. 1,	med.
205	Murtagh, J. A. Jan. 1,	med.
206	Ekwurzel, G. M. Jan. 1,	med.
207	Van Poole, G. McD. Jan. 1,	med.
208	Reno, W. W. Jan. 1,	med.
209	Buck, C. D. Jan. 1,	med.
210	Gosman, G. H. R. Jan. 1,	med.
211	Koerper, C. E. Jan. 1,	med.
212	Allen, J. H. Jan. 1,	med.
213	Patterson, R. U. Jan. 1,	med.

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No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
214	O'Connor, R. P. Jan. 1, 1910	med.
215	Noble, R. E. Jan. 1,	med.
216	Van Dusen, J. W. Jan. 1,	med.
217	Irwin, G. LeR. Jan. 14,	qm.
218	Heiner, G. G. Jan. 24,	c. a.
219	Brooke, R. Jan. 28,	med.
220	Connor, W. D. Feb. 9,	eng.
221	Easterbrook, E. P. Feb. 14,	chap.
222	De Witt, W. Feb. 18,	med.
223	Martin, G. W. Feb. 23,	inf.
224	Walsh, R. D. Feb. 26,	cav.
225	Martin, C. H. Feb. 28,	inf.
226	Schull, H. W. Mar. 5,	ord.
227	Weigel, W. Mar. 12,	inf.
228	Carr, D. J. Mar. 14,	sig.
229	Hanson, T. G. Mar. 24,	inf.
230	Hillman, J. W. Mar. 29,	chap.
231	Hall, H. Mar. 31,	inf.
232	Read, G. W. Apr. 1,	cav.
233	Cronin, M. D. Apr. 2,	inf.
234	Perry, B. W. Apr. 5,	chap.
235	Thornburgh, R. M. Apr. 7,	med.
236	Grubbs, R. B. Apr. 14,	med.
237	Farnsworth, C. S. Apr. 17,	inf.
238	Cannon, W. C. Apr. 21,	qm.
239	Gerhardt, C. June 12,	inf.
240	Oakes, J. C. June 13,	eng.
241	McManus, G. H. July 1,	c. a.
242	Scott, W. S. July 4,	qm.
243	Rolfe, R. H. Aug. 1,	qm.
244	Seay, S. Aug. 28,	inf.
245	Timberlake, E. J. Sept. 10,	c. a.
246	Pence, W. P. Sept. 18,	c. a.
247	Cole, J. A. Oct. 1,	qm.
248	Penfield, W. G. Oct. 13,	ord.
249	Dean, J. T. Oct. 20,	a. g.
250	Nicholls, J. C. Nov. 1,	ord.
251	McNair, W. S. Nov. 15,	f. a.
252	Cabell, DeR. C. Dec. 1,	cav.
253	DeLaney, M. A. Dec. 27,	med.
254	Bloombergh, H. D. Jan. 1, 1911	med.
255	Halloran, P. S. Jan. 1,	med.
256	Nelson, K. Jan. 1,	med.
257	Field, P. C. Jan. 1,	med.
258	Shaw, H. G. Jan. 1,	med.
259	Brechemin, L., Jr. Jan. 1,	med.
260	Whitcomb, C. C. Jan. 1,	med.
261	Crabtree, G. H. Jan. 1,	med.
262	Sayre, F. Jan. 17,	cav.
263	McAlexander, U. G. Jan. 19,	inf.
264	Hutcheson, G. Jan. 19,	cav.
265	Jones, W. K. Jan. 20,	pay.
266	Williams, J. M. Feb. 2,	c. a.
267	Wittenmyer, E. Feb. 15,	inf.
268	Kreger, E. A. Feb. 15,	j. a. g.
269	Cheney, S. A. Feb. 27,	eng.
270	Altstaetter, F. W. Feb. 27,	eng.
271	Ferguson, H. B. Feb. 27,	eng.
272	Boggs, F. C. Feb. 27,	eng.
273	Smith, C. S. Feb. 27,	eng.
274	Wooten, W. P. Feb. 27,	eng.
275	Lenihan, M. J. Mar. 3,	inf.
276	Hersey, M. L. Mar. 3,	inf.
277	Albright, F. H. Mar. 3,	inf.
278	Evans, F. D. Mar. 3,	a. g.
279	Baylies, J. Mar. 3,	inf.
280	Carnahan, E. C. Mar. 3,	pay.
281	Lewis, E. A. Mar. 3,	inf.
282	Tayman, C. E. Mar. 3,	inf.
283	McAndrew, J. W. Mar. 3,	inf.
284	Chrisman, E. R. Mar. 3,	inf.
285	Harris, P. C. Mar. 3,	inf.
286	Cress, G. O. Mar. 3,	cav.
287	Hughes, J. B. Mar. 3,	cav.
288	Brown, R. A. Mar. 3,	cav.
289	Holbrook, W. A. Mar. 3,	cav.
290	Koehler, L. M. Mar. 3,	cav.
291	Michie, R. E. L. Mar. 3,	cav.
292	Byram, G. L. Mar. 3, 1911	cav.
293	Farber, C. W. Mar. 3,	cav.
294	Tompkins, S. R. H. Mar. 3,	cav.
295	Rice, S. Mar. 3,	cav.
296	Thayer, A. Mar. 3,	cav.
297	Garrard, L. F., Jr. Mar. 3,	qm.
298	Clayton, B. T. Mar. 3,	qm.
299	Fredendall, I. L. Mar. 3,	qm.
300	Pettus, H. L. Mar. 3,	qm.
301	Grant, F. A. Mar. 3,	qm.
302	Snow, W. J. Mar. 3,	f. a.
303	Hamilton, A. W. Mar. 3,	c. a.
304	Gilmore, J. C., Jr. Mar. 3,	c. a.
305	Knowlton, J. L. Mar. 3,	c. a.
306	Hampton, K. J. Mar. 3,	qm.
307	Traub, P. E. Mar. 5,	cav.
308	Carter, J. McI. Mar. 9,	cav.
309	McFarland, M. Mar. 10,	inf.
310	Wilder, W. T. Mar. 11,	qm.
311	Sample, W. R. Mar. 11,	a. g.
312	Dashiell, W. R. Mar. 11,	inf.
313	Helmick, E. A. Mar. 11,	j. g.
314	Rose, R. W. Mar. 11,	inf.
315	Bennett, W. C. Mar. 11,	inf.
316	Sargent, F. H. Mar. 11,	qm.
317	Chase, W. Mar. 11,	inf.
318	Hagadorn, C. B. Mar. 11,	inf.
319	Lee, H. R. Mar. 11,	inf.
320	Bookmiller, E. V. Mar. 11,	inf.
321	Taylor, J. R. M. Mar. 11,	inf.
322	Lacey, F. E., Jr. Mar. 11,	inf.
323	Cloman, S. A. Mar. 11,	inf.
324	Crawford, C. Mar. 11,	inf.
325	Graves, W. S. Mar. 11,	inf.
326	Webster, F. D. Mar. 11,	inf.
327	Leitch, J. D. Mar. 11,	inf.
328	Burkhardt, S., Jr. Mar. 11,	inf.
329	Normoyle, J. E. Mar. 11,	qm.
330	Alexander, R. Mar. 11,	int.
331	Johnson, W. O. Mar. 11,	inf.
332	Lindsay, J. R. Mar. 11,	inf.
333	Sladen, F. W. Mar. 11,	inf.
334	Barnum, M. H. Mar. 11,	cav.
335	Hardeman, L. Mar. 11,	cav.
336	Wright, E. S Mar. 11,	cav.
337	Hay, W. H. Mar. 11,	cav.
338	Elliott, S. H. Mar. 11,	cav.
339	Jenkins, J. M. Mar. 11,	j. g.
340	Lochridge, P. D. Mar. 11,	cav.
341	McClure, N. F. Mar. 11,	cav.
342	Rivers, W. C. Mar. 11,	cav.
343	Evans, E. W. Mar. 11,	qm.
344	Paxton, R. G. Mar. 11,	qm.
345	Gatley, G. G. Mar. 11,	f. a.
346	Lyon, Le R. S. Mar. 11,	j. g.
347	Horn, T. N. Mar. 11,	f. a.
348	Summerall, C. P. Mar. 11,	f. a.
349	Cruikshank, W. M. Mar. 11,	f. a.
350	Wheeler, J., Jr. Mar. 11,	c. a.
351	Callan, R. E. Mar. 11,	c. a.
352	Landon, E. Mar. 11,	c. a.
353	McNeil, C. H. Mar. 11,	c. a.
354	Tracy, J. P. Mar. 11,	c. a.
355	Kessler, P. M. Mar. 11,	c. a.
356	Hagood, J. Mar. 11,	c. a.
357	Patterson, G. T. Mar. 11,	a. g.
358	Fergusson, F. K. Mar. 11,	c. a.
359	Abernethy, R. S. Mar. 11,	c. a.
360	Bandholtz, H. H. Mar. 12,	inf.
361	Ferguson, H. T. Mar. 14,	qm.
362	Learnard, H. G. Mar. 20,	inf.
363	Donaldson, T. Q. Mar. 21,	cav.
(*)	Brown, F. R. Mar. 28,	p. s.
364	Sarratt, E. O. Apr. 1,	c. a.
365	Miller, L. S. Apr. 1,	qm.
366	Buckey, M. C. Apr. 4,	qm.
367	Johnston, F. E. Apr 12,	c. a.
368	Farr, O. W. B. Apr. 13,	f. a.

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	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
369	Pruden, A. A.....Apr. 26, 1911	chap.
370	Hillman, L. T.....Apr. 29,	ord.
371	Davidson, W. T.....May 1,	med.
372	Aultman, D. E.....May 3,	f. a.
373	Murray, P.....May 10,	inf.
374	Wolf, P. A.....May 23,	inf.
375	Moore, G. D.....May 23,	inf.
(*)	Stewart, M. B.....May 24,	p. r.
376	Fleming, A. S.....May 26,	a. g.
377	Uline, W.....May 27,	qm.
378	Gose, E. B.....May 27,	inf.
379	Rice, G. D.....May 27,	chap.
380	Pearce, E. D'A.....May 27,	c. a.
381	Clark, C. C.....June 1,	inf.
382	Caldwell, V. A.....June 6,	inf.
383	Butts, E. L.....June 7,	inf.
384	Bartlett, C. J.....June 7,	med.
385	Hunt, H. J.....June 13,	inf.
386	Beach, F. H.....June 13,	cav.
387	Miller, C.....June 21,	inf.
388	Miller, R. B.....June 21,	med.
389	Gray, A.....June 26,	j. g.
390	Dade, A. L.....June 29,	j. g.
391	Conklin, A. S.....July 7,	c. a.
392	Brown, L.....July 11,	eng.
393	Ragan, C. A.....July 14,	med.
394	Stull, G. C.....July 19,	chap.
395	Winn, J. S.....July 23,	cav.
396	Koehler, B. M.....July 29,	c. a.
397	Hedekin, C. A.....Aug. 11,	cav.
398	Koester, F. J.....Aug. 11,	cav.
399	Brady, J. F.....Aug. 11,	c. a.
400	Dickson, T. J.....Aug. 12,	chap.
(*)	Smith, A., Jr.....Aug. 16,	p. s.
401	Wesson, C. M.....Aug. 25,	ord.
402	Murphy, T. O.....Sept. 2,	inf.
403	Bertsch, W. H.....Sept. 6,	inf.
404	Payne, B.....Sept. 7,	f. a.
405	Bush, R. L.....Sept. 8,	inf.
406	Hartman, J. D. L.....Sept. 11,	qm.
407	Bennet, J. B.....Sept. 27,	inf.
408	Jarvis, M. S.....Sept. 27,	inf.
409	Shinkle, E. M.....Sept. 29,	ord.
410	Carmichael, R. L.....Sept. 30,	qm.
411	Brown, Earl I.....Oct. 4,	eng.
412	Moses, Andrew.....Oct. 5,	c. a.
413	Ashburn, T. Q.....Oct. 5,	qm.
414	Lawton, Frank H.....Nov. 12,	qm.
415	Howze, R. L.....Nov. 18,	cav.
416	Heavey, J. W.....Nov. 27,	inf.
417	Hirsch, H. J.....Nov. 27,	inf.
418	Guignard, W. S.....Dec. 1,	f. a.
419	Bottoms, S. F.....Dec. 5,	qm.
420	Cloke, H. E.....Dec. 5,	c. a.
421	Vestal, S. C.....Dec. 6,	c. a.
422	Ward, P. R.....Dec. 6,	qm.
423	Grove, W. R.....Dec. 10, 1911	qm.
424	Nugent, G. A.....Jan. 17,	c. a.
425	Hartmann, C. F.....Jan. 19,	sig.
426	Frazier, J.....Jan. 31,	inf.
427	Bowley, A. J.....Feb. 9,	f. a.
428	Newsom, E. P.....Feb. 14,	chap.
429	Fries, A. A.....Feb. 27, 1912	eng.
430	Woodruff, J. A.....Feb. 27,	eng.
431	Kelly, W.....Feb. 27,	eng.
432	Stickle, H. W.....Feb. 27,	eng.
433	Rand, L. H.....Feb. 27,	eng.
434	Markham, E. M.....Feb. 27,	eng.
435	Preston, G. H.....Feb. 29,	cav.
436	Suplee, E. M.....Feb. 29,	cav.
437	Ryan, J. P.....Feb. 29,	cav.
438	Anderson, E.....Feb. 29,	cav.
439	Upton, La R. S.....Mar. 2,	inf.
440	Smith, H. A.....Mar. 2,	inf.
441	Jackson, T. H.....Mar. 2,	eng.
442	Cole, W. E.....Mar. 7,	c. a.
443	Stockle, G. E.....Mar. 8,	qm.
444	Hacker, T. B.....Mar. 11,	qm.
445	Saffarrans, G. C.....Mar. 12,	inf.
446	O'Keefe, T. P.....Mar. 22,	chap.
447	Pierce, P. E.....Mar. 28,	inf.
448	French, C. G.....Mar. 30,	inf.
449	Wahl, L.....Mar. 30,	inf.
450	Spinks, M. G.....Apr. 1,	c. a.
451	Johnson, J. C.....Apr. 3,	c. a.
452	Eastman, W. R.....Apr. 12,	med.
453	Hall, J. F.....Apr. 13,	med.
(*)	Ripley, H. A.....Apr. 18,	p. s.
454	Jackson, W. P.....Apr. 23,	inf.
455	Littebrant, W. T.....May 21,	cav.
456	Hines, J. L.....May 23,	inf.
457	Crowley, M.....May 28,	inf.
458	Bradley, J. J.....May 30,	inf.
459	Henry, M. J.....June 8,	qm.
460	Butler, M. C., Jr.....June 30,	cav.
461	McNamee, M. M.....July 30,	cav.
462	Harrison, R.....Aug. 2,	cav.
463	Metcalf, R. F.....Aug. 6,	med.
464	Rich, E. W.....Aug. 7,	med.
465	Settle, D.....Aug. 16,	inf.
466	Rhodes, C. D.....Aug. 26,	cav.
467	Bishop, H. G.....Aug. 26,	f. a.
468	Langhorne, G. T.....Aug. 27,	cav.
469	Young, C.....Aug. 28,	cav.
470	Marshall, F. C.....Sept. 3,	cav.
471	Hawkins, W. J.....Sept. 6,	ord.
472	Switzer, J. S.....Sept. 8,	inf.
473	Ryan, J. A.....Sept. 15,	cav.
474	Caldwell, F. M.....Sept. 17,	cav.
475	Headley, I. H. B.....Sept. 22,	chap.
476	Hornbrook, J. J.....Oct. 3,	cav.
477	Williams, H. O.....Oct. 13,	inf.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.†

First Cavalry.
Col. Walter L. Finley.
Lt.-Col. Lloyd M. Brett.
Maj.....
Maj. James B. Hughes.
Maj. Edmund S. Wright.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Frank West.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. .....
Maj. John S. Wiun.
Maj. Francis C. Marshall.

Third Cavalry.
Col. Jos. Hugh L. Scott.
Lt.-Col. Guy Carleton.
Maj. Daniel L. Tate.
Maj. Sedgwick Rice.
Maj. Arthur Thayer.

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. Wm. D. Beach.
Lt.-Col. J. G. Galbraith.
Maj. Letcher Hardeman
Maj. Guy H. Preston.
Maj. Ralph Harrison.

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Wilber E. Wilder.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Nath'l F. McClure.
Maj. Geo. T. Langhorne.
Maj. James A. Ryan.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Charles M. O'Connor
Lt.-Col. A. P. Blocksom.
Maj. .....
Maj. John P. Ryan.
Maj. Matt. C. Butler, Jr.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. George K. Hunter.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. S. R. H. Tompkins.
Maj. Peter E. Traub.
Maj. Francis H. Beach.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. Eben Swift.
Lt.-Col. D. H. Boughton
Maj. Charles W. Farber.
Maj. M.-H. Barnum.
Maj. Thos. H. Donaldson

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. John F. Guilfoyle.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. George W. Read.
Maj. W. T. Littebrandt.
Maj. Charles Young.

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. John C. Gresham.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Gaston.
Maj. George O. Cress.
Maj. W. A. Holbrook.
Maj. William H. Hay.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. James Parker.
Lt.-Col. Geo. H. Morgan.
Maj. Robert D. Walsh.
Maj. De Rosey C. Cabell.
Maj. Robert L. Howze.

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. Cunliffe H. Murray.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Stephen H. Elliott.
Maj. Francis J. Koester.
Maj. Edward Anderson.

†"Additional" field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, unassigned, created by act approved March 3, 1911, are included in the relative rank list of superior officers.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS—*Continued.*

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Chas. A. P. Hatfield.
Lt.-Col. George H. Sands
Maj. G. H. Macdonald.
Maj. Robert E. L. Michie.
Maj. P. D. Lochridge.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Frederick W. Sibley.
Lt.-Col. Edwin P. Brewer
Maj. George H. Cameron.
Maj. Robert A. Brown.
Maj. Edwin M. Suplee.

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph Garrard.
Lt.-Col. F. O. Johnson.
Maj. Charles A. Hedekin
Maj. M. M. McNamee.
Maj. Chas. D. Rhodes.

First Field Artillery.
Col. David J. Rumbough.
Lt.-Col. Chas. T. Menoher
Maj. W. M. Cruikshank.
Maj. Dwight E. Altman.

Second Field Artillery.
Col. .....
Lt.-Col. T. Bentley Mott.
Maj. E. F. McGlachlin.
Maj. Brooke Payne.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Charles G. Treat.
Lt.-Col. Samuel D. Sturgis
Maj. Wm. J. Snow.
Maj. C. P. Summerall.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. Alexander B. Dyer.
Lt.-Col. Lucien G. Berry.
Maj. Tiemann N. Horn.
Maj. Albert J. Bowley.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Granger Adams.
Lt.-Col. Ernest Hinds.
Maj. Otho W. B. Farr.
Maj. Harry G. Bishop.

Sixth Field Artillery.
Col. Eli D. Hoyle.
Lt.-Col. Wm. L. Kenley.
Maj. William S. McNair.
Maj. Wm. S. Guinard.

Coast Artillery Corps.

COLONELS.

J. P. Wisser.
A. Slaker.
H. H. Ludlow.
J. V. White.
F. Marsh.
S. E. Allen.
F. S. Strong.
W. C. Rafferty.
C. L. Phillips.
C. J. Bailey.
C. P. Townsley.
M. F. Harmon.
A. Cronkhite.
C. H. Hunter.
S. M. Foote.
G. T. Bartlett.
C. A. Bennett.
H. C. Davis.
T. Ridgway.
J. W. Ruckman.
I. A. Haynes.
W. Walke.

LIEUT.-COLONELS.

I. N. Lewis.
H. L. Hawthorne.
J. D. Barrette.
G. W. S. Stevens.
R. P. Davis.
G. F. Landers.
G. W. Gatchell.
O. I. Straub.

LT.-COLONELS—*Con'd.*
H. C. Schumm.
J. L. Hayden.
E. T. Wilson.
E. M. Blake.
W. G. Haan.
S. S. Jordan.
M. K. Barroll.
D. Skerrett.
A. Campbell.

MAJORS.

W. E. Ellis.
J. P. Hains.
H. D. Todd, Jr.
T. W. Winston.
C. C. Hearn.
W. C. Davis.
D. W. Ketcham.
T. B. Lamoreux.
A. Hero, Jr.
F. E. Harris.
G. Blakely.
F. W. Coe.
W. R. Smith.
A. W. Chase.
S. A. Kephart.
L. R. Burgess.
J. A. Shipton.
W. Chamberlaine.
G. G. Heiner.
G. H. McManus.
E. J. Timberlake.
W. P. Pence.
J. M. Williams.
A. Hamilton.
J. C. Gilmore, Jr.
J. L. Knowlton.
J. Wheeler, Jr.
R. E. Callan.
E. Landon.
C. H. McNeil.
J. P. Tracy.
P. M. Kessler.
J. Hagood.
F. K. Fergusson.
R. S. Abernethy.
E. O. Sarratt.
F. E. Johnston.
E. D'A. Pearce.
A. S. Conklin.
B. M. Koehler.
J. F. Brady.
A. Moses.
H. E. Cloke.
S. C. Vestal.
G. A. Nugent.
W. E. Cole.
M. G. Spinks.
J. C. Johnson.

First Infantry.
Col. Geo. K. McGunnegle.
Lt.-Col. Robert L. Hirst.
Maj. J. A. Penn.
Maj. Charles E. Tayman.
Maj. Joseph Frazier.

Second Infantry.
Col. Samuel W. Miller.
Lt.-Col. W. Y. Stamper.
Maj. Waldo E. Ayer.
Maj. Erneste V. Smith.
Maj. H. O. Williams.

Third Infantry.
Col. Henry Kirby.
Lt.-Col. L. J. Hearn.
Maj. William H. Bertsch.
Maj. Lutz Wahl.
Maj. Wm. P. Jackson.

Fourth Infantry.
Col. Wm. C. Buttler.
Lt.-Col. E. F. Taggart.
Maj. Paul A. Wolf.
Maj. Charles G. French.
Maj. John S. Switzer.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Calvin D. Cowles.
Lt.-Col. S. L. Faison.
Maj. William F. Martin.
Maj. James H. McRae.
Maj. Armand I. Lasseigne

Sixth Infantry.
Col. Lea Febiger.
Lt.-Col. J. M. Arrasmith.
Maj. Edson A. Lewis.
Maj. John L. Hines.
Maj. Matthias Crowley.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Daniel Cornman.
Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Allaire.
Maj. Carl Reichmann.
Maj. Michael J. Lenihan.
Maj. Charles Miller.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. J. C. F. Tillson.
Lt.-Col. Walter K. Wright
Maj. Thomas G. Hanson.
Maj. William O. Johnson.
Maj. Harry J. Hirsch.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Charles J. Crane.
Lt.-Col. David C. Shanks.
Maj. Geo. B. Duncan.
Maj. James Baylies.
Maj. E. V. Bookmiller.

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Henry A. Greene.
Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Blauvelt.
Maj. Charles Gerhardt.
Maj. Samuel Seay.
Maj. LaRoy S. Upton.

Eleventh Infantry.
Col. Arthur Williams.
Lt.-Col. Omar Bundy.
Maj. Harry R. Lee.
Maj. Fred. W. Sladen.
Maj. Henry J. Hunt.

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. Wm. H. C. Bowen.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Robert H. Noble.
Maj. Herman Hall.
Maj. Robert W. Rose.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough.
Lt.-Col. Geo. W. McIver.
Maj. B. B. Buck.
Maj. U. G. McAlexander.
Maj. Peter C. Harris.

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col. Richard H. Wilson.
Lt.-Col. Maury Nichols.
Maj. Frank H. Albright.
Maj. Henry G. Learnard.
Maj. John W. Heavy.

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. Frank B. Jones.
Lt.-Col. E. A. Root.
Maj. A. B. Shattuck.
Maj. Charles C. Clark.
Maj. Palmer E. Pierce.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. Cornelius Gardener.
Lt.-Col. C. W. Kennedy.
Maj. C. S. Farnsworth.
Maj. Edw'd R. Chrisman.
Maj. William C. Bennett.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. John T. Van Orsdale.
Lt.-Col. Harry C. Hale.
Maj. Edward N. Jones, Jr.
Maj. Geo. W. Martin.
Maj. G. C. Saffarrans.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. Thomas F. Davis.
Lt.-Col. A. Hasbrouck.
Maj. Mark L. Hersey.
Maj. F. E. Lacey, Jr.
Maj. George D. Moore.

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Millard F. Waltz.
Lt.-Col. Dan'l L. Howell.
Maj. Edward M. Lewis.
Maj. Sam'l Burkhardt, Jr.
Maj. T. O. Murphy.

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. James A. Irons.
Lt.-Col. Fred. Perkins.
Maj. Charles Crawford.
Maj. Wm. S. Graves.
Maj. Frank D. Webster.

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. George S. Young.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Morrison.
Maj. A. P. Buffington.
Maj. Samuel E. Smiley.
Maj. Wilson Chase

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. D. A. Frederick.
Lt.-Col. Harris L. Roberts.
Maj. Benjamin A. Poore.
Maj. H. H. Bandholtz.
Maj. Peter Murray.

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Edwin F. Glenn.
Lt.-Col. E. P. Pendleton.
Maj. D. E. Holley.
Maj. William Weigel.
Maj. Chas. B. Hagadorn.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. William Paulding.
Lt.-Col. Frank B. McCoy.
Maj. Charles C. Ballou.
Maj. Marcus D. Cronin.
Maj. M. S. Jarvis.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Col. L. W. V. Kennon.
Lt.-Col. Chas. W. Penrose.
Maj. Ernest B. Gose.
Maj. Vernon A. Caldwell.
Maj. Edmund L. Butts.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Robert L. Bullard.
Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Johnston
Maj. Lucius L. Durfee.
Maj. Sydney A. Cloman.
Maj. Ross L. Bush.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Robert N. Getty.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Chatfield.
Maj. E. Wittenmyer.
Maj. William R. Dashiel.
Maj. John B. Bennet.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Edw. H. Plummer.
Lt.-Col. Willis T. May.
Maj. Joseph D. Leitch.
Maj. James R. Lindsay.
Maj. Harry A. Smith.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. John S. Mallory.
Lt.-Col. Chas. M. Truitt.
Maj. Henry D. Styer.
Maj. Munroe McFarland.
Maj. Douglass Settle.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Charles McClure.
Lt.-Col. William H. Sage.
Maj. Frederick R. Day.
Maj. Leon S. Roudiez.
Maj. John J. Bradley.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE EASTERN DIVISION.—Embracing Department of the East, Department of the Gulf, and the Panama Canal Zone; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Comr., Maj.-Gen. Thos. H. Barry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, the Island of Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y. Commander, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Embracing the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and the Artillery Districts of New Orleans and Galveston; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans.

THE CENTRAL DIVISION—Embracing Department of the Lakes, Department of the Missouri; Department of Texas, and the military reservations of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Riley, Kansas, headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES — Embracing the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Hoyt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Embracing the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas (except that part included in the military reservations of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley), Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park and the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell), and Colorado; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Embracing the States of Texas (except that part included in the Artillery District of Galveston), Louisiana (except that part included in the Artillery District of New Orleans), Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. E. Z. Steever.

THE WESTERN DIVISION—Embracing Department of California, Department of the Columbia, and Department of Hawaii; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Embracing the States of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander Brig.-Gen. W. S. Schuyler.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, so much of Wyoming as is included in the Yellowstone National Park, and Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brig.-Gen. M. P. Maus.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters at Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Brig.-Gen. M. M. Macomb.

PHILIPPINES DIVISION—Embracing Department of Luzon and Department of Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON—Embracing all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying west of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich, and north of the parallel of latitude 11 degrees 30 minutes north (excluding the island of Linapacan), and lying east of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, except the island of Mindanao, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. F. Funston.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO—Embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in Department of Luzon; headquarters Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

The National Progressive Republican League.

President—Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Oregon. *Vice-President*—George W. Norris, Nebraska. *Secretary*—A. W. Prescott. *Treasurer*—Charles R. Crane, Chicago. Headquarters, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Imperial Order of the Dragon.

EVERY officer, soldier, sailor or marine at present in the service, or who has been honorably discharged or retired from the service, who served with the United States forces in China between May, 1900, and May, 1901, is entitled to life membership, including the official insignia, upon the payment of the initiation fee of $2.00, and no further dues or assessments are to be made.

Grand Viceroy—Frederic C. Madden, 207 West 147th Street, New York City. *Custodian of Archives*—Henry M. Schimler. *Custodian of Finance*—C. Aubrey Lomas. 196 Bradhurst Avenue, New York City.

The Triple Alliance.

THE Triple Alliance was formed in 1883 between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy for the purpose of checking encroachments by Russia and France. By its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies.

Its terms were made more definite in 1887. The exact provisions of the Alliance have not been divulged, but are said to have been modified as to France and Italy in 1893. The Alliance was renewed in 1902 and in 1907, for certain periods, and the period of its last renewal extends to June 14, 1914. It would appear that the recent demands of Italy against Turkey, followed by Italy's declaration of war, were assented to by the Alliance. For many years Great Britain, while not a party to the Alliance, was closely linked with it through apprehension of French and Russian aggressiveness, but later, becoming disquieted by the growth of the German naval power, adopted, in 1902, a decided change of policy with a view to seeking in the Balance of Power greater security against invasion.

In pursuance of this policy Great Britain entered into an agreement with France in 1904 and with Russia in 1907. The aims of the Triple Entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, were substantially as follows:

1. The Balance of Power.
2. The strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the *status quo*.
3. Disarmament.

In some directions this policy has met with considerable success.

In the improbable event of a war between the powers of the Triple Alliance and those of the Triple Entente the land forces of the Entente would exceed by probably a million men those of the Alliance, but it is doubtful whether the vast army of Russia could be promptly assembled for service in the theatre of war.

The strength of the combined navies of the Entente in ships, tonnage, armament and number of men would exceed the combined naval strength of the Alliance.

Military Small Arms.

ABOUT 1880 all the civilized countries began rearming their troops with magazine rifles of small calibre, using high power cartridges with smokeless powder. Modifications and improvements in these as well as in carbines and pistols, have materially added to their effectiveness. At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle.

While the wounds inflicted by the modern small calibre high velocity rifles are less fatal and yield more readily to treatment than those made by the guns of large calibre using slow-burning black powder formerly in use, yet it is claimed that men hit by the smaller bullet, even if not killed or mortally wounded, are as completely put out of action as if struck by the larger.

The automatic rifle will be, beyond question, the military weapon of the near future. Nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type. It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic shoulder rifle has been brought forward that is considered as sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

Some British army officers do not regard their Lee-Enfield rifle as equal to that of some other countries. This arm is made in two lengths. Opinions differ as to the respective merits of the long and the short rifle. During the present year the British War Office has adopted and manufactured for experimentation a limited number of rifles of a new type. It is claimed that in matters of calibre, weight of bullet, size of charge and effectiveness the new rifle is superior to any existing.

A few years ago the Mexican Government ordered some 4,000 rifles of the automatic type, known as the "Mondragon," with which to arm part of its army. This gun has the same calibre and uses the same cartridge as the German Mauser, with which the Mexican troops are mostly armed, but information as to the result of this experiment of introducing an automatic rifle to actual military use is lacking.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has recently adopted for the army and navy, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended and rigid experiments and tests by a board of army officers. This is regarded as a remarkably effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 5 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 7 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight, 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

The appended table of military rifles in use by the principal countries of the world is compiled from the latest available data. Changes are frequently made, however, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to present accurate statistics up to date.

Countries.	Name or Model of Gun.	Year of Introduction.	Calibre.	Length. Without Bayonet.	Length. With Bayonet.	Weight Without Bayonet.	Cartridges in Magazine.	Covering or Jacket of Bullets.	Weight of Entire Cartridge.	Gun Sighted to—	Muzzle Velocity.	Kind of Powder.
				Feet		Lbs.			Grains.	Yards.	Ft. Second	
United States	Springfield	1903	.30	3.6	4 9	8 6	5	Cupro Nickel	295	2,850	2,700	Pyrocellulose
Argentina	Mauser	1891	.301	4.0	5.3	9.2	5	Nickel Coated Steel	414	2,187	2,067	Nitrocellulose
Austria-Hung	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.1	4.9	8.0	5	Lubricated Steel	454	2,132	2,840	Nitrocellulose
Belgium	Mauser	1889	.301	4.1	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	432	2,187	1,975	Nitrocellulose
Bolivia	Mauser	1899	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Brazil	Mauser	1894	.301	4.1	4.9	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel	417	2,187	2,035	Nitrocellulose
Bulgaria	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.2	4.9	9.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	458	2,132	2,034	Nitrocellulose
Chile	Mauser	1895	.276	4.0	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	386	2,187	1,910	Nitrocellulose
China	Mauser	1895	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Columbia	Mauser	1894	.28	4.0	4 9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Denmark	Krag-Jorgenson	1889	.315	4.3	5.2	9.3	5	Cupro Nickel	448	2,295	2,535	Nitrocellulose
England	Lee-Enfield	1907	.303	4.1	5.1	9.2	10	Cupro Nickel	415	2,800	2,060	Cordite
	Mark I. & III	1907	.303	3.7	5.1	8.6	10	Cupro Nickel	415	2,800	2,060	Cordite
France	Lebel	1893	.315	4.3	6.0	9.2	8	Copper Zinc	452	2,620	2,310	Nitrocellulose
Germany	Mauser	1898	.311	4.1	5.8	8.3	5	Nickel Coated Steel	363	2,187	2,960	Nitrocellulose
Greece	Mannlicher-Sch'n'r	1903	.256	4.0	4.8	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	345	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Italy	Paravicino-Carcano	1891	.256	4.2	5.2	8.3	6	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,300	Ballistite
Japan	Arisakae	1905	.264	4.2	5.4	8.6	5	Copper	346	2,187	2,420	Nitrocellulose
Mexico	Mauser	1902	.276	4.0	4.8	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	336	2,187	2,295	Nitrocellulose
Netherlands	Mannlicher	1895	.256	4.2	5.5	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	346	2,187	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Norway	Krag-Jorgenson	1894	.256	4.1	5.0	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	364	2,405	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Peru	Mauser	1895	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Portugal	Mauser-Vergulero	1904	.256	3.6	4.4	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	372	1,968	2,347	Nitrocellulose
Roumania	Mannlicher	1893	.256	4.0	4.7	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	347	2,187	2,430	Nitrocellulose
Russia	Mossin-Nagant	1891	.30	4.2	5.6	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	445	2,096	2,070	Pyroxylin
Servia	Mauser	1899	.276	3.7		8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	374	2,187	2,450	Nitrocellulose
Spain	Mauser	1893	.276	4.0	4.8	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	380	2,187	2,330	Nitrocellulose
Sweden	Mauser	1896	.256	4.1	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Switzerland	Schmidt-Rubin	1906	.295	4.2	5.2	9.5	12	Nickel Coated Steel	425	2,187	2,034	Nitrocellulose
Turkey	Mauser	1903	.301	4.0	5.5	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	417	2,187	2,140	Nitrocellulose
Uruguay	Mauser	1896	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose

The Navy League of the United States.

THE Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903, its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the League is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. The headquarters of the League is at the Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The General Officers are: *President*—Gen. Horace Porter. *Vice-President*—Robert M. Thompson. *Secretary*—Henry H. Ward. *Treasurer*—J. P. Morgan, Jr. *Honorary Members*—President William Taft and Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer.

Forts in United States and Territories.

GARRISONED POSTS.

Adams, Fort, R. I. (Dept. East)—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 3 m.

Andrews, Fort, Mass. (Dept. East)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 9 m.

Apache, Fort, Ariz. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Holbrook, on S. F. P. R. R., dist. 90 m.

Armistead, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m.

Armstrong, Fort, H. T. (subpost of Fort Ruger) (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Hot Springs, Ark.

Augusta Arsenal, Ga.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Ga., dist. 3 m.; electric R. R. from Augusta to Arsenal.

Baker, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O., and R. R. stn. Sausalito, Cal., dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post; ferry boat from San Francisco to Sausalito, dist. 6 m.

Banks, Fort, Mass. (Dept. East)—P. O. Winthrop Branch, Boston, Mass., R. R. stn., Winthrop, Mass., dist. 2 m.; tel. stn. Boston, Mass.

Barrancas, Fort, Fla. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 8 m.; electric line to post.

Barry, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Sausalito, Cal., dist. 7 m.; tel. stn. Fort Baker, Cal.

Bayard, Fort, General Hospital, N. Mex.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Bayard, N. Mex., dist. 2 m.

Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—P. O., tel. stn., and boat landing, Benicia, Cal.; R. R. stn. Army Point, Cal.

Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O. Indianapolis, Ind.; interurban trolley from Indianapolis; dist. 10 m.; tel. stn. at post.

Bliss, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. for passengers and small package freight El Paso, Tex.; carload freight Fort Bliss, Tex.

Boisé Barracks, Idaho (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boisé, Idaho, dist. 2 m.

Brady, Fort, Mich. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., dist. 1 m.

Canby, Fort, Wash. (subpost of Fort Stevens, Ore.) (Dept. Col'ba)—P. O. Ilwaco, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Stevens, Ore.; dist. 10 m.

Carroll, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m.

Casey, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Fort Townsend, Wash.; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 53 m.

Caswell, Fort, N. C. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. Southport, N. C., dist. 2 m.; R. R. stn. Wilmington, N. C., dist. 27 m. by water; contract steamer to post.

Cayey, Porto Rico.—See Henry Barracks.

Clark, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. Brackettville, Tex.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Spofford Junction, Tex., dist. 10 m.

Cloudcroft, N. Mex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Columbia, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. McGowan, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Stevens, Ore., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio, dist. 1 m.

Constitution, Fort, N. H. (Dept. East)—P. O. New Castle, N. H.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage or steamer from Portsmouth, dist. 3 m.

Crockett, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.

Crook, Fort, Neb. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Dade, Fort, Fla. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Palmetto, Fla.; R. R. stn. Tampa, Fla., dist. 35 m.; government steamer to post.

D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo. (Central Div.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Davis, Fort, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. Nome, Alaska; tel. stn. at post.

De Russy, Fort, H. T. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T., dist. 4 m.

Des Moines, Fort, Iowa (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Des Moines, Iowa, dist. 5 m.; city line to post.

De Soto, Fort, Fla. (subpost of Fort Dade) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. Tampa, Fla., dist. 34 m.; tel. stn. Palmetto, Fla.; daily boat (except Sunday) from Tampa; government steamer to post.

Douglas, Fort, Utah (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. Ft. Douglas Stn. Salt Lake City, Utah; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Salt Lake City, Utah., dist. 4 m.; city railway to post.

Duchesne, Fort, Utah (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Dragon, Utah, dist. 68 m.; stage line to post daily.

Du Pont, Fort, Del. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Delaware City, Del., dist. 2 m.

El Paso, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Flagler, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Port Townsend, Wash., dist. 5 m. and R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 53 m.

Foster, Fort, Me., (subpost of Fort Constitution, N. H.) (Dept. East)—P. O. Kittery, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H., dist. 6 m.

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.—P. O. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Bridesburg, Pa., dist. ½ m.

Fremont, Fort, S. C. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Beaufort, S. C., dist. 12m.; for freight, Port Royal, S. C.; steamer to post.

Gaines, Fort, Ala. (subpost of Fort Morgan) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. Dauphin Island, Ala.; tel. and R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala., dist. 30 m.; government steamer to post.

George Wright, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Spokane, Wash., dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post.

Getty, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Greble) (Dept. East)—P. O. Fort Greble, R. I.; tel. and R.R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 5 m.

Gibbon, Fort, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. Tanana, Alaska; tel. stn. at post.

Governor's Island. See Fort Jay, N. Y.

Greble, Fort, R. I. (Dept. East)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 5 m.; electric railway from Saunderstown, R. I., dist. 1½ m.; contract ferry service to post.

Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. Ft. Hamilton Stn., Brooklyn, N. Y., tel. stn. Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; car lines from Brooklyn, dist. 7 m.

Hancock, Fort, N. J. (Dept. East)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Sandy Hook, N. J., and R. R. stn. Highlands, N. J., dist. 6 m.; government railway to post.

Heath, Fort, Mass. (subpost of Fort Banks) (Dept. East)—P. O. Winthrop Branch, Boston, Mass.; tel. stn. Beachmont, Mass.; R. R. stn. Highlands, Mass., dist. ¾ m.

Henry Barracks, Porto Rico (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. Cayey, P. R.

H. G. Wright, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 8 m.; P. O. Fishers Island, N. Y.; tel. stn. at post; government steamer to post.

Howard, Fort, Md. (Dept. East)—P. O. same, tel. and R.R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 17 m.; government steamer to post.

Huachuca, Fort, Ariz. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Huachuca Siding, Ariz., dist. 7 m.

Hunt, Fort, Va. (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Hunter, Va., dist. 1 m.; steamboat from Washington, D. C., dist. 15 m.

Jackson Barracks, La. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New Orleans, La., dist. 6 m.; street cars from New Orleans pass the post.

Jay, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. New York, N. Y., tel. stn. Governors Island, New York City; government steamer to post.

FORTS IN UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Kamehameha, Fort, H. T. (subpost of Fort Ruger) (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T.
Key West Barracks, Fla. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. Key West, Fla.; R. R. stn. Knight's Key, Fla., dist. 45 m.
Lawton, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and tel. stn., Seattle, Wash., dist. 3 m.; R. R. stn. Interbay, Wash., dist. 2 m.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kan. (Central Div.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Leavenworth, Fort, Army Service Schools, Kan.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Levett, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort Williams) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.
Lincoln, Fort, N. Dak. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Bismarck, N. Dak., dist. 4 m.
Liscum, Fort, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamer from Port Valdez, dist. 3 m.
Logan, Fort, Col.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. Argenta, Ark.; tel. and R. R. stn. Little Rock, Ark., dist. 4 m.
Lyon, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort McKinley) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.
McDowell, Fort, Cal.—P. O. and tel. stn. Angel Island, Cal.; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.; government steamer to post.
McHenry, Fort, Md. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 3 m.
McIntosh, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Laredo, Tex., dist. 1 m.
Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Sheridan, Wyo., dist. 3 m.
McKinley, Fort, Me. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 5 m.
McPherson, Fort, Ga. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and R. R. stn. same; tel. stn. Atlanta, Ga.; electric line from Atlanta, Ga., dist. 4 m.
McRee, Fort, Fla. (subpost of Fort Barrancas) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 10 m.; electric line between Pensacola, Fla. and Fort Barrancas.
Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Sackets Harbor, N. Y.; tel. stn. at post.
Mansfield, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort H. G. Wright) (Dept. East)—P. O. Watch Hill, R. I.; tel. and R. R. stn. Westerly, R. I., dist. 7 m.
Mason, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 3 m.; street cars ¼ m. from post.; tel. stn. at post.
Meade, Fort, S. Dak. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Sturgis, S. Dak., dist. 2 m.
Michie, Fort, N. Y. (subpost of Fort Terry, N. Y.) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 11 m.; government steamer to post.
Miley, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Calif.) (subpost of Presidio)—P. O. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 6 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Missoula, Fort, Mont. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. (N. P.) Missoula, Mont.; electric street railway to post, dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Monroe, Fort, Va. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Morgan, Fort, Ala. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala.; steamer from Mobile, dist. 30 m.
Mott, Fort, N. J. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Salem, N. J., dist. 6 m.
Moultrie, Fort, S. C. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 6 m.; government steamer to post.
Myer, Fort, Va. (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Washington, D. C., dist. 4 m.; electric railway to post.
Niagara, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. Youngstown, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Lewiston, N. Y., dist. 7 m.; electric road to post; tel. stn. at post.
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. Dodge, Ga.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. at post for freight and parties of 50 or more passengers, or for less under special arrangement; R. R. stn. for other passengers, Chattanooga, Tenn., dist. 11 m. Electric R. R. Chattanooga to post.
Omaha, Fort, Neb. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Omaha, Neb., dist. 5 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Ontario, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Oswego, N. Y.
Philip Kearny, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Greble) (Dept. East)—P. O. Ft. Greble, R. I.; tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 7 m.; electric railway from Saunderstown, R. I., dist. 1 m.
Philippine Islands—All mail for troops should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Pickens, Fort, Fla., (subpost of Fort Barrancas) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 9 m.; electric railway between Pensacola, Fla., and Ft. Barrancas.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plattsburg, N. Y.
Porter, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Buffalo, N. Y., dist. 3 m.
Preble, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort Williams) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 3 m.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Monterey, Cal., dist. 2 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. Presidio Stn., San Francisco, Cal., tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 5 m.; city railway to post.
Presidio of San Francisco, Gen. Hosp., Cal.
Revere, Fort, Mass. (subpost of Ft. Andrews, Mass.) (Dept. East)—P. O. Hull, Mass.; R. R. stn. Stony Beach, Mass., dist. ¼ m.; tel. stn. at post; qm. steamer from Boston, dist. 9 m.
Riley, Fort, Kan. (Central Div.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Robinson, Fort, Neb. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Rock Island, Ill., dist. 1 m.
Rodman, Fort, Mass. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New Bedford, Mass., dist. 4 m.
Rosecrans, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Diego, Cal., dist. 6 m.
Ruger, Fort, H. T. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O., and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T., dist. 6 m.
St. Michael, Fort, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same.
St. Philip, Fort, La. (subpost of Jackson Bks., La.) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Buras, La., dist. 6 m.; government steamer to post.
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex.; dist. 2 m.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.—P. O. Fort Hancock, N. J.; tel. stn. Sandy Hook, N. J.; R. R. stn. Highland, sN. J., dist. 6 m.; government railway to post.
San Jacinto, Fort, Tex. (subpost of Fort Crockett) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.
San Juan, Porto Rico (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. same.
Schofield Barracks, H. T. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. (via Honolulu, H. T.), same; R. R. from Honolulu to post, dist. 12 m.
Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. (subpost of Ft. Totten, N. Y.) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. West Chester Station, N. Y., dist. 3 m.
Screven, Fort, Ga. (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Sequoia and Grant National Parks (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. Ranger, Cal.
Shafter, Fort, H. T. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn., Honolulu, H. T., dist. 3 m.
Sheridan, Fort, Ill. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O., R. R and tel. stn. same.
Sill, Fort, Okla. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

FORTS IN UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Slocum, Fort, N. Y.—P. O. same; R. R. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y., dist. 2 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Smallwood, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stns. Baltimore, Md., dist. 11 m.
Snelling, Fort, Minn. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; electric street railway to St. Paul, Minn., dist. 7 m.
Springfield Armory, Mass.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Springfield, Mass.
Standish, Fort, Mass. (Subpost of Fort Strong) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 7 m.
Stark, Fort, N. H. (subpost of Fort Constitution) (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H., dist. 3 m.
Stevens, Fort, Ore. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same
Strong, Fort, Mass. (Dept. East)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 5 m.; government boat to post.
Sumter, Fort, S. C. (subpost of Fort Moultrie) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C., tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston S. C., dist. 6 m.; government boat to post.
Terry, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 13 m.; government boat to post.
Totten, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Whitestone, N. Y., dist. 2 m.
Travis, Fort, Tex. (subpost of Fort Crockett) (Dept. Gulf)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.
U. S. Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
U. S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal. (Pacific Branch)—P. O. Alcatraz, Cal.; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4 m.; government steamer daily to post.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Vancouver, Wash., tel. stn. at post.
Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. Rosebank, N. Y.; R. R. stn. at post.
Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Takoma Park, D. C.; electric line from Washington, D. C. dist. 5 m.
Ward, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 11 m.; tel. stn. (via Seattle) at post; government boat to post.
Warren, Fort, Mass. (Dept. East)—P. O. same; R. R. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; steamer from Boston, dist. 7 m.
Washington Barracks, D. C. (Dept. East)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.; tel. stn. at post.
Washington, Fort, Md. (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamboat from Washington, D. C., dist. 13 m.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—P. O. and tel. stn. Watertown, Mass.; R. R. stn. Faneuil, Mass., dist. 1 m.; electric street cars from Boston, Mass., dist. 6 m.
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.—P. O. and tel. stn. (telephone to post) Watervliet, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Troy, N. Y., dist. 1 m.; electric street cars to Albany, N. Y.
Wayne, Fort, Mich. (Dept. Lakes)—P. O. Detroit, Mich.; tel. stn. at post; city railway from Detroit, dist. 4 m.
West Point, N. Y. (U. S. Mil. Acad.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Wetherill, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Adams) (Dept. East)—P. O. and tel. stn. Jamestown, R. I.; R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 2 m.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Prescott, Ariz., dist. 1 m.
Whitman, Fort, Wash. (subpost of Fort Worden) (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. La Conner, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Mount Vernon, Wash., dist. 12 m.
Wm. Henry Harrison, Fort, Mont. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. Fort Harrison stn. Helena, Mont.; tel. and R. R. stn. Helena, Mont., dist. 4 m.
Wm. H. Seward, Fort, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Haines, Alaska.
Williams, Fort, Me. (Dept. East)—P. O. Cape Cottage, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.
Wood, Fort, N. Y. (on Bedloe's Island) (Dept. East)—P. O. and R. R. stn. New York, N. Y., dist. 3 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Worden, Fort, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.)—Tel. stn. same, P. O. Port Townsend, Wash.; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 51 m.; government boat to post.
Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo. (Dept. Col'ba.)—P. O. Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; tel. stn. Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.; R. R. stn. Gardiner, Mont., on N. P. R. R., dist. 5 m.
Yosemite National Park, Cal. (Dept. Calif.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Yosemite, Cal. R. R. stn. El Portal, Cal., dist. 15 m.

The Southern Commercial Congress.

President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo. *Second Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Riverdale Park, Md. *Treasurer and Resident Director*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C. *Resident Director*—G. Grosvenor Dawe, Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C.; Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director.

Among the purposes of the organization are the following:

(*a*) To promote and develop the interests of the following sixteen States of the United States known as the "Southern States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

(*b*) To collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and conditions of the said States and the opportunities and advantages offered in them for the safe and profitable investment of capital; the attractions offered in the South to the homeseeker, artisan and laborer, and the importance to the National Government of enacting proper legislation looking to the conservation of the natural resources of the South and the improvement of its rivers, harbors and transportation facilities.

(*c*) To encourage, promote and foster the development of the resources of the South with its own capital and by its own inhabitants.

(*d*) To encourage and obtain the establishment in the South of commercial, manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises, and to foster those already existing therein.

(*e*) To encourage, promote and foster the creation and establishment of institutions and organizations whose energies shall be principally directed toward the development of the material resources of the South.

(*f*) To promote and develop proper immigration to the South and to promote and foster the establishment of such organizations as may bring about the development of desirable immigration to the South.

(*g*) To encourage the movement for the construction of good roads and for the extension of railroad and trolley transportation.

(*h*) To encourage, foster and develop patriotic and national sentiments throughout the South and elsewhere in the nation, and particularly to promote, encourage and foster the feeling and desire for a greater nation through a greater South.

(*i*) To promote the improvement of educational and other conditions which tend to develop the material resources and happiness of the residents of the South.

The fifth annual convention will be held in Mobile, Ala., in September, 1913.

Military Educational System of the United States.

THE military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. **The Army War College,** Washington, D. C., under the management of a President and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. **The Army Service Schools.** The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools, except as otherwise stated, is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. **The Army School of the Line.** The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student class are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. **The Army Staff College,** for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the Academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. **The Army Signal School,** for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. **The Army Field Engineer School,** for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. **The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers,** for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is six weeks, from April 1 to May 15 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. **The Army Medical School,** Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a President and Instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. **The Coast Artillery School,** Fort Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from September 1 to July 1. Special courses in Ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. **The Engineer School,** Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is one year, beginning September 1. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. **The Mounted Service School,** Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a general officer, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horseshoers. The course for field officers is from April 1 to June 15; that for company officers from October 1 to June 30, following; and for farriers and horseshoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. **The School of Fire for Field Artillery,** Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A, for captains and lieutenants; B, for field officers of field artillery; C, for non-commissioned officers, and D, for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. **Garrison Schools,** one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1st. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

IX. **Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men** in the common branches of education and military subjects.

X. **Schools for Bakers and Cooks,** at San Francisco, California, and Washington, D. C., for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

Officers of the National Guard are admitted to most of the Army Schools, under the Militia law of January 21, 1903, and regulations prescribed by the War Department. They must be nominated by the Governors of their States. They are admitted to the garrison schools without an examination, which is required for admission to the schools of higher grade. Those admitted to any of the schools receive mileage and money commutations for subsistence, quarters, etc. A considerable number of militia officers enter these schools, notably the garrison schools, annually

The Organized and Unorganized Militia of the U. S.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the latest official reports.)

THE Militia law of January 21,1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides: "That the militia shall consist of every ablebodied male citizen of the respective States * * * and every ablebodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard * * * or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

	States and Territories.	Official Designation of the Organized Militia.	[Gen'l and Gen'l Staff Officers.	Regiment'l and Comp. Officers.	Total Commissioned.	Enlisted Men.	Tot'l Commis'd and Enlisted (Org'ized Militia).	Reserve Militia (Unorganized).
1	Alabama	Alabama National Guard	57	203	260	3,703	3,963	350,000
2	Arizona	National Guard of Arizona	6	47	53	610	663	40,000
3	Arkansas	Arkansas National Guard	43	99	142	1,423	1,565	325,000
4	California	National Guard of California	45	192	237	3,076	3,313	308,515
5	Colorado	National Guard of Colorado	29	83	112	1,314	1,426	132,000
6	Connecticut	Connecticut National Guard	38	151	189	2,510	2,699	136,072
7	Delaware	Organized Militia of Delaware	7	30	37	329	366	32,000
8	District of Columbia	National Guard of District of Columbia	38	98	136	1,505	1,641	78,341
9	Florida	National Guard of Florida	33	71	104	1,211	1,315	158,800
10	Georgia	National Guard of Georgia	40	188	228	2,690	2,918	567,104
11	Hawaii	National Guard of Hawaii	11	33	44	567	611	13,000
12	Idaho	National Guard of Idaho	12	37	49	598	647	3[illegible],000
13	Illinois	Illinois National Guard	109	423	532	5,620	6,152	1,031,488
14	Indiana	Indiana National Guard	41	150	191	2,213	2,404	640,141
15	Iowa	Iowa National Guard	39	186	225	2,774	2,999	305,314
16	Kansas	Kansas National Guard	28	105	133	1,534	1,667	370,000
17	Kentucky	Kentucky State Guard	30	116	146	1,572	1,678	336,000
18	Louisiana	Louisiana National Guard	21	109	130	1,970	2,100	400,000
19	Maine	National Guard of the State of Maine	18	88	106	1,126	1,232	103,375
20	Maryland	Maryland National Guard	41	130	171	1,799	1,970	400,000
21	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Volunteer Militia	107	354	461	5,429	5,890	555,125
22	Michigan	Michigan National Guard	48	173	221	2,497	2,718	755,000
23	Minnesota	Minnesota National Guard	43	165	208	2,413	2,621	225,000
24	Mississippi	Mississippi National Guard	36	94	130	1,250	1,380	525,500
25	Missouri	National Guard of Missouri	58	221	279	2,932	3,211	660,000
26	Montana	National Guard of Montana	12	51	63	779	842	38,573
27	Nebraska	Nebraska National Guard	31	101	132	1,327	1,459	130,000
28	Nevada (a)	National Guard of Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	12,376
29	New Hampshire	New Hampshire National Guard	23	66	89	1,132	1,221	40,000
30	New Jersey	National Guard of New Jersey	106	236	342	3,716	4,058	593,503
31	New Mexico	National Guard of New Mexico	15	50	65	835	900	55,000
32	New York	National Guard of New York	197	793	990	14,710	15,700	1,600,000
33	North Carolina	North Carolina National Guard	65	172	237	2,277	2,514	300,000
34	North Dakota	North Dakota National Guard	9	47	56	633	689	60,000
35	Ohio	Ohio National Guard	116	427	543	5,753	6,296	919,888
36	Oklahoma	Oklahoma National Guard	12	51	63	939	1,002	160,000
37	Oregon	Oregon National Guard	25	75	100	1,313	1,413	135,000
38	Pennsylvania	National Guard of Pennsylvania	133	632	765	9,659	10,424	1,102,543
39	Rhode Island	Rhode Island National Guard	27	84	111	1,275	1,386	100,000
40	South Carolina	National Guard of South Carolina	41	151	192	1,762	1,954	213,274
41	South Dakota	South Dakota National Guard	19	57	76	734	810	80,000
42	Tennessee	National Guard of Tennessee	35	109	137	1,344	1,481	310,000
43	Texas	Texas National Guard	53	162	215	2,743	2,958	375,000
44	Utah	National Guard of Utah	14	22	36	366	402	35,000
45	Vermont	Vermont National Guard	13	56	69	740	809	50,000
46	Virginia	Virginia Volunteers	38	153	191	2,287	2,478	275,000
47	Washington	National Guard of Washington	11	73	84	1,161	1,245	235,000
48	West Virginia	West Virginia National Guard	17	85	102	1,269	1,371	180,000
49	Wisconsin	Wisconsin National Guard	29	168	197	2,877	3,074	438,472
50	Wyoming	Wyoming National Guard	8	50	58	684	742	7,250
	Totals		1,989	7,416	9,437	112,940	122,377	15,726,254

(a) No organized militia.

Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa have each a small provisional force, used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter be on the islands. Porto Rico has a regiment of eight companies of infantry which is a part of the army. The enlisted men of this regiment are natives of Porto Rico. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

Cost of Maintaining Armies and Navies.

THE net cost of the British Army, according to estimates for 1912-13, will amount to $139,300,000. The estimates for the Navy for 1912-13 are placed at $220,427,000. The United States Army appropriations for 1912-13 amount to *$93,088,664, not including the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the enormous sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The Navy appropriations for 1912-13 amount to †$123,518,549. The estimated military expenditure of the German Empire in the budget for 1912-13 amounts to $238,876,000, excluding expenditures on Colonial troops. The German Naval estimates for 1912-13 amount to $111,254,000. The military budget of France for 1912 shows an estimated expenditure of $204,583,500 for the military establishment. The Navy estimate for 1913 amounts to $92,000,000. Italy during 1912 expects to spend about $41,859,000 on her Navy, and about $79,213,190 on her Army. The military budget of Russia, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted in 1911 to $279,754,590. The Russian Navy expenditures in 1913 amount to $90,716,948. The Army estimate of Austro-Hungary for 1911 was $93,596,000 and for the Navy $25,678,570. The military expenditure of Japan for 1911-12 will be about $55,000,000. The Naval estimates for 1912 amounted to $46,079,050.

* This does not include cost of fortifications, Military Academy, etc., but only for the Army, including deficiencies. † This includes construction of ships, Naval Academy, Navy Yards, deficiences, etc.

YEARLY PAY PROPER OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS:

United States.	*a*	England. *b*	France. *b*	Germany. *b*	Russia. *b*
General	.....	$14,600.00	$5,558.00	$4,284.00	$1,272.00
Lieutenant-General	$11,000.00	10,950.00	.....	3,318.00	1,017.00
Major-General	8,000.00	6,326.00	3,648.00	3,223.00	762.00
Brigadier-General	6,000.00	4,866.00	2,432.00	2,441.00	.....
Colonel	4,000.00 to 5,000.00	1,599.00	1,744.00	2,162.00	397.50
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500.00 to 4,500.00	1,599.00	1,271.00	2,156.28	397.50
Major	3,000.00 to 4,000.00	1,421.00	1,063.00	1,560.00	397.50
Captain	2,400.00 to 3,360.00	1,029.00	676.00	1,096.00	350.00
First Lieutenant	2,000.00 to 2,800.00	577.00	486.00	450.00	274.50
Second Lieutenant	1,700.00 to 2,380.00	466.00	452.00	367.00	274.50
First Sergeant	540.00 to 828.00*c*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sergeant	360.00 to 576.00*c*	203.10	83.40	115.68	8.72
Corporal	252.00 to 468.00*c*	146.40	31.20	85.61	5.48
Private	180.00 to 300.00*c*	88.80	20.40	38.52	3.78

United States.	*a*	Japan. *b*	Italy. *b*	Spain. *b*	Turkey. *b*
General	.....	$1,500.00	.....	$6,000.00	$6,500.00
Lieutenant-General	$11,000.00	1,000.00	$2,850.00	4,500.00	3,640.00
Major-General	8,000.00	787.50	2,280.00	3,000.00	2,600.00
Brigadier-General	6,000.00	.....	1,900.00	1,800.00	1,560.00
Colonel	4,000.00 to 5,000.00	508.00	1,520.00	1,450,00	1,040.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500.00 to 4,500.00	408.00	1,140.00 to 1,330.00	1,250.00	780.00
Major	3,000.00 to 4,000.00	258.00	950.00 to 1,045.00	1,060.00	650.00
Captain	2,400.00 to 3,360.00	150.00	760.00 to 912.00	700.00	416.00
First Lieutenant	2,000.00 to 2,800.00	114.00	436 00 to 684.00	500.00	312.00
Second Lieutenant	1,700.00 to 2,380.00	90.00	380.00	423.00	260.00
First Sergeant	540.00 to 828.00*c*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sergeant	360.00 to 576.00*c*	48.00	146.00	102.20 to 226.30	19.80
Corporal	252.00 to 468 00*c*	24.00	76.65	54.75 to 120.45	15.00
Private	180.09 to 300.00*c*	7.20	70.00	43.80 to 113.15	10.00

a See Army Pay Table below. Lieutenant-General is now the highest grade in the United States Army.

b These figures give base pay or pay proper. On account of the difference of pay of the same grade under varying conditions it is practically impossible to give the exact amounts received in each grade without an extended discussion of the entire subject. The table gives, however, approximately the correct average.

c Pay increased with each re-enlistment to the seventh. Enlisted men may be retired on 30 years' service with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances.

Army Pay Table.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service. Yearly Pay.* First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.	Pay of Retired Officers. Yearly Pay. First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.
		10 *p. c.*	20 *p. c.*	30 *p. c.*	40*p.c.a*					
Lieutenant-General	$11,000	....	....	....	....	$8,250	.....	....	.....	....
Major-General	8,000	....	....	....	....	6,000	.....	....	.....	....
Brigadier-General	6,000	....	....	....	....	4,500	.....	....	.....	....
Colonel (*b*)	4,000	$4,400	$4,800	$5,000	$5,000	3,000	$3,300.00	$3,600	$3,750.00	$3,750
Lieutenant-Colonel (*b*)	3,500	3,850	4,200	4.500	4,500	2,625	2,887.50	3,150	3,375.00	3,375
Major (*b*)	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,000	2,250	2,475.00	2,700	2,924.40	3,000
Captain	2,400	2,640	2,880	3,120	3,360	1,800	1,980.00	2,160	2,340.00	2,520
First Lieutenant	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650.00	1,800	1,950.00	2,100
Second Lieutenant	1,700	1,870	2,040	2,210	2,380	1,275	1,402.50	1,530	1,657.44	1,785

*Does not include allowances for quarters, etc.

Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

ARMY PAY TABLE—*Continued.*

(*a*) Service increase of pay of officers below rank of brigadier-general cannot exceed 40 p. c. in all.
(*b*) The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, of a lieutenant-colonel $4,500, and of a major $4,000.
Dental Surgeons have the rank and pay of first lieutenant.
Acting Dental Surgeons receive $150 per month.
Veterinary Surgeons receive the pay of second lieutenant with right to retirement.
Army Pay Clerks receive from $1,125 to $2,000 per year with right to retirement.

The pay of non-commissioned officers is from $21 to $99 per month, and of privates from $15 to $25 per month. Service outside the United States, except in Porto Rico, Panama and Hawaii, 10 per cent. additional for officers and 20 per cent. for enlisted men.

The total amount appropriated by Congress for the United States Military establishment, including construction of fortifications and the Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, is $98,087,607, including $2,434,142 expenditures for 1912 and prior years not previously provided for, and for the naval establishment, including construction of ships, cost of navy yards and stations and the Naval Academy, $123,518,649, including $297,842 for expenditures for 1912 and prior years not previously provided for.

United States Military Academy at West Point.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy; the District of Columbia, two cadets. There are also forty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law, however, provides that for six years, from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Provided, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. Serve for 8 years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about five hundred and fifty.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1912, inclusive, has been 5,112. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise. The Superintendent is Colonel Clarence Page Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 128 persons.

National Association of Postmasters

OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICES.

THE National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898.

The Association consists of postmasters and assistant postmasters of the first class post-offices in the United States, and presidents and first vice-presidents of State associations of postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are honorary members.

Article 3 of the constitution declares that: "The object of this Association is to aid in the improvement of the Postal Service of the United States through the mutual interchange of ideas of members of the Association and officials of the Post-Office Department."

The annual meetings are attended by the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus of the Post-Office Department who address the conventions and answer questions pertaining to the practical work of the post-office.

The following are the officers for 1912-13: *President*—Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. *First Vice-President*—Robert E. Woods, Louisville, Ky. *Second Vice-President*—George W. Bean, Tampa, Fla. *Third Vice-President*—E. C. Mansfield, Boston, Mass. *Fourth Vice-President*—N. A. Merrith, Washington, D. C. *Fifth Vice-President*—John N. Dersam, McKeesport, Pa. *Treasurer*—D. C. Owen, Milwaukee, Wis. *Secretary*—To be appointed by the president.

Convention for 1913 will be held at Denver, Col.

Chaplains in United States Army and Navy.*

ARMY.

With Rank of Major.

Bateman, Cephas C., c. a. c., Baptist, Jan. 17, 1908.
Groves, Leslie R., 14 inf., Presbyterian, March 25, 1908.
Gavitt, Halsey C., 1 cav., Methodist Episcopal, Oct. 27, 1908.
Brown, Henry A., eng., Protestant Episcopal, Nov. 12, 1908.
Randolph, John A., 6 inf., Methodist Episcopal, South, April 22, 1909.
Easterbrook, E. P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 14, 1910.
Hillman, James W., 16 inf., Presbyterian, March 29, 1910.
Perry, Barton W., 3 f. a., Presbyterian, April 5, 1910.
Pruden, Aldred A., 2 inf., Protestant Episcopal, April 26, 1911.
Rice, George D., 27 inf., Unitarian, May 27, 1911.
Stull, George C., 11 inf., Methodist Episcopal, July 19, 1911.
Dickson, Thomas J., 6 f. a., Christian, Aug. 12, 1911.
Newsom, Ernest P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 14, 1912.
O'Keefe, Timothy P., 13 cav., Roman Catholic, March 22, 1912.
Headley, I. H. B., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 22, 1912.

With Rank of Captain.

Marvine, Walter, c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Dec. 6, 1890.
Freeland, Chas. W., 6 cav., Protestant Episcopal, July 18, '92.
Springer, Ruter W., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, June 6, 1894.
Prioleau, George W., 9 cav., African Methodist Episcopal, April 25, 1895.
Bell, Samuel H., 1 f. a., Presbyterian, Jan. 29, 1897.
Bader, Albert J., 9 inf., Roman Catholic, Feb. 2, 1901.
Griffes, James L., 7 inf., Presbyterian, Feb. 2, 1901.
Brander, William W., 15 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
Clemens, Joseph, 15 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
Moose, John M., 20 inf., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 2, 1901.
Smith, Samuel J., c. a. c., Baptist, Nov. 9, 1901.
Jones, George H., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, March 13,'02.
Doherty, Francis B., 26 inf., Roman Catholic, March 13, 1902.
Ossewaarde, James, 21 inf., Dutch Reformed, March 13, 1902.
Yates, Julian E., c. a. c., Baptist, March 13, 1902.
Hunter, Joseph L., c. a. c., Presbyterian, July 7, 1902.
Axton, John T., 18 inf., Congregational, July 25, 1902.
Ferry, John A., 10 inf., Roman Catholic, June 4, 1903.
Murphy, Andrew C., 5 f. a., Roman Catholic, Sept. 17, '03.
Fleming, David L., 2 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 18, '03.
Waring, George J., 11 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 10, '12.
Joyce, Francis P., 4 f. a., Roman Catholic, March 21, 1912.
Lutz, Simon M., 8 inf., Lutheran, May 1, 1912.
Smith, Herbert S., 3 inf., Protestant Episcopal, June 19, '12.

With Rank of First Lieutenant.

Gladden, W. W. E., 24 inf., Colored Baptist, May 21, 1906.
Scott, Oscar J. W., 25 inf., African Methodist Episcopal, April 17, 1907.
Chenoweth, John F., 4 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1907.
Chouinard, Horace A., 5 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1907.
Lloyd, Walter K., 2 f. a., Protestant Episcopal, June 9, 1908.
Kunnecke, Fred'k L., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, June 9, 1908.
Chase, Edw. R., 13 inf., Roman Catholic, June 9, 1908.
Doran, Michael G., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, June 9, 1908.
Wood, Stephen R., 29 inf., Congregational, June 29, 1908.
Ramsden, Stanley C., 28 inf., Baptist, Sept. 22, 1908.
Scott, Wm. R., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 16, 1909.
Feinler, Franz J., 1 inf., Roman Catholic, Feb. 16, 1909.
Fleming, Robert R., Jr., 19 inf., Baptist, April 20, 1909.
Londahl, Marinius M., 30 inf., Lutheran, June 2, 1909.
Livingston, Thomas, 23 inf., Congregational, Aug. 12, 1909.
Kennedy, Joseph C., 22 inf., Roman Catholic, Nov. 15, '09.
Houlihan, James F., 5 cav., Roman Catholic, Jan. 10, '10.
Carter, Louis A., 10 cav., Colored Baptist, April 14, 1910.
Stiverson, William G., 8 cav., United Brethren, June 9, '10.
Durrant, Henry L., 17 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Oct. 8, 1910,
Landry, Alexander P., 12 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
Brophy, Edward F., 7 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
Webb, James M. 12 inf., Presbyterian, April 15, 1912.
Watts, Wallace H., Protestant Episcopal, Sep. 23, 1912.
Kangley, Joseph M., Roman Catholic, Nov. 4, 1912.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHAPLAIN.†

With Pay of Captain, Mounted.

Travers, Edward S., Dec. 1, 1905.

SECTION 12 of the act of February 2, 1901, provides "That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the army, at the rate of one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the United States service, * * * with the rank, pay and allowances of captains of infantry." By the act of June 12, 1906, one chaplain is authorized for the Corps of Engineers. By the act of January 25, 1907, fourteen chaplains are authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, and one for each regiment of Field Artillery. By the act of April 21, 1904, the President may select from among the chaplains of not less than ten years' service, in the grade of captain, those who have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency, and may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such to be chaplains with the grade, pay and allowances of major: the number in active service so promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen. The remaining chaplains have the grade, pay and allowances of captain, mounted, after seven years' service. Chaplains appointed after April 21, 1904, have the grade, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted, until they shall have completed seven years' service.

f. a. field artillery. c. a. c. coast artillery (corps). * Revised December 1, 1912. † Appointed by Secretary of War for a period of four years at a time.

NAVY.

NAME AND RANK.	Present Duty or Station.
Rank of	*Captain.*
Frank Thompson.....	Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.
Carroll Quinn Wright..	Navy-Yard, Mare Island
Walter Gilbert Isaacs..	Navy-Yard, New York.
Rank of	*Commander.*
Wm.H.Ironsides Reaney	Utah.
John Brown Frazier....	Cavite & Olongapo, P. I.
Wm. Gilbert Cassard..	Kansas.
Curtis Hoyt Dickins...	Florida.
Louis Paul Rennolds...	Sick Leave.
Chas. Magnus Charlton.	Navy-Yard, Boston
Bower Reynolds Patrick	Navy-Yard, Norfolk.
Rank of Lt.-	*Commander.*
John Frank Fleming...	California.
Eugene Ed. McDonald..	Navy-Yard, New York.
Geo. Livingston Bayard	Navy-Yard, Washington
Arthur William Stone..	Minnesota.
Matthew Carlin Gleeson	Saratoga.
Rank of	*Lieutenant.*
Evan Walter Scott.....	Naval Academy.
J. M. Francis McGinty.	Naval Training Station, Newport.
Rank of Lieut.	*jun. grade.*
G. E. Traver Stevenson.	Naval Home, Philadelphia.
Sydney Key Evans....	Intrepid and Training Station, San Francisco.
Hugh Miller T. Pearce.	Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
James Duncan MacNair	Waiting Orders.
Edm. Alex. Brodmann.	Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.
Le Roy Nelson Taylor..	Pittsburgh.

The Navy.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Admiral	George Dewey	President General Board	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Rear-Admiral	Joseph B. Murdock	Member General Board	Washington, D. C.
"	Hugo Osterhaus	Comdg. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Connecticut.
"	Charles E. Vreeland	Aid for Operations, Navy Dept.	Washington, D. C.
"	Aaron Ward	Supervisor of the Harbor	New York, N. Y.
"	W. H. H. Southerland	Comdg. Pacific Fleet	Flagship California.
"	Albert Mertz	Governor Naval Home	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Vinc'don L. Cottman	Commandant Navy Yard	Puget Sound, Wash.
"	Thomas B. Howard	Pres. Exam. and Ret. Boards	Washington, D. C.
"	Walter C. Cowles	Commandant Naval Station	Hawaii, T. H.
"	Austin M. Knight	Comdg. Atlantic Reserve Fleet	Flagship Tennessee.
"	Charles J. Badger	Aid for Inspections, Navy Dept.	Washington, D. C.
"	Reginald F. Nicholson	Comdg. Asiatic Fleet	Flagship Saratoga.
"	Chas. B. T. Moore	Commandant Naval Station	Cavite, P. I.
"	Alfred Reynolds	Comdg. Pacific Reserve Fleet	Flagship Pittsburgh.
"	Bradley A. Fiske	Comdg. 1st Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Florida.
"	George B. Ransom	Gen'l Inspr. Mach'y for Navy	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	John R. Edwards	President Board Inspections for Shore Stations, Navy Dept.	Washington, D. C.
"	James M. Helm	Commandant Navy Yard	Charleston, S. C.
"	Albert B. Willits	Navy Department	Washington, D. C.
"	C. McR. Winslow	Comdg. 3d Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship New Jersey.
"	Nathaniel R. Usher	Comdg. 2d Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Louisiana.
"	Frank F. Fletcher	Comdg. 4th Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Ohio.
"	Frank E. Beatty	Commandant Navy Yard	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert M. Doyle	Commandant Navy Yard	Norfolk, Va.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	James D. Adams	Washington, D. C.
"	Conway H. Arnold	Leave abroad.
"	George W. Baird	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert S. Barker	Washington, D. C.
"	Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Warner B. Bayley	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert G. Berry	Annapolis, Md.
"	Robert M. Berry	Birmingham, Mich.
"	George A. Bicknell	New Albany, Ind.
"	John V. B. Bleecker	Morristown, N. J.
"	Gottfried Blocklinger	Dubuque, Ia.
"	George M. Book	San Antonio, Tex.
"	Royal B. Bradford	Turner, Me.
"	George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind.
"	Willard H. Brownson	Washington, D. C.
"	William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Silas Casey	Washington, D. C.
"	French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
"	Colby M. Chester	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles E. Clark	Washington, D. C.
"	Richardson Clover	Washington, D. C.
"	H. G. O. Colby	Boston, Mass.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct.
"	Samuel P. Comly	Woodbury, N. J.
"	Francis A. Cook	Northampton, Mass
"	Philip H. Cooper	Morristown, N. J.
"	Albert R. Couden	Michigan City, Ind.
"	William S. Cowles	Farmington, Ct.
"	Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
"	Benjamin F. Day	Glasgow, Va.
"	William P. Day	Leave abroad.
"	James H. Dayton	South Bend, Ind.
"	Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Albert C. Dillingham	Denver, Col.
"	Franklin J. Drake	Washington, D. C.
"	Andrew Dunlap	Washington, D. C.
"	Joseph G. Eaton	Assiuippi, Mass.
"	Wm. H. Emory	Washington, D. C.
"	Oscar W. Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wells L. Field	Washington, D. C.
"	William M. Folger	Coronado, Cal.
"	John D. Ford	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles T. Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
"	James M. Forsyth	Shamokin, Pa.
"	Charles E. Fox	Washington, D. C.
Rear-Ad.	Perry Garst	Annapolis, Md.
"	Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D. C.
"	Caspar F. Goodrich	Leave abroad.
"	Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	Giles B. Harber	Washington, D. C.
"	D. B. Harmony	Washington, D. C.
"	P. F. Harrington	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	U. R. Harris	Washington, D. C.
"	John M. Hawley	Washington, D. C.
"	Joseph N. Hemphill	Washington, D. C.
"	Francis J. Higginson	Cold Springs, N. Y.
"	John A. Howell	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	Henry L. Howison	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John Hubbard	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Hunker	Put in Bay, Ohio.
"	Charles T. Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
"	George E. Ide	New York, N. Y.
"	Royal R. Ingersoll	Laporte, Ind.
"	Theodore F. Jewell	Washington, D. C.
"	Mortimer L. Johnson	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Louis Kempff	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William W. Kimball	Paris, Me.
"	Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
"	Eugene H. C. Leutze	Washington, D. C.
"	Leavitt C. Logan	Newport, R. I.
"	Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
"	John Lowe	Washington, D. C.
"	Stephen B. Luce	Newport, R. I.
"	Nicoll Ludlow	New York, N. Y.
"	Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
"	M. R. S. Mackenzie	Morristown, N. J.
"	Alfred T. Mahan	Leave abroad.
"	Henry N. Manney	Point Loma, Cal.
"	Henry B. Mansfield	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Adolph Marix	New York, N. Y.
"	W. A. Marshall	Boston, Mass.
"	Newton E. Mason	Washington, D. C.
"	Washburn Maynard	Nar'sett Pier, R. I.
"	Alex. H. McCormick	Annapolis, Md.
"	John McGowan	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas C. McLean	New Hartford, N. Y.
"	William W. Mead	Wayne, Pa.
"	John P. Merrell	Marshall, Mich.
"	John F. Merry	Somerville, Mass.
"	Merrill Miller	Berkeley, Cal.
"	John B. Milton	Annapolis, Md.
"	Edwin K. Moore	Leave abroad.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	Kossuth Niles	Winsted Ct.
"	Nathan E. Niles	Leave abroad.
"	Charles O'Neil	Washington, D. C.
"	Edwin C. Pendleton.	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
"	Thomas S. Phelps	Oakland, Cal.
"	George W. Pigman.	Tacoma Park, Md.
"	J. E. Pillsbury	Washington, D. C.
"	William P. Potter.	Whitehall, N. Y.
"	Francis M. Ramsay.	Cazenovia, N. Y.
"	Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.
"	Corwin P. Rees.	Erie, Pa.
"	George C. Reiter	New York, N.Y.
"	George C. Remey	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry B. Robeson.	Walpole, N. H.
"	Frederick Rodgers.	St. James, L.I., N.Y.
"	John A. Rodgers.	Havre-de-G'ce, Md.
"	R. P. Rodgers.	Leave abroad.
"	Albert Ross	Leave abroad.
"	John Schouler	Catskill, N. Y.
"	Seaton Schroeder	Washington, D. C.
"	Uriel Sebree	Fayette, Mo.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge.	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles D. Sigsbee.	Washington, D.C.
"	Frederic Singer	Leave abroad.
"	John A. B. Smith	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.
Rear-Ad.	Arthur B. Speyers.	New York. N. Y.
"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
"	Sidney A. Staunton.	Charleston, W.Va.
"	Thomas H. Stevens.	Leave abroad.
"	Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles H. Stockton.	Washington, D. C.
"	Daniel D. V. Stuart.	Albany, N. Y.
"	George W. Sumner.	Patchogue, L. I.
"	William Swift	Richfield Spgs, N.Y.
"	Wm. T. Swinburne	Leave abroad.
"	Fred'k M. Symonds.	Galesville, Wis.
"	Edward D. Taussig.	New York, N. Y.
"	Chauncey Thomas.	Bensonhurst, N. Y.
"	Chapman C. Todd	Annapolis, Md.
"	John H. Upshur	Washington, D. C.
"	Samuel W. Very	N'ton Cent., Mass.
"	George H. Wadleigh.	Boston, Mass.
"	R. Wainwright	Leave abroad.
"	Asa Walker	Annapolis, Md.
"	Eugene W. Watson.	Washington, D. C.
"	John C. Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	Aaron W. Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
"	Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
"	William H. Whiting.	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Herbert Winslow	Leave abroad.
"	William C. Wise	Ft. Monroe, Va.
"	Abraham V. Zane	Washington, D. C.

For dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals, see Index.

* COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Commodore.	W. H. Beehler	Annapolis, Md.
"	Reuben O. Bitler	Newton, Mass.
"	Frank M. Bostwick	Phila., Pa.
"	Charles G. Bowman	Delphi, Ind.
"	W. Braunersreuther	Darien, Ct.
"	Guy W. Brown.	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wilson W. Buchanan.	Zanesville, O.
"	James H. Bull	S. Barbara, Cal.
"	John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.
"	John E. Craven	Jamestown, R. I.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D.C.
"	Robt. G. Denig.	Sandusky, O.
"	Geo. L. Dyer	Winter Pk., Fla.
"	William C. Eaton.	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Frank H. Eldridge	Leave abroad.
"	Charles M. Fahs	York, Pa.
"	James C. Gillmore.	Washington, D.C.
"	Thos. D. Griffin	Salem, Va.
"	Ben W. Hodges	Washington, D.C.
"	William S. Hogg.	Washington, D. C.
"	Richard M. Hughes	Pittston, Pa.
"	Albert L. Key	Chattanooga, Tenn.
"	Edward Lloyd	Ruxton P.O., Md.
"	Robert F. Lopez	New York, N. Y.
"	Dennis H. Mahan	Warrenton, Va.
"	William S. Moore.	Washington, D.C.
"	Henry Morrell	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Commodore.	R. T. Mulligan	Leave abroad.
"	Val. S. Nelson	Knoxville, Tenn.
"	John T. Newton	New York, N. Y.
"	John M. Orchard	Boston, Mass.
"	James P. Parker	Leave abroad.
"	N. J. K. Patch	Buffalo, N. Y.
"	Chas. P. Perkins.	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Geo. H. Peters	Bluemont, Va.
"	Harry Phelps	Southport, N. C.
"	R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
"	Theodoric Porter	Annapolis, Md.
"	Stacy Potts	Vallejo, Cal.
"	E. F. Qualtrough.	Washington, D.C.
"	I. S. K. Reeves	Washington, D.C.
"	Karl Rohrer	Washington, D.C.
"	Geo. R. Salisbury.	Independence, Mo.
"	Jas. H. Sears	Leave abroad.
"	Jas. T. Smith	Wadesborough, N.C.
"	William H. Turner	Cincinnati, O.
"	E. B. Underwood	Oswego, N. Y.
"	T. E. D. W. Veeder.	Washington, D.C.
"	A. V. Wadhams.	Wadhams Mills, N.Y.
"	Rush R. Wallace.	Washington, D.C.
"	Burns T. Walling	Orange, N. J.
"	Moses L. Wood	New York, N. Y.
"	Edw. E. Wright	Wayland, Mass.

*The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission
Wythe M. Parks	Mem. Exam. Board	July 1,1908
Frank H. Bailey	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1,1908
William B. Caperton	Naval Station, Newport.	July 1,1908
George S. Willits	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1,1908
Walter F. Worthington	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1,1908
William N. Little	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1,1908
Templin M. Potts	Aid for Personnel, N.Dpt.	July 11,1908
Clifford J. Boush	Mem. Ex. & Ret. Bds	July 20,1908
Henry T. Mayo	Com. N.Yd., Mare Island	Sep. 1,1908
Charles C. Rogers	Com. N. Yd., Portsm'h.	Oct. 25,1908
Benjamin Tappan	Supervisor Nav. Auxls.	Nov.12,1908
Charles F. Pond	Com. 12th Naval District	Nov.12,1908
Walter McLean	Mem.Ex. & Ret. Boards.	Dec.15,1908
Washington I. Chambers	Bu. Nav'g'n, Wash., D.C.	Dec.17,1908
Charles A. Gove	Nav. Sta., San Francisco	Jan. 7,1909
De Witt Coffman	Com. N. Yd., Boston	Feb. 1,1909
Reynold T. Hall	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	June18,1909
William F. Fullam	Com. Tr'ng Sta., Chicago	June24,1909
Albert G. Winterhalter	Aid for Materlal	July 1,1909
Augustus F. Fechteler	Pres. Bd. Ins. & Sur. Ships	July 1,1909
Albert Gleaves	Com. Navy Yd., New York	July 1,1909
Herbert O. Dunn	Navy Dept., Wash., D.C.	July 1,1909
Albert W. Grant	Com. N. Yd., Phila., Pa.	July 1,1909
William S. Benson	Com. Utah	July24,1909
Thomas S. Rodgers	Dir. Naval Intelligence	Sept.15,1909
John G. Quinby	Com. Rec. Ship at Norfolk	Oct. 23,1909
James H. Glennon	Pres. Board on Ordnance	Oct. 25,1909
William R. Rush	Com. Rec. Ship at N. Y.	Nov.16,1909
Harry S. Knapp	Waiting orders	Nov.20,1909
William L. Rodgers	Pres. Naval War College	Dec. 4,1909
Harry McL. P. Huse	Com. Vermont	Dec. 4,1909
Roy C. Smith	Com. Arkansas	Dec. 27,1909
George W. McElroy	Insp. Duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Dec. 27,1909
Robert S. Griffin	Asst. to Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 9,1910
Frank W. Bartlett	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	Mar.17,1910
George R. Clark	Com. Minnesota	May 4,1910
George E. Burd	Navy Yard, New York	July 1,1910
James H. Oliver	Com. New Hampshire	July 1,1910
John J. Knapp	Com. Connecticut	July 1,1910
John Hood	Waiting orders	July 1,1910
Edward E. Hayden	Naval Home, Phila.	July 1,1910
Benjamin C. Bryan	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.	July 1,1910
Clarence A. Carr	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1,1910
William A. Gill	Com. Colorado	July 1,1910
Harold P. Norton	Board Insp. Shore Sta.	Sept.16,1910
Frank M. Bennett	Com. South Dakota	Sept.22,1910
John H. Gibbons	Supt. Naval Academy	Oct. 20,1910
Thomas Snowden	Com. South Carolina	Nov. 7,1910

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission	Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission
Frank W. Kellogg	Com. New Jersey	Jan. 14,1911	John M. Ellicott	Com. Maryland	July 1,1911
Charles C. Marsh	Navy Dept.,Wash., D.C.	Mar. 4,1911	Charles W. Dyson	Bureau of Steam Eng	July 1,1911
Albert P. Niblack	Nav. At., Berlin	Mar. 4,1911	Frederick L. Chapin	Com. Wyoming	July 1,1911
Edward Simpson	U. S. S. Minnesota	Mar. 4,1911	Alexander S. Halstead	Com. California	July 1,1911
Thomas W. Kilkaid	Naval Academy	Mar. 4,1911	Harry A. Field	Com. Tennessee	July 1,1911
William S. Sims	War College, Newport	Mar. 4,1911	Chester M. Knepper	Com. Helena	July 1,1911
Louis S. Van Duzer	Navy Yard, New York	Mar. 4,1911	Clarence S. Williams	War College, Newport	July 1,1911
William J. Maxwell	Com. Florida	Mar. 4,1911	Frank K. Hill	Ch.of Staff,Atlantic Fl't	July 13,1911
William S. Smith	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships	Mar. 4,1911	Roger Welles	Com. Louisiana	Aug. 3,1911
Hugh Rodman	Com. Delaware	Mar. 4,1911	John D. McDonald	Com. Virginia	Sept.14.1911
John A. Hoogewerff	Com. Kansas	Mar. 4,1911	Hilary P. Jones	Com. Rhode Island	Oct. 17,1911
Edward E. Capehart	Com. Michigan	Mar. 4,1911	William R. Shoemaker	Member, General Board	Oct. 26,1911
Henry B. Wilson	Nom. North Dakota	Mar. 4,1911	Charles P. Plunkett	Recruiting Sta.,Boston	Apr. 27,1912
Gustav Kaemmerling	Navy Dept.,Bu.St. Eng.	Mar. 4,1911	Volney O. Chase	War College, Newport	June 7,1912
Kenneth McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm.Eng.	Mar. 4,1911	George W. Kline	Com.N.sta. Guantanamo	July 1,1912
Emil Theiss	Navy Department	Mar. 4,1911	Joseph Strauss	Com. Ohio	July 1,1912
Spencer S. Wood	Com. Nebraska	Mar. 4,1911	Robert L. Russell	Judge Advocate-General	July 1,1912
William B. Fletcher	War College, Newport	May 19,1911	Harrison A. Bispham	Waiting Orders	July 1,1912
Marbury Johnston	Com. Georgia	June 14,1911	George R. Evans	Bd. of Insp., Shore Sta	July 1,1912
Edwin A. Anderson	Navy Yard, Phila	June 14,1911	Edward W. Eberle	Com.TorpedoFlotilla,Atl. Fleet,U.S.S.Dixie	July 1,1912
Joseph L. Jayne	Supt. Naval Observatory	July 1,1911			
William L. Howard	Com. Idaho	July 1,1911	Charles M. McCormick	Sick leave	July 1,1912
Robert B. Higgins	Insp. duty.Bu. St'm.Eng.	July 1,1911	William W. Gilmer	Navy Rctg. Sta., Phila	July 1,1912
John C. Leonard	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	July 1,1911	Robert E. Coontz	Com. Nav. Sta., Guam	July 1,1912

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

Wm. H. G. Bullard	Navy Department	Feb. 1,1909	Henry J. Ziegemeier	Secty. General Board	Mar. 4,1911
Webster A. Edgar	War College, Newport	Feb.25,1909	George W. Williams	Torp. Sta., Newport	Mar. 4,1911
Joseph W. Oman	Com. Maine	Mar. 2,1909	Claude B. Price	Com. Kentucky	Mar. 4,1911
Philip Andrews	Chief Bu. Navigation	Mar.11,1909	Montgomery M. Taylor	Navy Yard, New York	Mar. 4,1911
George F. Cooper	Hydrographer	June16,1909	Carl T. Vogelgesang	Ex. Off. Wyoming	Mar. 4,1911
Josiah S. McKean	War College, Newport	June18,1909	Charles B. McVay	Ch. Staff, Asiatic Fleet	Mar. 4,1911
Benton C. Decker	War College, Newport	July 1,1909	John H. Dayton	Training Sta., Newport	Mar. 4,1911
Mark L. Bristol	Com. Albany	July 1,1909	Lucius A. Bostwick	Ex. Off. South Carolina	Mar. 4,1911
Newton A. McCully	Com. Mayflower	July 1,1909	William A. Moffett	Ex. Off. Arkansas	Mar. 4,1911
Geo. W. Logan	Naval Academy	July 1,1909	Julian L. Latimer	Ex. Off. Vermont	Mar. 4,1911
Henry F. Bryan	Off. Naval Intelligence	July 1,1909	Douglas E. Dismukes	Waiting orders	Mar. 4,1911
Andrew T. Long	Off. Naval Intelligence	July 1,1909	Reginald R. Belknap	Asst. Bu. Navigation	Mar. 4,1911
Edward H. Durell	Com. Tacoma	July 1,1909	De Witt Blamer	Com. Cleveland	Mar. 4,1911
Archibald H. Scales	Com. Prairie	July 1,1909	John K. Robison	Com. Dixie	Mar. 4,1911
Victor Blue	Duty General Board	July 1,1909	Arthur L. Willard	Navy Yard, Washington	Mar. 4,1911
Clarence M. Stone	Navy Department	July 1,1909	Edwin T. Pollock	Com. Kearsarge	Mar. 4,1911
Thomas Washington	Com. Denver	July 1,1909	Clark D. Stearns	Ex. Off. Ohio	Mar. 4,1911
Archibald H. Davis	Com. Reina Mercedes	July 1,1909	Henry C. Kuenzli	Navy Yard, Puget Sound	Mar. 8,1911
Guy H. Burrage	Naval Academy	July 1,1909	Henry H. Hough	Nav. Att., Paris	May 19,1911
Ashley H. Robertson	Navy Yard, Puget Sound	Aug. 2,1909	Milton E. Reed	Ex. Off. Kansas	June14,1911
Carlo B. Brittain	Board Insp. for Ships	Sept. 3,1909	Harley H. Christy	Naval Academy	July 1,1911
Casey B. Morgan	Com. Missouri	Sept.15,1909	Noble E. Irwin	Com. Hartford	July 1,1911
William M. Crose	Com. Nav. Sta.Tutuila	Oct. 15,1909	Waldo Evans	Ex. Off. Virginia	July 1,1911
John F. Hubbard	Com. Wilmington	Oct. 23,1909	Thomas J. Senn	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships	July 1,1911
Lloyd H. Chandler	Com. Illinois	Nov. 16,1909	Jay H. Sypher	Ex. Off. Florida	July 1,1911
George N. Hayward	Com. Hannibal	Dec. 4,1909	Bion B. Bierer	Ex. Off. Minnesota	July 1,1911
Sam. S. Robison	Com. Cincinnati	Dec. 27,1909	Charles F. Preston	Com. Alabama	July 1,1911
Chas. F. Hughes	Com. Des Moines	Jan. 9,1910	Richard H. Leigh	Navy Dept., Wash.,D.C.	July 1,1911
Albert L. Norton	Bureau of Ordnance	Feb. 20,1910	Adelbert Althouse	Ex. Off. Michigan	July 1,1911
Edward L. Beach	Navy Yard, Boston	Mar.10,1910	William D. Brotherton	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1,1911
H. O. Stickney	Naval Academy	May 17,1910	James P. Carter	Navy Yard, New York	July 1,1911
Henry A. Wiley	Com. Saratoga	May 4,1910	George W. Laws	Com. Dolphin	July 1,1911
F. B. Bassett, Jr.	Ex. Off. Utah	July 1,1910	George C. Day	Navy Rec. Sta., N.Y.	July 1,1911
Richard H. Jackson	Navy Dept. (ordered)	July 1,1910	Luke McNamee	Insp. duty,Bu.St'm.Eng.	July 1,1911
Arthur B. Hoff	Naval Academy	July 1,1910	Frederick L. Sawyer	Insp. duty Bu. Ordnance.	July 13,1911
Nathan C. Twining	Ch. Bu. Ordnance	July 1,1910	Charles L. Hussey	Ex. Off. Georgia	Aug. 3,1911
B. F. Hutchison	Com. Wheeling	July 1,1910	John R. Y. Blakely	Bureau of Navigation	Sept. 14.1911
Thomas P. Magruder	Naval Station, Cavite	July 1,1910	Leon S. Thompson	Sick leave	Oct. 17,1911
S. E. W. Kittelle	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1,1910	Frederick A. Traut	Ex. Off. California	Oct. 26,1911
William V. Pratt	War College, Newport	July 1,1910	Robert K. Crank	Nav.Hosp., Wash., D.C.	Jan. 25,1912
Louis M. Nulton	Naval Academy	July 1,1910	Stanford E. Moses	Navy Yard, Norfolk	Apr.27,1912
George R. Marvell	Com. Helena	July 1,1910	Powers Symington	Naval Attache, London	May 10,1912
John K. Patton	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1,1910	Yates Sterling, Jr.	War College, Newport	June 7,1912
Wm. D. MacDougall	Com. Nashville	July 1,1910	Raymond D. Grassbrouck	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1,1912
George B. Bradshaw	Com. Charleston	July 1,1910	Joel R. P. Pringle	Ex. Off. Nebraska	July 1,1912
Cleland N. Offley	Navy Yard, Puget Sound	July 1,1910	Benjamin B. McCormick	Ex. Off. Maryland	July 1,1912
L. R. deSteigner	Com. Panther	July 1,1910	Edward S. Kellogg	War College, Newport	July 1,1912
William W. Phelps	Com. Iowa	Sept.16,1910	David V. H. Allen	Ex. Off. South Dakota	July 1,1912
Louis A. Kaiser	Com. Montgomery	Sept.22,1910	Frank H. Clark	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1,1912
William C. Cole	Naval Academy	Oct. 20,1910	Eugene L. Bissett	Com. Vicksburg	July 1,1912
Philip Williams	Com. Tallahassee	Nov. 14,1910	Edward H. Campbell	Ex. Off. North Carolina	July 1,1912
Warren J. Terhune	Com. Annapolis	Jan. 7,1911	Walter S. Crosley	Duty General Board	July 1,1912
George G. Mitchell	Com. Paducah	Jan. 9,1911	Charles J. Lang	Com. Pittsburgh	July 1,1912
Cleland Davis	Sick leave	Jan. 9,1911	Henry B. Price	Ex. Off. Delaware	July 1,1912
William K. Harrison	Bu. of Navigation	Jan. 14.1911	Martin E. Trench	Bureau of Navigation	July 1,1912
Frank H. Schofield	Nav. War Col., Newport	Jan. 29,1911	Thomas S. Wilson	Ex. Off. Colorado	July 1,1912
Urban T. Holmes	Bu. of Steam Eng	Feb. 15,1911	Henry A. Pearson	Sick leave	July 1,1912
Jehu V. Chase	Com. Monterey	Feb. 18,1911	Orton P. Jackson	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1,1912

Abbreviations: Bu.—Bureau; Ch.—Chief; Com.—Commanding; Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive; Insp.—Inspector or Inspection; Nav.—Naval; Off.—Officer; Sta.—Station; St.—Steam.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.(1)	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS. SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.								
Alabama	B S	1896	11,552	17	11,207	$4,665,820	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Arkansas	B S	1910	26,000	20	28,000	†4,675,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Connecticut	B S	1903	16,000	19	16,500	7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal m.
Delaware	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Florida	B S	1909	21,825	21	28,000	6,400,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Georgia	B S	1901	14,948	19	19,000	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Idaho	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,558,731	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F 6, 6 3-pdr. S A., 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Illinois	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	10 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Indiana	B S	1891	10,288	15	9,607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Iowa	B S	1893	11,346	17	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 10 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kansas	B S	1904	16,000	18	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. a.
Kearsarge	B S	1896	11,520	17	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. a, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kentucky	B S	1896	11,250	17	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Louisiana	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,748	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Maine	B S	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a. 2 cal. m.
Massachusetts	B S	1891	10,288	16	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Michigan	B S	1906	16,000	18	16,500	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. S. A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 3 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.
Minnesota	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Mississippi	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,629,183	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 6 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Missouri	B S	1900	12,500	18	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska	B S	1902	14,948	19	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in BL R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Nevada*	B S	1912	27,500	21	38,000	†6,000,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A.
New Hampshire	B S	1905	16,000	18	16,500	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8 in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. a.
New Jersey	B S	1902	14,948	19	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New York*	B S	1912	27,000	21	28,000	†6,400,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Ohio	B S	1899	12,500	18	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Oklahoma*	B S	1912	27,500	21	38,000	†6,000,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Oregon	B S	1891	10,288	17	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Rhode Island	B S	1902	14,948	19	20,310	6,536,568	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
South Carolina	B S	1906	16,000	18	16,500	5,097,355	8 12-in. B L R	22 3-in. S A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas*	B S	1911	27,000	21	28,000	†5,830,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Utah	B S	1909	21,825	21	28,000	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Vermont	B S	1904	16,000	18	17,982	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Virginia	B S	1902	14,948	19	22,341	6,703,614	1 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.

(1) Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. In other cases contract price of hull and machinery is indicated.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Wisconsin	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,452	$4,723,894	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Wyoming	B S	1910	26,000	20	28,000	4,450,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn	A C	1893	9,215	22	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 4 30-cal. a., 1 30-cal. m.
California	A C	1902	13,680	22	29,000	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Colorado	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,837	5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
Maryland	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
Montana	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. a.
North Carolina	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,062,592	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 30-cal. a.
Pittsburgh (6)	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 m., 6 30-cal. a.
Saratoga (5)	A C	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F.	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
South Dakota	A C	1902	13,680	22	28,543	4,735,160	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee	A C	1903	14,500	22	26,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 automatic.
Washington	A C	1903	14,500	22	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
West Virginia	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
DBL. TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 5 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 1 30-cal. a, 2 37 mm. R C.
Miantonomoh	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B L R.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. a., 1 30-cal. a.
Monadnock	C D	1875	3,990	12	3,000	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	5 6-pdr. R F, 4 1 pdr. R F.
Monterey	C D	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Puritan	C D	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	3,395,465	4 12-in. B L R, 6 4-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m.
Terror	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 37-mm. R C, 2 1-pdr. R F.
SIN. TURRET MONITORS								
Cheyenne (1)	C D	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	1,590,380	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr, R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Ozark (2)	C D	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tallahassee (3)	C D	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr., R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tonopah (4)	C D	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.								
Albany	P C	....	3,430	20.5	7,400	(‖)	10 5-in. R F.	8 3-pdr. SA, 2 1-pdr. RF, 13-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Baltimore	P C	1887	4,413	20.09	8,778	568,971	2 8-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 R F, 2 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. 1-pdr. F.
Charleston	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m. 4 30-cal. a., 2 3-in. field.
Chattanooga	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	1,686,594	10 5-in. R F.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. field.
Chicago	P C	1883	4,500	18	9,000	†889,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	9 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30 cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Cincinnati	P C	1890	3,183	19	8,290	2,371,904	11 5-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Cleveland	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	4,640	1,374,509	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. field.
Columbia	P C	1890	7,375	22.8	18,269	3,909,011	3 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. a., 1 3-in. F 2 30-cal. a.
Denver	P C	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Des Moines	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada. (5) Formerly named New York. (6) Formerly named Pennsylvania.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement. Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Galveston	P C	1901	3,200	16.5	5,073	$1,736,774	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Marblehead	C	1890	2,072	18.4	4,937	1,291,162	8 5-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal.a., 1 3-in. F.
Milwaukee	P C	1902	9,700	22	24,000	3,935,225	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m., 4 30-cal. a., 2 3-in. F.
Minneapolis	P C	1891	7,350	23.073	20,544	3,849,996	3 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a. 1 3-in. F.
Montgomery	C	1890	2,072	19.05	5,580	1,267,109	....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Newark	P C	1888	4,083	19	8,727	1,330,117	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in R F, 6 3-pdr. S. A, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
New Orleans	P C	....	3,430	20	7,500	(‖)	10 5-in. R F.	8 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Olympia	P C	1891	5,865	21.686	17,080	2,979,283	10 5-in. R F guns, 4 8-in. B L R.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a., 1 30-cal. m.
Philadelphia	P C	1888	4,410	19.678	8,653	1,958,660	.....	Housed over.
Raleigh	P C	1889	3,183	19	8,500	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F guns.	6 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a. 1 3-in. F.
Reina Mercedes	C	....	2,835	17	....	**	.....	Housed over.
San Francisco	P C	1888	4,083	19.525	9,761	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	Housed over.
St. Louis	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m., 4 30-cal. a., 2 3-in. F.
Tacoma	P C	1900	3,200	16.58	5,287	1,398,781	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Unarmored Steel Vessels, Scout Cruisers.								
Birmingham	S C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,778,221	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 torpedo tubes.
Chester	S C	1905	3,750	26	16,000	1,950,48[illegible]	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 torpedo tubes.
Salem	S C	1905	3,750	26	16,000	1,541,571	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 torpedo tubes.
Gunboats.								
Castine	G B	1891	1,177	16	2,180	671,464	.....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Don Juan de Austria**	G B	....	1,130	12	1,500	180,000	2 4-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Helena	G B	1894	1,397	13	1,988	539,042	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Isla de Luzon**	G B	....	1,030	11	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Machias	G B	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	657,761	8 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Nashville	G B	1894	1,371	16	2,536	586,368	8 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Petrel	G B	1887	890	11.79	1,095	464,035	4 4-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Wilmington	G B	1894	1,397	15.08	1,894	531,192	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 6-mm. a.
Annapolis	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,227	375,417	....,.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr.
Dubuque	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,193	442,403	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Marietta	C G B	1896	1,990	13	1,054	351,424	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
Newport	C G B	1896	1,010	12	1,008	403,956	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
Paducah	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,200	506,932	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Princeton	C G B	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Vicksburg	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,118	388,750	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 6-mm. a.
Wheeling	C G B	1896	990	12	1,081	343,515	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
Special Class.								
Dolphin	D B	1883	1,486	16	2,253	†321,602	2 4-in. R F guns.	5 3-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Vesuvius	D G B	1904	929	21	3,795	†349,728	.....	1 3-pdr. R F.
Cumberland	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	581,868	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Intrepid	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	550,891	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Boxer	T B	1904	346	..	....	116,630	.....	.....
Severn	T S	1895	1,175	..	....	464,416	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. a., 2 6-mm. a.
Auxiliary Cruisers.								
Buffalo	S C	1892	6,000	14.5	3,600	575,000	2 5-in., 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-mm. a., 6 3-pdr.
Dixie	S C	1893	6,114	14	3,800	575,000	10 8-in.	2 6 pdr. R F.
Panther	I C	1889	3,380	13	....	375,000	.....	2 6-pdr.
Prairie	I C	1890	6,620	14.5	3,800	575,000	10 3-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. R F, 3 1-pdr. R F.

* Under construction. † Contract price of hull and machinery. ‡ To be built at navy yard. § Contracted for but not yet building. ‖ Purchased during Spanish War. ** Captured from Spain.

(Note.—Palos, Pennsylvania, Monacacy, and Sacramento authorized. Design not yet prepared.)

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement. Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Torpedo Boats.								
Bagley	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	$161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	T B	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barney	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	T B	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakeley	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	T B	1897	148	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Davis	T B	1897	154	28	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
De Long	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Du Pont	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	T B	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Fox	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	T B	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Gwin	T B	1897	45	20	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
MacKenzie	T B	1897	65	20	850	48,500	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Manly†	T B	....	....	19	850	24,250	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	T B	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Porter	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	T B	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rowan	T B	1896	210	27	3,300	160,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	T B	....	150	17	1,900	72,997	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stockton	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stringham	T B	1898	340	30	7,200	236,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
T. A. M. Craven	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1 pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Thornton	T B	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	T B	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Wilkes	T B	1899	165	26	3,495	146,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tor.-Boat Destroyers.								
Ammen	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†648,000	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 3-in SA,2 30 cal.a.
Aylwin*	T B D	1912	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 4-in SA,2 30-cal.a.
Bainbridge	T B D	1899	420	28.45	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. & 5 6-pd.S A,2 18-in.WT.
Balch	T B D	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 4-in SA,2 30 cal.a.
Barry	T B D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Beale	T B D	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†654,000	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Benham*	T B D	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 4-in SA.2 30-cal.a.
Burrows	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Cassin*	T B D	1911	1,020	29	16,000	†761,500	.....	3 18-in.WT. 5 4-in SA.2 30-cal.a.
Chauncey	T B D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Cummings*	T B D	1911	1,020	29	16,000	†761,500	.....	3 18-in.WT, 5 4-in SA,2 30-cal.a.
Dale	T B D	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T. 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Decatur	T B D	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Downes*	T B D	1911	1,073	29	16,000	†777,500	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 4-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Drayton	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Duncan*	T B D	1911	1,014	29	16,000	†779,450	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 4-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Fanning	T B D	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†630,500	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Finsser	T B D	1908	700	30.41	11,842	†624,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Hopkins	T B D	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F. and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hull	T B D	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Henley	T B D	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†648,700	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Jarvis	T B D	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†640,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal a.
Jenkins	T B D	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Jouett	T B D	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Lamson	T B D	1908	700	28	10,000	†585,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Lawrence	T B D	1899	446	28.41	6,375	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Macdonough	T B D	1899	430	28.03	6,125	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. S A.
Mayrant	T B D	1908	742	29.56	12,000	†664,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal a.
McCall	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal. .
Monaghan	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	629,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in. SA,2 30-cal.a.
Parker*	T B D	1911	1,036	29.56	16,000	†756,100	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 4-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Patterson	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	637,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Paulding	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Paul Jones	T B D	1899	456	28.91	7,980	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perkins	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†610,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Perry	T B D	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preble	T B D	1899	480	28.03	7,600	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston	T B D	1908	700	28	10,000	†645,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Reid	T B D	1908	700	31.82	12,734	†624,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Roe	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Smith	T B D	1908	700	28.35	10,362	†585.000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.

* Under construction or contracted for. † Purchased during war with Spain.

(Note.—Torpedo boat destroyers Cushing, Ericsson, MacDougal, Nicholson, O'Brien, and Winslow have been authorized. Design not yet prepared.)

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Sterett	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	†$610,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,3 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Stewart	T B D	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Terry	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Trippe	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	659,500	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Truxton	T B D	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Walke	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	648,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Warrington	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†664,000	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.a.
Whipple	T B D	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Worden	T B D	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.

†Contract price of hull and machinery.

SUBMARINES designated as follows: A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8. Nos. 40 to 47 have been authorized.

DATES OF FUTURE RETIREMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit under the law: Joseph B. Murdock, February 13, 1913; Hugo Osterhaus, June 15, 1913; Charles E. Vreeland, March 10, 1914; Aaron Ward, October 10, 1913; William H. H. Southerland, July 10, 1914; Albert Mertz, March 26, 1913; Vincendon L. Cottman, February 13, 1914; Thomas B. Howard, August 10, 1916; Walter C. Cowles, July 11, 1915; Austin M. Knight, December 16, 1916; Charles J. Badger, August 6, 1915; Reginald F. Nicholson, December 15, 1914; Charles B. T. Moore, July 29, 1915; Alfred Reynolds, September 7, 1915; Bradley A. Fiske, June 13, 1916; George B. Ransom, June 28, 1913; John R. Edwards, July 9, 1915; James M. Helm, December 16, 1917; Albert B. Willits, March 7, 1913; Cameron McR. Winslow, July 29, 1916; Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7, 1917; Frank F. Fletcher, November 23, 1917. Frank E. Beatty, November 26, 1915; Robert M. Doyle, May 5, 1915.

The active list of the Navy comprises 2,796 commissioned and 273 warrant officers, not including 768 at the Naval Academy. There are 797 commissioned and 125 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 51,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS. For details see Index for "United States Marine Corps."

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

Connecticut, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Osterhaus) Capt. John J. Knapp.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

Florida, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fiske) Capt. W. J. Maxwell.
Delaware, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Hugh Rodman.
Michigan, 1st C. B. S. Capt. E. E. Capehart.
North Dakota, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Henry B. Wilson.
Utah, 1st C. B. S. Capt. W. S. Benson.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

Vermont, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Usher) Capt. H. P. Huse.
Kansas, 1st C. B. S. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff.
New Hampshire, 1st C. B. S. Capt. James H. Oliver.
South Carolina, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Thos. Snowden.
Louisiana, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Roger Welles.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

Virginia, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Winslow) Capt. John D. McDonald.
Georgia, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Marb'y Johnston.
Nebraska, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Spencer S. Wood.
Rhode Island, 1st C.B.S. Capt. H.P. Jones.
New Jersey, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

Minnesota, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fletcher) Capt. George R. Clark.
Idaho, 1st C. B. S. Capt. William L. Howard.
Ohio, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Joseph Strauss.

AUXILIARIES TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Brutus (collier)
Hannibal (collier)
Hector (collier)
Leonidas (collier)
Mars (collier)
Vulcan (collier)
Celtic (supply ship)
Culgoa (supply ship)
Lebanon (range ship)
Ontario (tender)
San Francisco (mine layer)
Panther (repair ship)
Sonoma (tender)
Solace (hospital ship)
Patapsco (tender)
Patuxent (tender)
Yankton (tender)

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

California, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Southerland) Capt. Alexander Halstead.
South Dakota, A. C. Capt. Frank M. Bennett.
Maryland, A.C. Capt. John M. Ellicott.
Colorado, A. C. Capt. Wm. A. Gill.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Glacier (supply ship) | Prometheus (collier) | Saturn (collier)
Justin (collier)

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Saratoga, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Nicholson), Comdr. H. A. Wiley | Albany, P. C. Comdr. M. L. Bristol. | Cincinnati, P. C. Comdr. S. S. Robison.

SECOND DIVISION.

Elcano, G.....Lieut. Comdr. S. Gannon. | Samar, G.....Lieut.(j.g.) G. C. Dichman. | Quiros, G.....Lieut. J. J. Hannigan.
Helena, G.....Comdr. G. R. Marvell. | Villalobos, G.....Lieut. E. Durr

THIRD DIVISION.

Callao, G.....Ensign W. L. Heiberg. | Monterey, M.....Comdr. J. V. Chase. Piscatagua, Tug...Lieut. S. W. Wallace. | Wilmington, G...Comdr. J. F. Hubbard.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Monadnock, M.....Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Kear | Pampanga, G.....Ensign, P. J. Peyton.

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Chauncey | Bainbridge | Barry | Dale | Decatur

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Nanshan (collier) | Wompatuk (tug) | Rainbow (transport)

For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels sse "Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory," which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations: 1st C. B. S.—First-class battleship. A. C.—Armored cruiser. P. C.—Protected cruiser. C. C.—Converted cruiser. C.—Cruiser. C. G.—Converted gunboat. Dest.—Destroyer. G.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the Department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Permanent Navy Recruiting Stations are located at: Boston, Mass., 146 Tremont St.; Providence, R. I., 42 Westminster St.; Hartford, Ct., P. O. Building; New York, N. Y., 153 W. 23d St.; Philadelphia, Pa., 1413 Filbert St.; Baltimore, Md., St. Paul and Balto. Sts.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Penn Ave. and 7th St.; Buffalo, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Syracuse, N. Y., Bastable Block; Rochester, N. Y., 187 State St.; Cincinnati, O., P. O. Bldg.; Columbus, O., Douglas Bldg.; Dayton, O., P. O. Bldg.; Louisville, Ky., P. O. Bldg.; Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Wayne, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Terre Haute, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Evansville, Ind., Room 20, P. O. Bldg.; Owensboro, Ky., 302½ Fredericka St.; Cleveland, O., New Federal Bldg.; Detroit, Mich., Bamlet Bldg.; Saginaw, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Kalamazoo, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Powers Theatre Bldg.; Toledo, O., St. Clair and Adams Sts.; Chicago, Ill., 208 N. 5th Ave.; Milwaukee, Wis., P. O. Bldg.; Minneapolis, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; St. Paul, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Duluth, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Fargo, No. Dak., P. O. Bldg.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., 219 S. 3d St.; Dubuque, Ia., 629 Main St.; Davenport, Ia., 104½ 2d St.; St. Louis, Mo., 12th and Olive Sts.; Chattanooga, Tenn., P. O. Bldg.; Knoxville, Tenn., 413 Clinch St.; Atlanta, Ga., 10 N. Forsyth St.; Albany, Ga., Exchange Bank Bldg.; Charlotte, N. C., 231 N. Tryon St.; Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; New Orleans, La., 730 Common St.; Omaha, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Lincoln, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Sioux City, Ia., P. O. Bldg.; Kansas City, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; St. Joseph, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Dallas, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Worth, Tex., 1207½ Main St.; San Antonio, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Houston, Tex., 220 Main St.; Galveston, Tex., 22d St. & Ave. C; Oklahoma City, Okla., P. O. Bldg.; San Francisco, Cal., 268 Market St.; Los Angeles Cal., 4th & Main Sts.; Portland, Ore., Ry. Exchange Bldg.; Seattle, Wash., 2d and Wash. Aves; Spokane, Wash., Sprague Ave. and Howard St.

Enlistments are also made at all Navy Yards and Naval Stations; and in addition travelling or temporary offices are occasionally opened in cities throughout the country.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

On July 1, 1910, publicity offices were established at New York, N. Y. (153 W. 23d St.) for the Eastern district, and Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. Bldg.) for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different States should be sent to the nearest of the two districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 153 W. 23d St., N. Y.," or "Indianapolis, Ind.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our navy.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with senior nine Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals of the junior nine and Commodores.
Colonels rank with Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders.
Captains rank with Lieutenants.
First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade.
Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.	Extreme Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
							Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368 0	72 2	23 6	800	1,286	4-18	16.5	14	15	3to4	2¾	34	662	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	348 0	43 9	16 10	512	747	..	..	7½	..	..	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Amphitrite	259 3	55 4	14 6	250	271	..	9	7	11.5	..	1¾	23	172	T. S., I. E.
Annapolis	168 0	36 0	12 5	100	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arkansas	554 0	93 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	62	978	4-Screw Turbine.
Baltimore	327 6	48 7	20 0	709	1,064	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Birmingham	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	T. S., V. T. E.
Brooklyn	400 6	64 8	24 6	..	1,350	..	5½	8	8	2½	3.6	41	540	T. S., V. T. E.
California	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	5to6	6½	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Castine	204 0	32 1	12 0	125	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	494 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne (1)	252 0	50 0	12 6	381	381	..	11	10	11	1.5	..	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	326 0	48 2	12 6	593	890	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300 0	42 0	18 0	384	577	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	1,828	2-18	5to6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412 0	58 2	22 6	750	1,525	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Connecticut	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	11	12	15	3	3	57	962	T. S., V. T. E.
Cumberland	176 0	45 3	16 9	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Delaware	435 0	85 2	26 11	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	52	833	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240 0	32 0	14 0	..	265	1-18 1-21	..	..	..	..	..	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210 0	32 0	12 6	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	S. S.
Dubuque	174 0	35 0	12 3	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Florida	510 0	88 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	60	888	4-Screw Turbine
Galveston	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	52	888	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250 0	40 0	9 0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho	375 0	77 0	24 8	600	1,750	2-18	9	12	10	3	3	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Illinois	380 0	72 2	23 6	800	1,270	1-18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348 0	69 3	24 0	400	1,475	1-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	619	T. S., V. T. E.
Intrepid	176 0	45 8	16 5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Iowa	360 0	72 2	24 0	625	1,660	4-14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Isla de Luzon	192 0	30 0	12 3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E.
Kansas	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368 0	72 2	23 6	410	1,503	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368 0	72 2	23 8	410	1,503	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204 0	32 1	12 0	125	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388 0	72 2	23 10	1,000	1,867	2-18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257 0	37 0	14 6	200	335	..	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174 0	34 0	12 2	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348 0	69 3	24 0	400	1,475	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	671	T. S., V. T. E.
Miantonomoh	260 2	55 4	14 6	250	260	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	450 0	80 2	24 6	900	2,200	2-18	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,650	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412 0	68 2	22 6	750	1,400	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Missouri	388 0	72 2	23 11	1,000	1,837	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi	375 0	77 0	24 8	600	1,750	2-21	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259 6	56 6	14 6	250	386	..	9	7.5	11.5	..	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Montana	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256 0	59 0	14 10	200	233	..	13	8	13	..	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257 0	37 0	14 6	200	340	6	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220 0	38 1	11 0	150	400	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	11	167	T. S., Q. T. E.
Nebraska	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	49	857	T. S., V. T. E.
Nevada*	575 0	95 2	28 6	..	..	4-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	800	....
Newark	311 0	49 2	18 9	400	889	..	..	..	..	3	2	35	396	T. S., H. T. E.
New Hampshire	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,314	4-21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E.
New Jersey	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
New Orleans	346 0	43 9	16 10	750	767	..	..	..	..	3	1¼	24	342	S. S., V. T. E.
Newport	168 0	36 0	12 2	100	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	108	T. S., V. T. E.
New York*	565 0	95 2	28 6	..	2,850	4-21	..	..	..	..	..	63	1,009	....
North Carolina	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
North Dakota	510 0	85 2	26 11	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	Twin screw Tur.
Ohio	388 0	72 2	23 7	1,000	2,000	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	41	779	T. S., V. T. E.
Oklahoma*	575 0	95 2	28 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Olympia	340 0	53 0	21 6	400	1,136	..	..	..	..	4½	2	30	464	T. S., V. T. E.
Oregon	348 0	69 3	24 6	400	1,449	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E.
Ozark (2)	252 0	50 0	12 6	344	344	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Paducah	174 0	35 0	12 3	100	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Pittsburg	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	1,828	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Petrel	181 0	31 0	11 6	100	213	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	8	126	T. S., H. T. E.
Philadelphia	327 6	48 7	19 6	400	1,074	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	34	359	T. S., H. T. E.

* Under construction. (1) Monitor formerly named Wyoming. (2) Monitor formerly named Arkansas.
(NOTE.—Palos, Pennsylvania, Monocacy, and Sacramento have been authorized; design not yet prepared.)

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.	Extreme Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
							Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Princeton	168 0	36 0	12 9	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Puritan	290 3	60 1	18 0	307	314	..	14	8	14	..	2	22	248	T. S., H. C.
Raleigh	300 0	42 0	13 0	575	571	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Reina Mercedes	292 0	43 3	16 9	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5-0	.....
Rhode Island	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	2-screw Turbine.
San Francisco	310 0	49 3	20 4	350	678	..	..	..	..	3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Saratoga (5)	380 0	64 10	23 3	750	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
Severn	175 0	37 0	16 0	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	Sail Power.
South Carolina	450 0	80 2	24 6	900	2,200	2-21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S , V. T. E.
South Dakota	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tallahassee (3)	252 0	50 0	12 6	355	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Tennessee	502 0	72 10	25 0	910	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
Terror	259 6	55 6	14 6	250	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas*	565 0	95 2	28 6	..	2,850	4-21	..	..	..	..	..	63	1,009	.....
Tonopah (4)	252 0	50 0	12 6	338	388	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Topeka	250 0	35 0	17 9	273	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Utah	510 0	88 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	60	954	4-screw Turbine.
Vermont	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Vesuvius	252 0	26 0	10 0	..	132	2-18 1-21	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg	168 0	36 0	12 1	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Virginia	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Washington	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
West Virginia	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Wheeling	174 0	34 0	12 3	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington	230 9	40 0	9 0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	139	T. S., V. T. E.
Wisconsin	368 0	72 2	23 6	600	1,215	1-18	16.5	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Wyoming*	554 0	93 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,030	T. S., V. T. E.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. Before the end of that year 15 more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time intrusted to a "Marine Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

NAVY-YARDS.

1. New York Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Boston Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Norfolk Navy-Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Portsmouth Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

There are naval stations at Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.; a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., and a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. I.; Cavite, and Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic Fleet.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. A number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal navy yards.

TUGS.

There are 45 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Ontario and Sanoma have a displacement of 1,120 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Waban, 100 and 150 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

First-class Battleships, 38; Armored Cruisers, 12; Armored Ram, 1; single-turret Harbor Defence Monitors, 4; double-turret Monitors, 6; Protected Cruisers, 22; Unprotected Cruisers, 3; Scout Cruisers, 3; Gunboats, 13; light draught Gunboats, 3; Composite Gunboats, 8; Training Ship (Naval Academy), sheathed, 1; Training Ships, 2; Training Brigantine, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; Gunboats under 500 tons, 12; Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 55; Steel Torpedo Boats, 28; Submarine Torpedo Boats, 49; Iron Cruising Vessels, steam, 3; Wooden Cruising Vessels, steam, 9; Wooden Sailing Vessels, 7; Tugs, 45, Auxiliary Cruisers, 5; Converted Yachts, 17; Colliers, 25; Transports and Supply Ships, 15; Hospital Ship, 1; Receiving Ships, 6; Prison Ships, 4; total, 399.

*Under construction. (3) Monitor formerly named Florida. (4) Monitor formerly named Nevada. (5) Cruiser formerly named New York

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY ROLL.

Rank.	Base Pay	Rank.	Base Pay
Admiral	$13,500	Lieutenant-Commanders	$3,000
Rear-Admirals, first nine	8,000	Lieutenants	2,400
Rear-Admirals, second nine	6,000	Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	2,000
Captains	4,000	Ensigns	1,700
Commanders	3,500	Midshipmen	600

All staff officers, such as medical directors, chaplains, naval constructors, pay directors, civil engineers, etc., receive the pay of their rank.

Chief boatswains, and other commissioned warrant officers receive the same pay as ensigns.

All officers paid under this table, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, are entitled to 10 per cent. increase upon the full yearly pay of their grades for each and every period of five years' service as "longevity pay," computed upon their total actual service in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. upon the full yearly pay of their grade.

All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall while so serving receive ten per centum additional of their salaries and increase as above provided, and such increase shall commence from reporting for duty on board ship or the date of sailing from the United States for shore duty beyond seas or to join a ship in foreign waters.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, machinists and pay clerks) are paid from $1,125 to $2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from $396 to $924 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is $26; seamen gunners, $28; firemen, first class, $38; musicians, first class, $34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $21; firemen, second class, $33; shipwrights, $27; musicians, second class, $33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $17; coal passers, $24; apprentices, third class, $10.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1913, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just $37,280,971. Of this amount $9,792,890 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of $3,058,899.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in 1913. Of this amount $440,576 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government, and $151,882 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the item of rations, which figured at 30 cents a day, amounts to nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The sum of $540,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items. Pay of 48,000 petty officers, seaman, etc., $21,086,080; 3,500 apprentices under training, $742,980; 373 retired enlisted men, $307,725, and 1,000 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., $295,200.

Each man in the Navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty. This item will cost the Government $555,000 in 1913. There is also required the sum of $57,267 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. Seventy-two thousand, nine hundred dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and $14,040 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of $65,532 will be required for the fiscal year 1913.

Naval Militia.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

State.	Commis'd Offs.	Warrant Offs.	Petty Offs.	Men	Total.	Commanding Officer.
California	48	6	120	466	640	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.
Connecticut	17	3	81	150	251	Com. E. Hill, Jr.
D. Columbia	13	0	52	95	160	Com. F. S. Durston.
Florida	13	0	32	101	146	Lieut.-Com. N. B. Rhodes.
Illinois	44	0	100	420	564	Capt. E. A. Evers.
Indiana	14	0	46	138	198	
Louisiana	45	5	83	515	648	Capt. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	7	0	26	99	132	Lieut.-Com. R. K. Dyer.
Maryland	14	4	107	76	201	Lieut.-Com. C. J. Fallon.
Mass.	42	0	135	453	630	Capt. D. M. Goodridge.
Michigan	39	0	76	258	373	Com. D. B. Duffield, 1st Bat.; Com. G. T. Stephenson, 2d Bat.
Minnesota	14	0	16	185	215	Com. Guy A. Eaton.
Missouri	17	0	39	192	248	Lieut.-Com. G. F. Schwartz.
New Jersey	28	2	61	255	346	Com. E. M. Peters, 1st Bat.; Com. A. DeUnger, 2d Bat.
New York	61	0	131	661	853	Com. R. P. Forshew
N. Carolina	40	4	60	260	364	Capt. T. C. Daniels.
Ohio	17	0	34	235	286	Lieut.-Com. A. F. Nicklett, 1st Bat. Lieut. F. G. Warner, 2d Bat.
Oregon	20	3	30	170	223	Capt. Edgar M. Simpson.
Pen'sylvania	13	0	34	182	229	Com. J. M. Mitchenson.
Rhode Island	13	2	39	129	183	Com. W. C. Bliss.
S. Carolina	19	0	22	150	191	Lieut.-Com. C. L. Du Bois.
Washington	13	0	25	120	158	Com. W. F. Andrews.
Wisconsin	7	0	19	62	81	Lieut.-Com. Theo. Werder.
Total	553	29	1361	5372	7329	

The following vessels have been assigned to the various naval militia: Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Cheyenne, Chicago, Concord, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Dubuque, Elfrida, Essex, Foote, Gloucester, Gopher, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Machias, Marblehead, Marietta, Oneida, Ozark, Rodgers, Sandoval, Somers, Stranger, Sylvia, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, Yantic.

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander C. M. Stone, U. S. N.

Yearly Pay of Officers and Men

OF THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS:*

United States.		England.		Germany.	
Title.	Pay, *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *c.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *d.*
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	Admiral of the Fleet	$10,658	Grand Admiral	.....
Admiral	$13,500	Admiral	8,881	Admiral	$7,611
Vice-Admiral	.....	Vice-Admiral	7,105	Vice-Admiral	4,297
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	5,329	Rear-Admiral	3,342
Commodore	6,000	Commodore	5,329	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captain	2,443	Sea Captain	2,231
Commander	3,500	Commander	1,950	Frigate Captain	1,905
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant-Commanding	1,620	Corvette Captain	1,631
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant (average)	1,287	Captain-Lieutenant	895 to 1,285
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Sub-Lieutenant	444	Senior Sea Lieutenant	357 to 614
Ensign	1,700			Sea Lieutenant	
Midshipman	600	Midshipman	155	Sub-Lieutenant	199
				Sea Cadet	116
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,000	Commissioned Warrant Officer (average)	977	Senior Warrant Officer	614
		Warrant Officer	710	Warrant Officer	500
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 780	Chief Petty Officer (av.)	326	Sergeant-Major	214
Petty Officer, First Class	480 to 600	Petty Officer, 6 years	264	Vice-Sergeant-Major	189
Petty Officer, Second Class	420	Petty Officer, 3 Years	252	Senior Mate	189
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Petty Officer, 1-3 Years	237	Mate	139
Seaman, First Class	288 to 312	Leading Seaman	170	Senior Seaman	97
Seaman, Second Class	228	Able Seaman	148	Ordinary Seaman	84
Seaman, Third Class	192	Ordinary Seaman	111	Ship's Boy	34

United States.		France.		Russia.	
Title.	Pay, *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral	$13,500	.....	.....	Admiral	$8,273
Vice-Admiral	....	Vice-Admiral	$4,220 to 4,988	Vice-Admiral	9,660
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	2,816 to 3,327	Rear-Admiral	7,689 to 9,246
Commodore	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captaine de Vaisseau	1,945 to 2,296	Captain	2,87[illegible]
Commander	3,500	Captaine de Frigate	1,609 to 1,902	Commander	2,10[illegible]
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	1,057 to 1,240	Senior Lieutenant	1,3[illegible]
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	837 to 984	Lieutenant	
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Enseigne de Vaisseau, First Class	729 to 854	Sub-Lieutenant	
Ensign	1,700	Enseigne de Vaisseau, Second Class	534 to 622	.....	
Midshipman	600	Aspirant	190	.....	
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,000	Pilote Major	1,061 to 1,236	.....	
		Adjutant Principal	951 to 1,112	.....	
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 780	Premier Maitre	389 to 451	Chief Petty Officer	
Petty Officer, First Class	480 to 600	Maitre	354 to 451	Boatswain	
Petty Officer, Second Class	420	Second Maitre	222	Petty Officer	
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Quartier Maitre	132	.....	
Seaman, First Class	288 to 312	Matelat	56-83	Seaman, First Class	
Seaman, Second Class	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaman, Third Class	192	Apprentice Seaman	42	.....	.....

YEARLY PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF NAVIES OF PRINCIPAL POWERS—*Cont'd.*

United States.		Japan.		Italy.		Spain.	
Title.	Pay, *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Adm'l of Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral.....	$13,500	Admiral.....	$2,988	Admiral.....	$3,474	Admiral.....	$4,748
Vice-Admiral..	.....	Vice-Admiral..	1,992	Vice-Admiral..	2,316	Vice-Admiral....	3,165
Rear-Admiral .	8,000	Rear-Admiral..	1,643	Rear-Admiral..	1,930	Rear-Admiral ...	2,761
Commodore...	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain.....	4,000	Captain.....	1,243	Captain.....	1,621	Captain.....	1,543 to 1,796
Commander...	3,500	Commander...	945	Commander	1,120 to 1,409	Commander.....	1,198
Lieut.-Com....	3,000	Lieut.-Com....	636	Lieut.-Com..	984 to 1,023	Lieut., 1st Class..	922
Lieutenant....	2,400	Lieutenant....	388 to 478	Lieutenant..	714 to 907	Lieutenant.....	648
Lieut. (Jun. Gr.)	2,000	Sub-Lieut., 1st Class..	269 to 299	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ensign.....	1,700	Sub-Lieut., 2d Class...	221	Ensign.....	502 to 579	Ensign, 1st Class.	361
Midshipman...	600	Midshipman...	149	Midshipman ..	425	Ensign.....	358
Warrant Offic.	1,500 to 2,000	Chief War.Off.	359 to 388	Chief War. Off..	275	.....	*e*
		Warrant Off..	209 to 299	Warrant Officer	233	.....	
Mate.....	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Petty Off.	600 to 780	.....	.....	Chief Petty Off.	137	.....	
Petty Off., 1st Cl.	480 to 600	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	80 to 153	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	113	.....	
Petty Off., 2d Cl.	420	Petty Off., 2d Cl.	66 to 73	.....	.....	.....	
Petty Off., 3d Cl.	360	Petty Off., 3d Cl.	55 to 58	.....	.....	.....	
Seaman, 1st Cl.	288 to 312	1st-Cl. Seaman.	38	Seaman, 1st Cl.	71	.....	
		2d-Cl. Seaman.	33				
Seaman, 2d Cl..	228	3d-Cl. Seaman.	27	Seaman, 2d Cl..	49	.....	
		4th-Cl. Seaman.	22				
Seaman, 3d Cl..	192	5th-Cl. Seaman.	13	Seaman, 3d Cl..	21	.....	

a. In the United States and nearly all other countries, Admiral is the highest naval grade. *b.* Base pay or pay proper of officers. For increase for length of service, etc., see Navy Pay Roll. *c.* Pay proper; does not include allowances. *d.* Does not include table money. *e.* Data for enlisted personnel not available. * This table gives, approximately, the correct average of pay of each grade. It is practically impossible to give the exact amounts received by officers because of differences of pay of the same grade under varying conditions.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress. The course for Midshipmen is four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who Ca pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of Co the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The D.Co of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 Florid each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each ator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Acad- Illinois. because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate Indiana. Louisian one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of candidate and alternate or alternates to fill Maine. vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is Marylan in, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appoint- t of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be in Mass... ch the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Ter- y in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Michiga idates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must tual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed Minneso of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one Missour manifestly under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admis- shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet nches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 Conc unds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over ress one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add W materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

Commandant—Major-General William P. Biddle.

Officer in Charge, Adjutant and Inspector's Department—Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer. *Quartermaster's Department*—Lieut.-Col. Charles L. McCawley. *Paymaster's Department*—Col. George Richards. *Headquarters*—Navy Department Annex (Mills Building), Washington, D. C.

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the army, and on various occasions parts of the corps have so served.

Marines served on shore and on board vessels of the navy throughout the Revolutionary war, two battalions having been authorized by the Continental Congress November 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an act of Congress was approved for establishing and organizing a marine corps to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes and 720 privates.

The authorized strength of the corps (October, 1912) was 345 officers and 9,921 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major-general commandant, 11 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 96 first lieutenants, 90 second lieutenants, 12 sergeant majors, 79 quartermaster sergeants, 1 drum major, 114 first sergeants, 86 gunnery sergeants, 480 sergeants, 897 corporals, 124 drummers, 124 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first-class musicians, 30 second class musicians and 7,942 privates.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Colonels.

Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector.
Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster.
George Richards, Paymaster.
Littleton W. T. Waller.
Randolph Dickins.
Lincoln Karmany.
Charles A. Doyen.
James E. Mahoney.
George Barnett.
Franklin J. Moses.
Joseph H. Pendleton.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry C. Haines, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Rufus H. Lane, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Charles L. McCawley, Asst. Quartermaster.
Cyrus S. Radford, Asst. Quartermaster.
William C. Dawson, Asst. Paymaster.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Continued.

John A. Lejeune.
Eli K. Cole.
Theodore P. Kane.
Lewis C. Lucas.
Charles G. Long.
Ben H. Fuller.
Laurence H. Moses.

Majors.

Louis J. Magill, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Albert S. McLemore, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
David D. Porter. Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
William B. Lemly, Asst. Quartermaster.
Henry L. Roosevelt, Asst. Quartermaster.
Norman G. Burton, Asst. Quartermaster.
William G. Powell, Asst. Paymaster.

Majors—Continued.

Harold C. Reisinger, Asst. Paymaster.
Wendell C. Neville.
John H. Russell.
Melville J. Shaw.
Philip M. Bannon.
Newt H. Hall.
Smedley D. Butler.
George C. Thorpe.
Charles S. Hill.
George C. Reid.
Thomas C. Treadwell.
Dion Williams.
John T. Myers.
Albertus W. Catlin.
William N. McKelvy.
Robert H. Dunlap.
Randolph C. Berkeley.
Carl Gamborg-Andresen.
Charles B. Hatch.
Henry C. Davis.

The following duties are assigned to the marine corps: To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish the first line of the mobile defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To man such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To garrison the Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama. To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. To serve on board all battleships and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8% of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels. In case of disturbances in foreign countries marines are landed to protect American interests.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Navy Yards.

Boston, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Mare Island, Cal.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Stations.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Guam, Mariana Islands.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Key West, Fla.

Naval Stations—Continued.

Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.

Naval Hospitals.

Las Animas, Col.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Home.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Magazines.

Dover, N. J.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Hingham, Mass.
Iona Island, N. Y.
St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Naval Prisons.

Boston, Mass.
Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Mare Island, Cal.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.
American Legation, Peking, China.
Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.
Also 50 vessels of the United States Navy.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy noncommissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants must be 21 years of age and not over 27, and must pass such mental, moral and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be 19 years of age and not over 35, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. Apprentices to learn the drum and trumpet, are enlisted between the ages of 15 and 17, with consent of parents or guardian, to serve during minority. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to a recruit depot for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows:

Baltimore, Md., 311 U. S. Custom House Bldg.
Boston, Mass., 61 Hanover Street.
Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 20½ West Ninth Street.
Chicago, Ill., 312 South Clark Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.
Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.
Detroit, Mich., 161 Griswold Street.
Los Angeles, Cal., 423½ South Spring Street.
New York, N. Y., 112 E. Twenty-third Street
Philadelphia, Pa., 1403 Filbert Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 404 Sixth Avenue.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal., 95 Market Street.
Seattle, Wash., Third and Union Streets.
St. Louis, Mo., Federal Building.
St. Paul, Minn., 216 Ryan Building.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

Soldiers' Homes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers... Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Secretary.....John M. Holley, Esq., La Crosse, Wis.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California.....	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio.....	Sandusky.
Colorado.....	Monte Vista.	Montana.....	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg.
Connecticut....	Noroton Heights	Nebraska.....	Grand Island. Milford.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Idaho	Boisé.			Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Illinois	Quincy.	N. Hampshire.	Tilton.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs.
Indiana	Lafayette.	New Jersey....	Kearny.	Vermont	Bennington.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.		Vineland.	Washington ...	Orting. Port Orchard.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New York	Bath.		
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.		Oxford.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Michigan.	Grand Rapids.	North Dakota..	Lisbon.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.
Minnesota.....	Minnehaha.				

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,379 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

National Cemeteries.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the civil and Spanish wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

Wars of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total*
War of the Revolution	April 19,1775	April 11,1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19.1790	Aug. 3,1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9,1798	Sept. 30.1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10,1801	June 4,1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27,1813	Aug. 9,1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18,1812	Feb. 17,1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20,1817	Oct. 21,1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21,1831	Sept. 30,1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5,1836	Sept. 30,1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23,1835	Aug. 14,1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24,1846	July 4,1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War**	April 21,1898	Dec. 10, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. **Hostilities actually ceased Aug. 13, 1898. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded *	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18,1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam †	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20,1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4,1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14,1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30,1862	Manassas ‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River §	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19,1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; of the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

Commander-in-Chief.....Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, Ct.
Senior Vice-Commander—Henry Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Cal. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Americus Whedon, Louisville, Ky. *Surgeon-General*—L. L. Whitaker, San Antonio, Tex. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Geo. Edwards Lovejoy, Lawrence, Mass.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Henry J. Seeley, Bridgeport, Ct. *Quartermaster-General*—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—Benjamin F. Bryant, Waupaca, Wis. *Inspector-General*—J. Payson Bradley, Boston, Mass. *National Patriotic Instructor*—Levi Longfellow, Minneapolis, Minn. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—J. L. Bennett, Chicago, Ill. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chief of Staff*—Henry L. Beach, Hartford, Ct. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—William F. Daly, Peru, Ind.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

Departments (44)	Department Commanders.		Assistant Adjutants-General.		Members.
Alabama	W. H. Brooks	New Decatur	Chas. C. Chapin	Birmingham	96
Arizona	James F. Duncan	Tombstone	Arch. J. Sampson	Phœnix	117
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker	Little Rock	Geo. W. Clark	Little Rock	435
Cal. & Nev.	Wm. R. Thomson	Oakland	R. G. O'Brien	Oakland	6,044
Col. & Wyo.	H. M. Minor	Rocky Ford	Wm. Green	Denver	2,300
Connecticut	Wm. H. Dougal	New Preston	Henry J. Seeley	Bridgeport	3,093
Delaware	Jesse K. Baylis	Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg	Wilmington	489
Florida	Wm. P. Lynch	St. Cloud	S. J. Scriber	St. Cloud	547
Ga. & S. Car.	C. H. Brooks	Fitzgerald, Ga.	G. E. Whitman	Fitzgerald	284
Idaho	J. W. Shields	Twin Falls	George Hoskins	Boisé	505
Illinois	Thomas H. Gault	Chicago	Henry C. Cook	Chicago	15,363
Indiana	Wilbur E. Gorsuch	South Bend	John R. Fesler	Indianapolis	12,218
Iowa	John D. Brown	Leon	Geo. A. Newman	Des Moines	9,286
Kansas	J. N. Harrison	Ottawa	W. W. Dennison	Topeka	9,914
Kentucky	John Barr	Lebanon	Andrew Offutt	Lebanon	1,504
La. & Miss.	E. K. Russ	New Orleans	L. J. Souer	New Orleans	777
Maine	Wm. H. Holsten	Cumberland Mills	F. A. Motley	Portland	4,186
Maryland	George Prechtel	Upperco	Robt. C. Sunstrom	Baltimore	1,711
Mass	Geo. A. Hosley	Boston	W. A. Wetherbee	Boston	11,965
Michigan	John T. Spillane	Detroit	Henry Spaulding	Lansing	8,707
Minnesota	Wm. P. Roberts	Minneapolis	Orton S. Clark	St. Paul	4,054
Missouri	Chas. W. Rubey	Lebanon	Thos. B. Rodgers	St. Louis	5,913
Montana	W. Y. Smith	Bozeman	G. I. Reiche	Helena	424
Nebraska	M. V. King	Geneva	A. M. Trimble	Lincoln	3,830
N. Hampshire	Geo. K. Stratton	Bradford	Frank Battles	Concord	2,018
New Jersey	Terrace J. McDonald	Jersey City	Benj. H. Manning	Jersey City	3,655
New Mexico	J. G. Caldwell	Albuquerque	W. W. McDonald	Albuquerque	172
New York	Oscar Smith	Albany	John Conway	Albany	20,583
N. Dakota	George W. Kurtz	Jamestown	B. F. Bigelow	Jamestown	172
Ohio	Charles W. Blodgett	Cincinnati	W. S. Matthews	Columbus	19,354
Oklahoma	W. R. Kelley	Kingfisher	Thos. H. Soward	Guthrie	1,498
Oregon	Thos. B. McDevitt	Portland	C. A. Williams	Portland	1,942
Pennsylvania	Thomas H. Cole	Erie	Samuel P. Town	Philadelphia	19,298
Potomac	J. D. Bloodgood	Brookland, D. C.	O. H. Oldroyd	Washington	1,640
Rhode Island	Thomas M. Holden	Riverpoint	Philip S. Chase	Providence	1,283
S. Dakota	O. S. Gifford	Canton	S. McMannes	Canton	1,052
Tennessee	A. M. Gamble	Maryville	Will A. McTeer	Maryville	1,193
Texas	E. P. Brown	Ft. Worth	Robt. McCormick	Dallas	432
Utah	J. W. Brown	Provo	Elias Price	Salt Lake City	321
Vermont	Albert A. Niles	Morrisville	Frank Kenfield	Morrisville	2,271
Va. & N. Car.	Chas. H. Haber	Nat.Sold's' Home	F. M. Work	Nat.Sold's' Home	471
Wash.& Al'ska	R. R. Harding	P't Angeles, Wash	H. W. Doty	Port Angeles	3,046
W. Virginia	E. A. Billingslea	Fairmont	Chas. E. Watts	Fairmont	1,074
Wisconsin	George Spratt	Sheboygan	J. A. Watrous	Milwaukee	6,109
Total					191,346

The number of Grand Army posts December 31, 1911, was 5,745. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1911, were 11,594. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—(Provisional)	*B. F. Stephenson, Ill.	1891—Detroit	*John Palmer, New York.
1867—Indianapolis	*Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.	1892—Washington	A. G. Weissert, Wis.
1868—Philadelphia	*John A. Logan, Ill.	1893—Indianapolis	*John G. B. Adams, Mass.
1869—Cincinnati	*John A. Logan, Ill.	1894—Pittsburgh	*Thos. G. Lawler, Ill.
1870—Washington	*John A. Logan, Ill.	1895—Louisville	*Ivan N. Walker, Ind.
1871—Boston	*A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.	1896—St. Paul	Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Neb.
1872—Cleveland	*A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.	1897—Buffalo	*John P. S. Gobin, Pa.
1873—New Haven	*Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.	1898—Cincinnati	*James A. Sexton, Ill.
1874—Harrisburg	*Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.	1898—Cincinnati	†W. C. Johnson, Ohio.
1875—Chicago	*John F. Hartranft, Pa.	1899—Philadelphia	*Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1876—Philadelphia	*John F. Hartranft, Pa.	1900—Chicago	Leo Rassieur, Mo.
1877—Providence	*J. C. Robinson, New York.	1901—Cleveland	Eli Torrance, Minn.
1878—Springfield	*J. C. Robinson, New York.	1902—Washington, D. C.	Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1879—Albany	*William Earnshaw, Ohio.	1903—San Francisco	John C. Black, Ill.
1880—Dayton	Louis Wagner, Pa.	1904—Boston	*W. W. Blackmar, Mass.
1881—Indianapolis	*George S. Merrill, Mass.	1905—Boston	†John R. King, D. C.
1882—Baltimore	*Paul Van Der Voort, Neb.	1905—Denver	James Tanner, New York.
1883—Denver	Robert B. Beath, Pa.	1906—Minneapolis	R. B. Brown, Ohio.
1884—Minneapolis	*John S. Kountz, Ohio.	1907—Saratoga	Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1885—Portland, Me	S. S. Burdette, D. C.	1908—Toledo	*Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1886—San Francisco	*Lucius Fairchild, Wis.	1909—Salt Lake City	Samuel R. Van Sant, Minn.
1887—St. Louis	*John P. Rea, Minn.	1910—Atlantic City	John E. Gilman, Mass.
1888—Columbus	William Warner, Mo.	1911—Rochester, N. Y.	Harvey M. Trimble, Ill.
1889—Milwaukee	*Russell A. Alger, Mich.	1912—Los Angeles, Cal.	Alfred B. Beers, Ct.
1890—Boston	*Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt.		

*Deceased. †After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF SCOUTING.

LIKE many other things showing permanence and power, the scout movement can be traced back to widely separated sources where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. In America there were a number of originators of methods, plans, and principles that have proved effective. In Great Britain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell became active in organization work based largely on the ideas and methods of American workers. He did this so successfully that the enrolment of British Boy Scouts soon grew into the hundred thousands, with the emphasis, not on the military note, but on peace virtues and learning some trades. Then the movement spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, to Canada and the United States; to South American republics; in short, almost the world over; since it is already established in twenty-four countries. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

In Germany the boys have engaged in the work with such enthusiasm and in such numbers that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are giving the movement financial aid. But it has been left to the United States to show what the system of scouting can accomplish, when it returns to the lands in which the larger number of its working ideas and principles originated. While the number of the Boy Scouts enrolled throughout the world is estimated as not less than two million; one-fourth of the whole number are in the United States. The emphasis and ideals of the movement belong here also to the highest plans—that of efficient citizenship, service and character-building.

"The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated, February 8, 1910, has as its Honorary President, The Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its Honorary Vice-President. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are the eminent citizens from all walks of public life who are members of the National Council and of the Local Councils in the cities and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work. The National Organization of The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on the eighth day of February, 1910.

A group of men, representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work, are brought together as a Local Council for the promotion of this work. This Local Council receives a charter from the National Organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this Council engages a boys' work director, to be known as the Scout Commissioner, to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the Local Council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters, and as such, gives whatever instructions and help that may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general, makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is known as the Patrol Leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are 250 Local Councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred Scout Masters in charge of troops.

The Scout programme is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by scout activities. The movement is adopting itself not only to the wealthy classes, but to the boys of the slums, to the newsboys and to foreign boys alike. Over five thousand Scout Masters are already registered with the National Organization, representing half a million boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in nearly every city in this country, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy over 12 years of age is eligible to become a Scout. The only requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign, and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout.

The National Organization is maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys.

National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Honorary President—The Hon. William H. Taft.
Honorary Vice-President—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.
President—Colin H. Livingstone, Washington, D. C.
1st Vice-President—B. L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn.
2d Vice-President—Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.
3d Vice-President—David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.
Chief Scout—Ernest Thompson Seton, Cos Cob, Ct.
National Scout Commissioner—Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.
National Scout Commissioner—Adj.-Gen. William Verbeck, Albany, N. Y.
National Scout Commissioner—Colonel Peter S. Bomus, New York City.
Treasurer—George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Colin H. Livingstone, *Chairman.*
Daniel Carter Beard.
Col. Peter S. Bomus.
B. L. Dulaney.
Lee F. Hanmer.
George W. Hinckley.
Milton A. McRae.
William D. Murray.
George D. Pratt.
Frank Presbrey.
Edgar M. Robinson.
Mortimer L. Schiff.
Ernest Thompson Seton.
Seth Sprague Terry.
Adj.-Gen. William Verbeck.
John Sherman Hoyt.
Robert Garrett.
Jeremiah Jenks.
George D. Porter.
Lorillard Spencer.
James E. West, *Executive Secretary.*

American Veterans of Foreign Service.

Commander-in-Chief—R. G. Woodside, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Adjutant-General*—Charles J. Barbour. *Quartermaster-General*—W. S. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service is an organization composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam or the Philippines, from April 21st, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who since July 4th, 1902, have served in the Philippines, and whose service entitled them to campaign badges, issued by the Government of the United States.

Its objects are to preserve and strengthen fraternity among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to care for the widows and orphans of deceased comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to cultivate the spirit of patriotism which will enable us and our posterity to preserve pure and intact the free institutions of our beloved country from insurrection, treason, rebellion or anarchy; to work for the universal spread of liberty, equal rights and justice to all men; and to preserve and defend the United States of America from all her enemies whomsoever.

Men's Dress Chart for 1913.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Spring season of 1913, prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York.

Day Weddings, Afternoon Calls and Matinee Receptions.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway, Chesterfield or skirted overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, with white edgings.
Trousers—Striped worsted of dark gray, or to match coat.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff or pleated white, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke or small-tabbed, wing.
Cravat—Pearl Ascot, or four-in-hand, to match gloves.
Gloves—Pearl suede, reindeer, or glace, to match cravat.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone link studs and cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, Chesterfield, or belted overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket or fancy fabric.
Trousers—To match jacket.
Hat—Derby or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated or negligé with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie.
Gloves—Tan, cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs, and gold chain.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk or jacket, belted or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket.
Trousers—Flannel or to match jacket.
Hat—Cap or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Negligé with soft cuffs.
Collar—Fold, outing or self-attached collar or kerchief.
Cravat—Four-in-hand tie, stock or kerchief.
Gloves—Tan, cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl or gold links, leather watch guard.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, or of fancy fabric.
Trousers—Gray striped worsted, or to match coat.
Hat—High silk or black derby.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated, white or fancy, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand.
Gloves—Suede or reindeer.
Boots—Patent leather or calf, buttoned cloth or kid tops.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links, studs and cravat pin.

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinners and Theatres.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape Paletot or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—White single-breasted, of pique, linen or silk.
Trousers—Same material as coat.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band; opera at theatre.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff pique or linen, white with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke, small-tabbed wing or lap-front.
Cravat—White tie of plain or figured pique or linen.
Gloves—White glace with black backs or white reindeer; white cape for theatre.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops, patent leather pumps.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links and studs, platinum bar-chain.

Evening, Informal Dinners, Club, Stag and at Home Dinners.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Black or black-and-white silk or linen, single-breasted.
Trousers—Same material as jacket.
Hat—Derby or Alpine.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white linen or pique with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Black or black-and-white silk tie.
Gloves—Tan cape, chamois or grey suede.
Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs, gold bar-chain.

Birthstones.

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone.
April—Diamond.
May—Emerald.
June—Agate.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx.
September—Sapphire.
October—Opal.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

Famous Waterfalls of the World.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100
Seven Falls, Colorado	266
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone(upper)Montana	110
Yellowstone(lower)Montana	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite(upper)California	1,436
Yosemite(middle), California	626
Yosemite (lower), California	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Aust.-Hungary.	Richard C. Kerens, Mo.	$17,500
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500
France	Myron T. Herrick, Ohio.	17,500
Germany	John G. A. Leishman, Pa.	17,500
Great Britain		17,500
Italy	Thomas J. O'Brien, Mich.	$17,500
Japan	Larz Anderson, D. C.	17,500
Mexico	Henry Lane Wilson, Wash.	17,500
Russia	Curtis Guild, Mass.	17,500
Turkey	William W. Rockhill, D. C.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentina	John W. Garrett, Md.	$12,000
Belgium	Theodore Marburg, Md.	12,000
Bolivia	Horace G. Knowles, Del.	10,000
Chile	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	12,000
China	William J. Calhoun, Ill.	12,000
Colombia	James T. Du Bois, Pa.	10,000
Costa Rica	Lewis Einstein, N. Y.	10,000
Cuba	Arthur M. Beaupre, Ill.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Dominican Rep.	William W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador		10,000
Greece	Jacob G. Schurman, N. Y. ††	10,000
Guatemala	R. S. Reynolds Hitt, Ill.	10,000
Hayti	Henry W. Furniss, Ind.	10,000
Honduras	Chas. Dunning White, N. J.	10,000
Morocco		10,000
Netherlands	Lloyd Bryce, N. Y.*	$12,000
Nicaragua	George T. Weitzel, Mo.	10,000
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson, Minn.	10,000
Panama	H. Percival Dodge, Mass.	10,000
Paraguay	Nicolay A. Grevstad, Ill. ‡	10,000
Persia	Charles W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Peru	H. Clay Howard, Ky.	10,000
Portugal	Cyrus E. Woods, Pa.	10,000
Roumania	John B. Jackson, N. J. †	10,000
Salvador	William Heimke, Kan.	10,000
Siam	Fred. W. Carpenter, Cal.	10 000
Spain	Henry Clay Ide, Vt.	12,000
Sweden	Charles H. Graves, Minn.	10,000
Switzerland	Henry S. Boutell, Ill.	10,000
Venezuela	Elliott Northcott, W. Va.	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Liberia.....William D. Crum, S. C..... $5,000

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I.	$2,625
Aust.-Hungary.	U. Grant Smith, Pa.	3,000
Aust.-Hungary.	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa. (2d).	2,000
Belgium	J. Butler Wright, Wyo.	2,625
Brazil	George B. Rives, Va.	3,000
Chile	Rollin B. Harvey, Md.	2,625
China	Edward T. Williams, Ohio.	
China	G. T Summerlin, La. (2d Sec.)	1,800
Colombia	Leland Harrison, Ill.	2,000
Cuba	Hugh S. Gibson, Cal.	2,625
Ecuador	Rutherford Bingham, Mo.	2,000
France	Robt. Woods Bliss, N. Y.	3,000
France	Sheld. Whitehouse, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
France	Warren D. Robbins, Mass. (3d)	1,200
Germany	Jos. C. Grew, Mass.	3,000
Germany	Willing Spencer, Pa (2d Sec.)	2,000
Germany	A. B. Ruddock, Ill. (3d Sec.)	1,200
Great Britain	Irwin B. Laughlin, Pa.	3,000
Great Britain	Wm. P. Cresson, Nev. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Hallett Johnson, N. J. (3d)	1,200
Guatemala	Hugh R. Wilson, Ill.	2,000
Italy	Post Wheeler, Wash.	3,000
Italy	Alex. Benson, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Japan	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	3,000
Japan	Chas. Campbell, Jr., Va. (2d)	$2,000
Mexico	Montg'y Schuyler, Jr., N. Y.	3,000
Mexico	N. O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Morocco	Cyrus F. Wicker, N. Y.	2,000
Netherlands	James G. Bailey, Ky.	2,620
Nicaragua	Arthur M. Jones, N. Y.	2,000
Norway	Francis M. Endicott, Mass.	2,005
Panama		2,000
Paraguay	Richard E. Pennoyer, Cal.	2,000
Persia	Craig W. Wadsworth, N. Y.	2,000
Peru	Alex. R. Magruder, Md.	2,000
Portugal	Wm. W. Andrews, Ohio.	2,000
Roumania	Ralph B. Strassburger, N. Y.	2,000
Russia	Chas. S. Wilson, Me.	3,000
Russia	Fred. A. Sterling, Tex. (2d).	2,000
Salvador	Thos. Hinckley, D. C.	2,000
Siam	Sheldon L. Crosby, N. Y.	2,000
Spain	Gustave Scholle, Minn.	2,625
Sweden	Jordan H. Stabler, Md.	2,000
Switzerland	Wm. W. Smith, Ohio.	2,000
Turkey	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	3,000
Turkey	G. C. Tarler, N. Y. (2d Sec.).	2,000
Venezuela	Jefferson Caffery, La.	2,000

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant; Agt., Consular Agent.

To insure prompt attention, letters upon consular business should be addressed "To the American Consul at ....." Such letters are opened and attended to by the person who happens to be in charge of the office. If addressed to the consul by name they are forwarded to him unopened if he should be absent, and a delay thus intervenes; if he should in the mean time have gone out of office they may wholly escape attention.

Consuls at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a consul and vice or deputy consul at the same place only the consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y.; George H. Murphy, N. C.; James E. Dunning, Me. Salaries $5,000 each.

Argentina.

Buenos Ayres	R. M. Bartleman, Mass., C. G.	$4,500
Rosario	Robert T. Crane, Md., C.	2,500

Austria-Hungary.

Buda-Pesth	Paul Nash, N. Y., C. G.	3 500
Carlsbad	Chas. L. Hoover, Mo., C.	3,000
Fiume	Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.	3,500
Prague	Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C.	3,500
Reichenberg	Wm. J. Pike, Pa., C.	4,000
Trieste	Ralph J. Totten, Tenn., C.	3,000
Vienna	Charles Denby, Ind., C. G.	6 000

Belgium.

Antwerp	H. W. Diedrich, D. C., C. G.	$5,500
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C. G.	5,500
Ghent	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Liege	Alex. Heligartner, Ohio, C.	3,000

Brazil.

Bahia	David R. Birch, Pa., C.	4,000
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C.	4,000
Pernambuco	P. M. Griffith, Ohio, C.	4,000
Rio de Janeiro	Julius G. Lay, D. C., C. G.	8,000
Santos	Jay White, Mich., C.	4,000

*Also to Luxemburg. †Also to Bulgaria and Servia. †† Also to Montenegro. ‡ Also to Uruguay.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Chile.		
Iquique	Percival Gassett, D. C., C...	$3,000
Punta Arenas	Charles L. Latham, N.C., C.	3,000
Valparaiso	Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.	4,500
China.		
Amoy	Lester Maynard, Cal., C....	4,500
Canton	F. D. Cheshire, N. Y., C.G..	5,500
Chefoo	Julean H. Arnold, Cal., C....	4,500
Foochow	John Fowler, Mass., C.....	4,500
Hankau	Roger S. Greene, Mass., C.G.	4,500
Harbin	S. P. Warner, Md., C.....	4,000
Mukden	Fred. D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.	4,500
Nankin	Chas. D. Tenney, Mass., C...	4,000
Newchwang	Wm. P. Kent, Va., C.....	4,500
Shanghai	Amos P. Wilder, Wis., C. G..	8,000
Tientsin	S. S. Knabenshue, Ohio, C.G.	5,500
Colombia.		
Barranquilla	Isaac A. Manning, Ore...C.	3,500
Bogotá	C.G.	3,500
Cartagena	Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.	2,000
Costa Rica.		
Port Limon	Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.	2,500
San José	Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.....	3,000
Cuba.		
Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.....	4,500
Havana	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C.G.	8,000
Santiago	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C...	4,500
Denmark and Dominions.		
Copenhagen	Edward D. Winslow, Ill., C.G.	3,000
St. Thomas	Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C...	3,000
Dominican Republic.		
Puerto Plata	C. M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C..	2,000
Samana	F. Lample, Agt.....	Fees.
Santo Domingo	Chas. B. Curtis, N.Y., C.G..	....
Ecuador.		
Guayaquil	Her. R. Dietrich, Mo., C. G..	4,500
France and Dominions.		
Algiers, Africa	Dean B. Mason, Ohio, C.....	2,500
Bordeaux	Alfred K. Moe, N. J., C.....	4,000
Boulogne-sur-Mer	Wm. Whitman, Agt....	....
Brest	A. Pitel, Agt.....	....
Calais	James B. Milner, Ind., C...	3,000
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin, Fr., Agt...	....
Cherbourg	A. Laniece, France, Agt.	....
Cognac	George H. Jackson, Ct., C...	2,500
Dieppe	W. P. Palmer-Samborne, Fr., Agt.....	....
Dijon	Nicolas Chapuis, N. Y., Agt.	....
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason, Pa., C..	2,000
Guadel'pe, W. I.	Frank A. Henry, Del., C.....	2,000
Havre	John B. Osborne, Pa., C.....	5,000
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyon	Carl Bailey Hurst, D.C., C.	5,000
Marseilles	Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.G.	5,500
Mart'que, W. I.	Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C...	2,500
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt, N.H., C.	3,000
Nice	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris	Frank H. Mason, Ohio, C.G.	12,000
Paris	Hanson C. Coxe, N.Y., D.C.G.	....
Paris	L. Memminger, S.C. V. & D.C.G.	....
Paris	Bartley F. Yost, Kan., D.C.G.	....
Rheims	William Bardell, N. Y., C...	3,500
Roubaix	Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C....	2,500
Rouen	Julian Patter, N. B., C.....	2,000
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt, N. Y., C...	2,500
St. Pierre	John K. Baxter, Tenn., C...	2,000
Tahiti, Soc. Isl.	North Winship, Ga., C.....	2,000
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter, Ga., C.....	2,500
Toulon	F. M. Mansfield, N.Y., Agt.	....
Germany.		
Aix la Chapelle	Pendleton King, N. C., C....	3,000
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C....	3,500
Barmen	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C.G...	8,000
Bremen	William T. Fee, Ohio, C....	5,000
Breslau	Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C.	2,500
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C....	2,500
Chemnitz	Thomas H. Norton, Ohio, C.	3,500
Coburg	Frank Dillingham, Ct., C....	4,500
Cologne	Hiram J. Dunlap, Ill., ...	3,500
Danzig	Ernest A. Claaszen, Ger., Agt.	....
Dresden	T. St. J. Gaffney, N. Y., C.G.	4,500
Frankfort	H. W. Harris, Ohio, C.G....	5,500
Hamburg	Rob. P. Skinner, Ohio, C.G..	8,000
Hanover	A. H. Michelson, Mass., C...	$3,000
Kehl	Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C....	3,000
Leipsic	Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C..	4,000
Magdeburg	Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C.	2,500
Mannheim	Wm. C. Teichman, Mo., C...	3,500
Munich	Thos. W. Peters, D.C., C.G..	4,500
Nuremberg	George N. Ifft, Idaho, C....	4,000
Plauen	Robert B. Mosher, D.C., C...	4,000
Stettin	H. C. A. Damm, Tenn., C..	2,500
Stuttgart	Edward Higgins, Mass., C....	4,000
Great Britain and Dominions.		
Aberdeen	Wm. P. Quann, Minn., Agt.	....
Aden, Arabia	Walter H Schulz, Okla., C.	2,500
Adelaide	George H. Prosser, Agt.....	...
Auckland, N. Z.	Wm. A. Prickitt, N. J., C.G.	4,500
Barbadoes, W. I.	Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire	Hunter Sharp, N. C., C....	5,000
Belize, Hond	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham	Albert Halstead, D. C., C....	4,500
Bombay, India	Edward J. Norton, Tenn., C.	4,000
Bradford, Eng.	Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	3,500
Brisbane	James W. Collins, Agt.....	....
Bristol, Eng	Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.	2,000
Calcutta, India	Wm. H. Michael, Neb., C. G.	6,000
Camp'b'n, N. B.	Theodosius Botkin, Utah, C.	2,000
Cape Town	Richard Guenther, Wis., C.G.	6,000
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C....	2,500
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Wesley Frost, Ky., C.....	2,000
Colombo, Ceylon	Charles K. Moser, Va., C..	3,000
Cork, Queenst	Geo. E. Chamberlin, N.Y., C..	2,500
Cornwall, Ont.	Giles R. Taggart, N. J., C....	2,000
Dawson, Yukon Ter.	George C. Cole, W. Va., C....	5,000
Dover	Frederick Crundall, Agt....	....
Dublin	Edwin L. Adams, N. Y., C..	4,000
Dundee	E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C....	4,000
Dunfermline	Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	3,000
Durban, Natal	Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga., C.	3,500
Edinburgh	Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C....	3,500
Fort Erie, Ont.	Horace J. Harvey, N. Y., C.	2,000
Georgetown, Guiana	Rea Hanna, Cal., C.....	3,500
Gibraltar	Richard L. Sprague, Mass., C.	2,500
Glasgow	John N. McCunn, Wis., C...	4,500
Fernie, Brit. Col.	Frank C. Dennison, Vt., C..	2,000
Halifax, N. S.	Jas. W. Ragsdale, Cal., C. G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.	W. Maxwell Greene, R. I., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.	Jas. M. Shepard, Mich., C....	3,000
Hobart, Tasm.	Geo. M. Hanson, Utah, C....	2,000
Hongkong	G. E. Anderson, Ill., C.G....	8,000
Huddersfield	Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C....	3,000
Hull, Eng.	Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C..	2,500
Johannesburg	E. N. Gunsaulus, Ohio, C...	5,000
Kingston, Jam.	Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C....	4,500
Kingston, Ont.	Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.	2,500
Leeds	Benj. F. Chase, Pa., C.....	2,500
Liverpool	H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
Londonderry	Phil O'Hagan, Ireland, Agt.	....
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow, Agt.....	....
London	John L. Griffiths, Ind., C.G.	12,000
London	R. Westacott, Mass., V. & D.C.G.	....
London	Carl R. Loop, Ind., D. C. G..	....
London	H. D. Jameson, Eng. D.C.G.	....
Madras	Jose de Olivares, Mo. C....	3,000
Malta	James Oliver Laing, Mo. C.	2,500
Manchester		6,000
Melbourne	Wm. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.	3,000
Moncton, N. B.	M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C....	2,000
Montreal	William H. Bradley, Ill., C.G.	6,000
Nassau, N. P.	Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.....	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C....	3,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.	Geo. B. Killmaster, Mich., C.	3,000
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Edwin W. Trimmer, N. Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham	Sam'l M. Taylor, Ohio, C....	4,500
Ottawa, Ont.	John G. Foster, Vt., C. G....	6,000
Plymouth	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C....	3,000
Prescott, Ont.	Martin R. Sackett, N. Y., C.	2,500
Quebec	Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C..	3,500

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Rangoon, India.	M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	$3,500
Rimonski, Que.	Fred. M. Ryder, Ct., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.	Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.	2,000
St. John's, N. F.	James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. John's, Que.	A. J. McConnico, Miss. C.	2,000
St. Steph'n, N. B.	Chas. A. McCullough, Me., C.	2,000
Sheffield	Robt. J. Thompson, Ct., C.	3,000
Sherbr'ke, Que.	Chas. N. Daniels, Ct., C.	2,500
Sierra Leone	William J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	2,000
Singapore	E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C. G.	4,500
Southampton	Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500
St. Lucia, W. I.	William Peter, Agt.	....
St. Vincent, W. I.	Ernest A. Richards, Agt.	....
Swansea, Wales	C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S.	Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S. W.	John P. Bray, N. Dak., C. G.	5,500
Toronto, Ont.	Rob't S. Chilton, D. C., C.	4,000
Trinidad, W. I.	P. E. Taylor, Neb., C.	3,000
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Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith, Ill., C.	4,000
Windsor, Ont.	Harry A. Conant, Mich., C.	2,500
Winnipeg, Man.	John E. Jones, D. C., C. G.	4,500
Yarmouth, N. S.	Alfred J. Fleming, Mo., C.	2,500
	Greece.	
Athens	Wm. H. Gale, Va., C. G.	3,000
Patras	Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.	2,000
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Guatemala	G. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C. G.	3,500
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Jacmel	Louis Vital, Agt.	....
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	Kongo.	
Boma	, C. G.	4,500
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Chihuahua	Marion Letcher, Ga., C.	2,500
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Ensenada	Frederick Simpich, Wash., C.	2,000
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Corinto	James W. Johnson, N. Y., C.	3,000
Managua	C.	3,000
	Norway.	
Bergen	Bertil M. Rasmusen, Ia. C.	2,500
Christiania	Chas. A. Holder, Col., C. G.	3,000
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	Oman.	
Maskat	Homer Brett, Miss., C.	2,000
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Colon	James C. Kellogg, La., C.	4,000
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	Peru.	
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San Salvador	Thos. Hinckley, D. C., C. G.	....
	Servia.	
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	Siam.	
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Gothenburg	Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.	2,500
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	Switzerland.	
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Berne	George Heimrod, Neb., C.	3,000
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Jerusalem	William Coffin, Ky., C.	3,000
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Saloniki	John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.	3,500
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Suez	Frederick T. Peake, Agt.	....
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Montevideo	Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.	3,500
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	Zanzibar.	
Zanzibar	Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.	2,500

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"	Mr. Manuel E. Malbran	First Secretary of Legation.
Austria-Hungary	Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Konstantin von Masirevich	First Secretary.
"	Stephen Hedry de Hedri et de Genere Aba	Second Secretary.
Belgium	Mr. E. Havenith	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Charles Symon	Secretary of Legation.
Bolivia	Senor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Ml. V. Ballivian, Jr	Secretary of Legation.
Brazil	Mr. Domicio da Gama	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. J. de Oliveira Murinelly	First Secretary of Legation.
"	Mr. J. F. de Barros Pimentel	Second Secretary.
Chile	Senor Don Eduardo Suarez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Felipe Aninat	First Secretary of Legation.
China	Mr. Chang Yin Tang	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Yung Kwai	First Secretary of Legation.
Colombia	Senor Don Julio Betancourt	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Costa Rica	Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Cuba	Senor Ledo. Antonio Martin Rivero	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Antonio Carrillode Albornoz	First Secretary.
Denmark	Count Moltke	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Dominican Republic	Senor Dr. Don Francisco J. Peynado	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Ecuador	Senor Dr. Don Rafael Maria Arizaga	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Dr. Don S. S. Wither S	Charge d'Affaires.
France	Mr. Jean J. Jusserand	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. de Peretti de la Rocca	Counselor of the Embassy.
"	Captain de Chambrun	Military Attache.
"	Com. Benoist d'Azy	Naval Attache.
"	Mr. De Jean	First Secretary.
"	Mr. de Sartides	Third Secretary.
German Empire	Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Haniel von Haimhausen	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Commander Boy-Ed	Naval Attache.
"	Major von Herwarth	Military Attache.
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"	Mr. A. C. Hostmann	Third Secretary.
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"	Mr. Alfred Mitchell Innes	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Capt. Heathcoat S. Grant	Naval Attache.
"	Lieut.-Col. Moreton F. Gage	Military Attache.
"	Mr. Esmond Ovey	Second Secretary.
"	Mr. A Kerr Clark Kerr	Third Secretary.
"	Mr. Eustace Percy	Third Secretary.
Greece	Mr. L. A. Coromilas	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. L. L. Caftanzoglu	Charge d'Affaires.
Guatemala	Joaquin Antonio Mendez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Hayti	Mr. Solon Menos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Alberto Membreno	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Italy	Marquis Cusani-Confalonieri	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. G. Catalani	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Signor Augusto Rosso	Attache.
"	Signor G. B. Ceccato	Commercial Delegate.
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"	Mr. Tamekichi Ohta	Third Secretary.
Mexico	Senor Don Manuel Calero	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Arturo de la Cueva	First Secretary.
"	Senor Don Algara R. de Terreros	Second Secretary.
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"	Mr. F. M. Schmolck	Secretary of Legation.
Nicaragua	Senor Salvador Castrillo, Jr	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Norway	Mr. H. H. Bryn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Panama	Senor Valdes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Joseph Lefevre	First Secretary.
Persia	Mirza Ali Kuli Khan	Charge d'Affaires.
Peru	Mr. Federico Alfonso Pezet	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander	First Secretary.
Portugal	Visconde de Alte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia	Mr. George Bakhmetieff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. A. Stcherbatshy	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Mr. Boris Arsenieff	First Secretary.
"	Colonel Baron de Bode	Military Attache.
"	Captain Vassilieff	Naval Attache.
Salvador	Senor Don Frederico Mejia	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Siam	Prince Traidos Prabandh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Edward H. Loftus	First Secretary.
Spain	Senor Don Juan Bano y Cavanzos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino	First Secretary of Legation.
"	Senor Conde de San Esteban de Canongo	Second Secretary.
"	Lieut.-Col. Don Nicolas Urculla y Cerelje	Military Attache.
Sweden	Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Switzerland	Dr. Paul Ritter	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Henri Martin	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	Youssouf Zia Pacha	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	R. Raif Bey	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Abdul Hak Hussein Bey	First Secretary.
"	Ibrahim Zia Bey	Second Secretary.
Uruguay	Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Alfredo de Castro	First Secretary.
Venezuela	Senor Don P. Ezequiel Rojas	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Don Esteban Gil-Borges	First Secretary.

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(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the city of New York consult Index.)
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Utah, Salt Lake City, Thorvald Orlob, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, E. O. Parkinson, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, John P. Jacobsen, V. C.
Wis., Racine, Peter Bering Nelson, V. C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Ala., Mobille, T. G. McGonigal, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, F. W. Job, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, William A. Riordan, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Joseph H. Emslie, C.
Mo., Kansas City, R. W. Lightburn, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, A. J. Howell, Jr., V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Manuel Garcia, C. G.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reynor, V. C.

ECUADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, M. Marin, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Manuel B. Guerrero, C.
La., New Orleans, P. Chiriboga, C.
Md., Baltimore, ———— ————, C.
Mass., Boston, Gustavo Preston, C.
Mo., St. Louis, ———— ————, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, David S. Reinberg, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Ricardo E. Barretto, C.
Tex., Galveston, ———— ————, C.

FRANCE.

Ala., Birmingham, Simon Klotz, C. A.
Ala., Mobile, Peter J. Hamilton, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Henri A. J. Mérou, C. G.
Col., Denver, A. Bourquin, C. A.
Fla., Pensacola, W. Howe, C. A.
Fla., Tampa, Ernest W. Monrose, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Alexis Nicolas, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, C. A.
Ill., Chicago, L. E. Houssin de Saint Laurent, C.
Ky., Louisville, Michel Hermann, C. A.
La., Baton Rouge, Alexander Grouchy, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Henri Francastel, C.
Me., Portland, E. de Beanfort le Prohon, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Léonce Rabillon, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Joseph J. Flamand, C. A.
Mich., Detroit, Joseph Belanger, C. A.
Miss., Gulfport, John Paoli, C. A.
Mo., Kansas City, ———— ————, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Marc Liguin, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Eugene C. Pociey, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Charles Henri Labbé, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Maurice Heilmann, C.
P. I., Manila, Henry E. Ayme-Martin, C.
P. R., San Juan, J. R. Pierre Daubree, C.
Tex., Galveston, Chas. J. Z. M. M. de Peillon, C.
Va., Norfolk, W. H. Taylor, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, R. G. E. H. A. de Lobel-Mahy, V. C.

GERMANY.

Ala., Mobile, E. Holzborn, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Franz Bopp, C.
Col., Denver, Georg Plehn, C.
Fla., Pensacola, Gerhard Rolfs, C.
Ga., Atlanta, Erich Zoepffel, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ernst Eichorn, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, W. Pfotenhauer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Alfred Geissler, C.
La., New Orleans, Paul Roh, C.
Md., Baltimore, Carl A. Luderitz, C.
Mass., Boston, Wilhelm T. Reincke, C.
Minn., St. Paul, Johannes Grunow, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Maximillian von Loehr, C.
N. C., Wilmington, J. G. L. Gieschen (in charge).
Ohio, Cincinnati, Oscar Mezger, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Arthur Mudra, C.
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann, C.
P. R., Ponce, Julius Umbach, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar Hepp, C.
S. C., Charleston, Emil Jahnz, C.
Tex., Galveston, Otto Scheidt, C.
Va., Richmond, E. Carl Vietor, C.
Wash., Seattle, Wolf von Lohneysen, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Otto Richter, V. C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Thos. J. McSweany, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, Lionel R. S. Weatherley, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Charles W. Mortimer, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Alex. C. Ross, C. G.
Col., Denver, Alfred Cribben, V. C.
D. C., Washington, Hugh B. Rowland, V. C
Fla., Fernandina, W. B. C. Duryee, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Mucklow, V. C.
Fla., Key West, W. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, Norman King, V. C.
Fla., Port Tampa, James W. Morris, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Arthur M. Brookfield, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, R. G. E. Foster, C.
Ill., Chicago, Horace D. Nugent, C. G.
La., New Orleans, H. T. Carew-Hunt, C. G.
Me., Portland, John Bernard Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser, C.
Mass., Boston, Frederick Peter Leay, C. G.
Mich., Detroit, Howard G. Meredith, V. C.
Minn., Duluth, Henry Taylor, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Chas. E. Hamilton, V. C.
Miss., Biloxi, J. J. Lemon, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Herbert W. Mackirdy, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Thomas E. Erskine, C.
Neb., Omaha, Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Wm. H. J. Cole, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Will L. Finch, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, H. E. Gresham, V. C.
Ore., Portland, James Laidlaw, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Chas. E. E. Childers, V. C.
P. I., Manila, A. E. Wileman, C. G.
P. I., Cebu, J. T. R. Knowles, V. C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Wm. B. Churchward, C.
R. I., Providence, H. J. Dubois, A. V. C.
S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, C. A. Spencer Perceval, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Arthur Pousonby Wilmer, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Chas. E. L. Agassiz, V. C.

GREECE.

Ala., Mobile, ———— ————, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Richard de Fontana, C.
Ill., Chicago, Nikolaos Sallopoulos, C.
Mass., Boston, Anthony L. Benachi, C.
Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Pesmazoglow (in charge).
Mont., Butte, J. R. Russell (in charge), V. C.
Neb., Omaha, John Latenser, C.
N. C., Wilmington, D. Vafiades, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Aristotle Tsakonas, C.
Tenn., Nashville, ———— ————, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Hans Heldner, C.

GUATEMALA.

Ala., Mobile, F. G. McGonigal, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Juan P. Matute, C. G.
Fla., Pensacola, Vincente J. Vidal, Hon. V. C.
Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, Hon. C.
Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Angel Pena, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Manuel M. Saenz, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Hon. C. G.
Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia, C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.
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P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere, C.
R. I., Providence, E. G. Kelton, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow, Hon. C.

HAYTI.

Mass., Boston, B. Preston Clark, C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.
P. R., Ponce, Paul Vincenti, V. C.
P. R., Mayaguez, Adolfo Steffens, V. C.

HONDURAS.

Ala., Mobile, Drew Linard, C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Tomas L. Duque, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Fernando S. Vivas, C. G.
D. C., Washington, Alan O. Clephane, C.
Fla., Tampa, T. M. Shackleford, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, James Easterby, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alberto J. Olivier, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. Morton Stewart, Jr., C. G.
Mo., Kansas City, Gabriel M. Hernandez, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Ohio, Cincinnati, E. F. Peters, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Edgard W. Wells, C.
Va., Newport News, A. W. Duckett, C. A.

ITALY.

Ala., Mobile, Giovanni, C. A.
Cal., Los Angeles, Giovanni Piuma, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Chevalier F. Daneo, C.
Col., Denver, Chevalier Orestes de Vella, C. (g)
Ct., New Haven, Michele Riccio, C. A.
D.C., Washington, Emanuele Fronani (in charge).
Fla., Tampa, Baldasare Colombo, A. C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Mose Cafiero, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, F. A. Schaefer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Guilio Bolognesi, C.
Ill., Springfield, Giovanni M. Ricco, C. A.
Ind., Clinton, Annibale Salaroglio, C. A.
Kan., Frontenac, Raffaele Purgatoris, C. A.
Ky., Louisville, Giuseppe Cuneo, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Gualtiero Chilesotto, C.
Me., Portland, Vervena Gaspare, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Giovanni Schiaffino, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Gustav Di Rosa, C.
Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro Cardiello, C. A.
Minn., Duluth, Attelio Castigliano, C. A.
Minn., St. Paul, Vincenzo Gialloreti, C. A.
Miss., Gulfport, Salvatore Pennisi (in charge).
Mo., St. Louis, Alesandro Broletti, C. A.
Mont., Butte, Carlo Trucano (in charge).
Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto, C. A.
N. J., Newark, Alfredo Magnani, C. A.
N. J., Trenton, Felice Ronca, C. A.
N. Y., Albany, Germano P. Baccelli, C. A.
N. Y., Buffalo, Michele Caboni, C. A.
N. Y., Rochester, Cesare Sconfietti, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Ginocchio, C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
Okla., McAlester, G. B. Tua, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Carl Visetti (in charge).
Pa., Philadelphia, Giovanni Cesare Majoni, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, L. Manzini, V. C.
P. I., Manila, F. K. Zitelmann, A. C.
P. R., San Juan, Alessandro Bozzo, C.
R. I., Providence, Mariano Vervena, C. A.
S. C., Charleston, Giovanni Sottile, C. A.
Tenn., Memphis, Gino Pierotti, C. A.
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
Va., Richmond, C. Verta, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, Augusto J. Ghiglione, C. A.
W. Va., Fairmont, G. Caldara, C. A.
Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte, C. A.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai, C. G.
Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett, Hon. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Senichi Uyeno, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, ——— ———, C.
La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
Mass., Boston, Erwin H. Walcott, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith, Hon. C.
Ore., Portland, Morizo Ida, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Tsunezo Sugimura, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, Seichi Takahashi, C.

LIBERIA.

Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.
D.C., Washington, Ernest Lyon, C. G.
La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds, V. C.
Mass., Boston, ——— ———, C. G.
Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge, C.
N. J., Jersey City, Albert W. Minick, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.
P. I., Manila, R. Summers, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson, C.

MEXICO.

Ala., Mobile, Roberto Gayon, C.
Ariz., Clifton, José Lozano, C.
Ariz., Douglas, Manuel Cuesto, C.
Ariz., Phœnix, Francisco Olivares, C.
Ariz., Tucson, Enrique V. Anaya, C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Fernando Baz, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Antonio L. Grajeda, C. G.
Col., Denver, Adelaido J. Ortiz, C. (h)
Fla., Pensacola, Juan A. Mateos, Jr., C. (i)
Fla., Tampa, L. J. Castellanos, Hon. V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Guillermo Lanz, C.
Ill., Chicago, Augustin Pina, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, R. B. Harrison, V. C.
Ky., Louisville, Horace C. Brannin, C. (j)
La., New Orleans, Plutarco Ornelas, C.
Md., Baltimore, M. L. Torres, C.
Mass., Boston, J. Acevedo, Hon. C.
Mich., Detroit, Daniel F. Altland, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Vicente Ros, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Jose V. Dosal, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Gonzalo de A. Fernandez, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Hugo Fromman, V. C.
Ore., Portland, Frank A. Spencer, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Jorge L. Canalizo, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Joseph S. Carriols, Hon. V. C.
P. I., Manila, José Rosalles, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, M. P. Oller, V. C.
Tex., El Paso, Enrique C. Llorente, C.
Tex., Galveston, José de la Madrid, V. C.
Tex., San Antonio, Manuel A. Esteba, C. G.
Utah, Salt Lake City, R. L. Velarde, C.
Va., Newport News, H. B. Holmes, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Porfirio Castello, Hon. V. C.
Wash., Seattle, E. R. Rodriguez, C.

MONACO.

Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.

NETHERLANDS.

Ala., Mobile, A. Proskauer, Hon. V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, G. J. G. Marsily, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, W. Boellaard, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, H. R. Jolles, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt, C.
Ill., Chicago, G. Birkhoff, C. G.
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C.
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu, C.
Mass., Boston, C. V. Dasey, C. (in charge).
Mich., Grand Rapids, Jacob Steketel, V. C.
Minn., Minneapolis, A. Eenkema, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, J. W. Corry, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, G. H. ten Brock, C.
Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga, C.
Ore., Portland, J. W. Matthes, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Arnold Katz, C.
P. I., Manila, P. K. A. M. Van Embden, C.
P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee, C.
Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, C. Dameyer, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, M. A. Saballos, C.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. S. Uban, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Adolfo Vivas, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Clarence A. Burgheim, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Chas. H. Adams, C.
Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood, C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Lorenzo G. Potter, C. G
P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacayo, C. G.
Va., Norfolk, Chas. M. Barnett, C.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Alaska, Nome, Gudbrand J. Lomen, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, G. M. Ottis, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Knud Henry Lund, C.
Col., Denver, Viggo E. Baerresen, V. C.
D. C., Washington, ——— ———, V. C.
Fla., Key West, Wm. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Einar S. Trosdal, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, W. A. A. U. Pfotenhauer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Oscar H. Haugan, C.
Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Mucklow, V. C.
La., New Orleans, A. E. Ugland, V. C.
Me., Portland, Percy Firman Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, A. F. Sidebotham, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Peter Justin Paasche, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Engebreth H. Hobe, C.
Miss., Gulfport, Valdemar Aagaard, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Borresen, V. C.
Mont., Great Falls, I. A. H. Stub, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Undeland, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, S. T. M. B. Kielland, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, Walter Smallbones (in charge).
N. Dak., Grand Forks, Halfdan Bendeke, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Ole M. Friestad, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. M. Cederbergh, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Harold M. Pitt, C.
P. R., San Juan, Alfonso M. Fernandez, C.
S. C., Charleston, C. J. Larsen, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, J. W. Focke, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, ——— ———, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, T. S. H. Kolderup, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Ole Granrud, V. C.
Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove, V. C.

PANAMA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Pedro Obarrio, C.
Ga., Atlanta, Russell Hopkins, C.
Hawaii, Hilo, R. T. Guard, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. Marquez, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Gustavo de Obaldia, C.
La., New Orleans, Rodolfo Perez, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing, C.
Miss., Gulfport, Burwell Richard, Hon. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Loren O. Booram, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.
Tenn., Chattanooga, Jas. R. Shaler, C.
Tex., Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne, C.
Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch, Hon. C.
Wash., Puget Sound, H. S. Garfield, V. C.

PARAGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Elliott K. Kickarby, V. C.
Del., Wilmington, T. A. Leisen, V. C.
D. C., Washington, C. S. Walton, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Daniel T. Hunt, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, Chas. E. Coffin, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Guillermo Love, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Harold A. Meyer, C.
Mich., Detroit, Juan Walker, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, G. C. Winsborough, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, C. M. Prynne, V. C.
N. J., Newark, James A. Coe, V. C.
N. J., Jersey City, Alphonse Rutis, C. G. (v)
N. J., Trenton, ——— ———, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Chas. H. Funnell, V. C.
N. Y., Rochester, John M. Ives, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, E. H. Hargrave, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C. G. (k)
P. R., San Juan, Manuel Fernandez Juncos, C.
Va., Richmond, M. D. Hoge, V. C.

PERSIA.

Ill., Chicago, ——— ———, C. G.
Mo., St. Louis, Milton Seropyan, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. H. Pakradooni, V. C.

PERU.

Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., C.
Ill., Chicago, Wm. L. Fiske, C.
La., New Orleans, Richard Barthel, C.
Md., Baltimore, O. G. H. E. Kehrhahn, C.
Mass., Boston, E. C. Andres, C.
Ore., Portland, Carlos Barreto, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, A. M. Barreto, C.
P. R., San Juan, M. J. Nunez, C.
Va., Norfolk, E. J. Rudgard Wigg, V. C.
Wash., Port Townsend, F. A. Bartlett, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Luis M. Duarte, C.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, Simao Lopez Ferreira, C.
D. C., Washington, E. Fronani, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, Juan L. Borras, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torres, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. de Canavarro, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, A. de Q. Ribeiro, C.
La., New Orleans, Maurice Generelly, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Adelbert W. Mears, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Jorge da S. D. d'Almeida, C.
Miss., Gulfport, John Paoly, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. de Macado, Jr., V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Jose Maria Lomba, C.
Va., Norfolk, James Haughton, V. C.

RUSSIA.

Ala., Mobile, Murray Wheeler, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Pierre Rogdestvensky, C. G.
Fla., Pensacola, Fannin Chipley, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Victor Chickkine, C.
Md., Baltimore, ——— ———, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Joseph A. Conry, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, William R. Tucker, C.
Tex., Galveston, Carl C. Biehl, V. C.

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Francisco Martinez, C. G.
La., New Orleans, ——— ———, C.
Mass., Boston, Geo. A. Lewis, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C.

SIAM.

Ill., Chicago, Milward Adams, C.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Juan L. y Marti, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Estaban de S. y Cologan, C.
Fla., Tampa, A. N. Casas, Hon. V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Javier E. Borrell, Hon. V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, I. de Arana y Abren, C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alejandro B. y Rodrigo, C.
Me., Portland, C. R. Burr, Hon. V. C.
Md., Baltimore, ——— ———, Hon. V. C.
Mass., Boston, P. M. de Almeida, Hon. V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, ——— ———, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, James Arbuckle, Hon. V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Horatio C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C.
P. I., Manila, Luis Torres Acebedo, C. G.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Felix de S. y Colarte, C.
S. C., Charleston, Chas. F. Middleton, Hon. V. C.
Tex., Galveston, H. Mosle, Hon. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Arthur C. Humphries, Hon. V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Harold Green Grimley, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, ——— ———, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, William Matson, C.
Col., Denver, Walter A. Peterson, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie-Oerting, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Andrew John Ritch, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Geo. F. Rodiek, C.
Ill., Chicago, J. R. Lindgren, C.
Ia., Sioux City, Gustavus N. Swan, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Gustaf Arthur Westfeldt, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, P. G. L. Hilken, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
Mich., Grand Haven, D. F. Pagelson, V. C.
Minn., Minneapolis, C. A. Smith, C.
Minn., St. Paul, J. A. Jackson, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Johan Gustav Nelsen, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, E. M. Stenberg, V. C.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, Andrew I. Widlund, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, L. L. Malm, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. V. Lidell, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Herman Forst, C.
P. R., San Juan, J. F. von U. Schomberg, C.
Tex., Galveston, ——— ———, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Jacob Bolin, V. C.
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Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg, V. C.
Wis., Madison, ——— ———, V. C.

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SWITZERLAND.

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Minn., St. Paul, Alfred Karlen, C.
Mo., St. Louis, John J. Meyer, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy, C.
Ore., Portland, Albin C. Bigger, C. (m)
Pa., Philadelphia, Gustave A. Walther, C. (n)
P. I., Manila, Otto Gnür, C.
Tex., Galveston, Ulrich Muller, C. (o)

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, Maurice Hall, A. C. G.
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Mass., Boston, A. F. Effendi, C. G.
P. I., Manila, Nedjib Hadj Effendi, C. G.

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, F. C. Scott, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Ramon Esteve, C.
Ill., Chicago, Juan Moffit, C.
La., New Orleans, Rafael Marin.
Me., Portland, James E. Marrett, C.
Md., Baltimore, Mario L. Gil, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Max O. Von Klock, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel L. Ros, V. C.
N. Y., Albany, G. A. Saxton, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Conde, C.
S. C., Charleston, Antonio Gastaver, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Enrique Schroeder, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey, V. C.

VENEZUELA.

Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Brickwood, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argot, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Arbuckle, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Martin Alvizu, C.
P. R., San Juan, Enrique Pocaterra, C.

REFERENCE MARKS—(a) For Alaska, Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.; (b) for Arizona, Col., Idaho, Mont., New Mexico, Utah and Wyo.; (c) also for N. C.; (d) also for Del.; (e) also for N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.; (f) also for Okla.; (g) for Col., Utah, Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Okla., Arizona, and New Mexico; (h) for Col., Wyo., and Mont.; (i) also for Ga.; (j) also for Tenn.; (k) also for Del., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., N. J., Ohio, and Wis.; (l) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., and Miss.; (m) also for Wash., Idaho and Alaska; (n) also for N. J. and Del.; (o) also for Okla.; (p) for Ill., Ind., Ia., Neb., and other counties in Wisconsin not included in the jurisdiction of the consulate at St. Paul; (q) for La., and Miss.; (r) for Ark., Kan., Mo., and Okla.; (s) for Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii; (t) for Col., New Mexico and Wyo.; (u) also for Ind. and Ia.; (v) also for Ohio and Tenn.; (w) for Me., Mass., and N. H.; (x) also for Pennsylvania.

The Hall of Fame.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was accordingly built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of an additional Hall joining the colonnade on the north, having 25 panels for foreign born Americans, six to be filled in 1905, and of a Hall of Fame for Women, about 30 by 60 feet. The erection of the former Hall was begun in Oct., 1912, with places for 50 tablets.

The rules prescribed that the Council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the Council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 Electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

The Hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the Deed of Gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of ex-President Grover Cleveland, deceased.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

Examinations for the Consular Service.

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish, the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the Board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names, and of candidates holding subordinate positions in the consular service, when eligibility shall not expire until appointment to consular rank or until separation from the service. Candidates whose names have thus been dropped from the eligible list will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of wrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Korea, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

Farmers' National Congress.

President—Chas. F. Sanford, London, Ohio. *Secretary*—John H. Kimble, Port Deposit, Md. *Treasurer*—W. L. Ames, Oregon, Wis.

A delegate body representing more than 3,000,000 farmers. Urges: General parcels post; liberal Federal aid for good roads and inland waterways; teaching of agriculture in the public schools; a Federal pure seed law; head tax and illiteracy test on immigration; direct election of Senators; differential duties favoring American merchant marine. Opposes: Ship subsidies; interstate liquor traffic into known dry territory; free distribution of seeds.

Traveler's Protective Association.

President—D. W. Michaux, Houston, Tex. *Vice-President*—C. Walton Saunders, Richmond, Va. *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. H. Logan, 915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 42,000.

New York State Division: *President*—L. Harry Fisher. *Secretary*—L. C. Gosselin, No. 327 East Sixty-third Street, New York City. Headquarters—Hotel Victoria, New York.

Diplomatic Intercourse.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	PRESIDENTS.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff	Pa	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff	N. Y	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S. C	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va	1830	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa	1832	Garfield	" "	"	1880
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1833	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	N. Y	1881
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	William H. Hunt	La	1882
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1835	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich	1885
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff	"	1839	"	Lambert Tree	Ill	1888
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y	1840	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff	Pa	1889
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky	1841	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct	1846	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y	1892
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala	1848	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark	1894
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn	1850	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1897
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct	1853	"	" amb	"	1898
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C	1858	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa	1899
"	John Appleton	Me	1860	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb	Ill	1902
"	Simon Cameron	Pa	1862	"	George von L. Meyer, amb	Mass	1905
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb	Mass	1907
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky	1863	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb	D. C	1909
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa	1869	"	Curtis Guild, amb	Mass	1911

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Ministers.	Date.*	EMPERORS.	Ministers.	Date.*
Alexander I	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff	1809	Alex. II	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff	1871
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	Alex. III	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff	1838	Nicholas II	" "	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
Alex. II	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869	"	George Bakhmetieff	1911

* Date of Commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa	1838	Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia	1877
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1840	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J	1881
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md	1841	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff	Ga	1845	"	John M. Francis	N. Y	1884
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff	N. Y	1849	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va	1885
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff	Ct	1850	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff	Md	1885
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff	N. Y	1852	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga	1887
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res	Ga	1853	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y	1889
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa	1858	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak	1893
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass	1861	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa	1897
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind	1899
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff	R. I	1867	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill	1901
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill	1867	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa	1868	"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
Grant	John Jay	N. Y	1869	"	Charles S. Francis, amb	N. Y	1906
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind	1875	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C	1876	"	Richard C. Kerens, amb	Mo	1909

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff	1877
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff	1841	"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
Franz Joseph	" " "	1841	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff	1881
"	" " min. res	1855	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res	1863	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff	1885
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff	1867	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	" " amb	1902
"	Baron von Schwarz Senbora	1874	"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb	1912
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875			

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....
Washington	William Short, ch d'aff.	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797
	John Marshall	Va.	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801
"	John Armstrong	"	1804
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1813
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
Van Buren	" "	"	1836
Tyler	" "	"	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Fillmore	" "	"	1849
Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	" "	"	1881
Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador.	La.	1893
McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Henry White, ambassador.	R. I.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Robert Bacon, ambassador.	N. Y.	1909
"	Myron T. Herrick	Ohio	1912

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate	" " "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805
"	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII	"	1811
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1835
"	Edouard Pontois	1837
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850
Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851
Napoleon III	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859
"	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff.	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellounet, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	" ambassador	1893
Pres. Faure	" " "	1893
"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
Pres. Loubet	" " "	1898
"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902
Pres. Falliéres	" " "	1906

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893
"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador.	Mich.	1896
McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1902
"	David J. Hill, amb.	N. Y.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	Pa.	1911

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Kurd von Schlozer	1871
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891
William II	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893
"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb.	1904
"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Johnson	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Hayes	" "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Garfield	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892				

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	" " " "	1893
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	E. Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901
			"	Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, amb	1910

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	John P. Hale	"	1865
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
				Garfield	" "	"	1880
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Cleveland	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	McKinley	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842		Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849				
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, { joint }	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jandenes, { ch. d'aff. }		" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	Alphonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alph. XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1857	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1910

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington..	Thomas Pinckney.....	S. C....	1792
" ..	Rufus King.....	N. Y....	1796
John Adams..	" "	" ..	1796
Jefferson....	{James Monroe*.....	Va.....	1803
	{William Pinkney.....	Md	1806
Madison.....	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff...	R. I....	1811
"	John Quincy Adams.....	Mass...	1815
Monroe.....	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff....	" ..	1817
"	Richard Rush.....	Pa.....	1817
J. Q. Adams..	Rufus King.....	N. Y....	1825
" ..	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa.....	1826
" ..	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff....	N. Y....	1827
" ..	James Barbour.....	Va.....	1828
Jackson.....	Louis McLane.....	Del....	1829
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y....	1831
"	Martin Van Buren.....	" ..	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.....	" ..	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va.....	1836
Tyler.....	Edward Everett.....	Mass...	1841
Polk.....	Louis McLane.....	Md	1845
"	George Bancroft.....	N. Y....	1846
Taylor.....	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.....	Mass...	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence.....	" ..	1849
Fillmore.....	Joseph R. Ingersoll.....	Pa.....	1852
Pierce.....	James Buchanan.....	Pa.....	1853
"	George M. Dallas.....	"	1856
Buchanan.....	" " "	"	1856
Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams.....	Mass...	1861
Johnson.....	" " "	" ..	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson.....	Md	1868
Grant.....	John Lothrop Motley.....	Mass...	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck.....	Ohio....	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont.....	N. Y....	1876
Hayes.....	John Welsh.....	Pa.....	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y....	1879
"	James Russell Lowell.....	Mass...	1880
Garfield.....	" " "	" ..	1880
Arthur.....	" " "	" ..	1880
Cleveland....	Edward J. Phelps.....	Vt.	1885
B. Harrison..	Robert T. Lincoln.....	Ill.....	1889
Cleveland....	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador.	Del....	1893
McKinley....	John Hay, ambassador.....	Ohio....	1897
"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.....	R. I....	1898
"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y....	1899
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador..	"	1905
Taft.....	" " "	"	1909

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.
George III....	George Hammond.....	1791
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.....	1795
"	Robert Liston.....	1796
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.....	1800
"	Anthony Merry.....	1803
"	David M. Erskine.....	1806
"	Francis James Jackson.....	1809
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff....	1810
"	Augustus John Foster.....	1811
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff....	1815
"	Charles Bagot.....	1816
George IV....	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff...	1819
"	Sir Stratford Canning.....	1820
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff....	1823
"	Charles Richard Vaughan.....	1825
William IV...	" " "	1825
" ..	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.....	1835
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox.....	1836
"	Richard Pakenham.....	1844
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.....	1847
Victoria.....	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.....	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.....	1851
"	" " " envoy and min..	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.....	1853
"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.....	1855
"	Lord Napier.....	1857
"	Lord Lyons.....	1859
"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.....	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.....	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff....	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton.....	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West.....	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†.....	1889
"	" " " ambassador....	1893
Edward VII...	" " " "	1893
"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb....	1902
"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb....	1903
"	James Bryce, ambassador.....	1907
George V.....	" " "	1910
"	Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, ambassador..	1912

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. †Later Lord Pauncefote.

American Battle Dates.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

1754—May 28..*.....Great Meadows, Pa.
1755—July 9.....Braddock's Field.
1755—September 8..Lake George.
1756—August 11.....Oswego, N. Y.
1757—July 6.....Fort William Henry.
1758—July 6.....Ticonderoga.
1758—August 27.....Fort Frontenac.
1758—November 25..Fort Du Quesne.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1775—April 19.....Lexington and Concord.
1775—May 10.....Ticonderoga.
1775—June 17.....Bunker Hill.
1775—December 31..Quebec.
1776—June 28.....Fort Moultrie.
1776—August 27.....Long Island.
1776—October 28.....White Plains.
1776—November 16..Fort Washington, N. Y.
1776—December 26..Trenton.
1777—January 3.....Princeton.
1777—August 6.....Oriskany.
1777—August 16.....Bennington.
1777—September 11..Brandywine.
1777—September 19..Bemis Heights.
1777—October 4.....Germantown.
1777—October 7.....Saratoga.
1777—October 17.....Burgoyne's surrender.
1778—June 28.....Monmouth.
1778—July 3.....Wyoming massacre.
1778—August 29.....Rhode Island.
1778—December 29..Savannah.
1779—July 15.....Stony Point, N. Y.
1779—October 8.....Savannah.
1780—May 12.....Charleston captured.
1780—May 29.....Waxhaw.
1780—June 23.....Springfield, N. J.
1780—August 16.....Camden, S. C.
1780—October 7.....King's Mountain.
1781—January 17.....Cowpens.
1781—March 15.....Guilford Court House.
1781—September 8...Eutaw Springs.
1781—October 17.....Yorktown.

WAR OF 1812.

1812—August 16.....Detroit (surrendered).
1812—October 13.....Queenstown.
1813—April 27.....York (Toronto).
1813—May 9.....Fort Meigs.
1813—October 5.....The Thames.
1813—November 11..Chrystler's Field.
1814—July 5.....Chippewa.
1814—July 25.....Lundy's Lane.
1814—August 15.....Fort Erie.
1814—August 24.....Bladensburg, Md.
1814—September 11..Plattsburg, N. Y.
1814—September 13..Fort McHenry, Md.
1814—October 19.....Lyons's Creek.
1815—January 8.....New Orleans.

Apportionment of Congressional Representation.

Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States.

State.	Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses.													
	Constitution.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	212,407
	Representation.													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	*7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

Note—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

Party Divisions

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 62D AND 63D CONGRESSES.

States.	Sixty-second Congress.*		Sixty-third Congress.*		States.	Sixty-second Congress.*		Sixty-third Congress.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..	10	..	Nevada	..	1	..	1
Arizona	1	..	1	..	New Hampshire	..	2	2	..
Arkansas	7	..	7	..	New Jersey	7	3	11	1
California	1	7	3	8	New Mexico	1	..	1	..
Colorado	3	..	4	..	New York	23	14	32	11
Connecticut	1	4	5	..	North Carolina	10	..	10	..
Delaware	..	1	1	..	North Dakota	..	2	..	3
Florida	3	..	4	..	Ohio	16	5	19	3
Georgia	11	..	12	..	Oklahoma	3	2	6	2
Idaho	..	1	..	2	Oregon	..	2	..	3
Illinois	11	14	20	7	Pennsylvania	9	23	12	24
Indiana	12	1	13	..	Rhode Island	1	1	2	1
Iowa	1	10	3	8	South Carolina	7	..	7	..
Kansas	..	8	5	3	South Dakota	..	2	..	3
Kentucky	9	2	9	2	Tennessee	8	2	8	2
Louisiana	7	..	8	..	Texas	16	..	18	..
Maine	2	2	1	3	Utah	..	1	..	2
Maryland	5	1	6	..	Vermont	..	2	..	2
Massachusetts	4	10	7	9	Virginia	9	1	9	1
Michigan	2	10	2	11	Washington	..	3	..	5
Minnesota	1	8	1	9	West Virginia	4	1	2	4
Mississippi	8	..	8	..	Wisconsin	†2	8	3	8
Missouri	13	3	14	2	Wyoming	..	1	..	1
Montana	..	1	2	..					
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	Total	*228	162	291	144

* As constituted at the beginning of the Congress. In Sixty-second Congress one member each was seated from Arizona and New Mexico on their admission to Statehood. Both members Democrats. † One Socialist member in addition.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1859.

Congresses.	Years.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.
XXXVI	1859-1861	38	26	2	..	..	101	113	23	..	..
XXXVII	1861-1863	10	31	..	2	..	42	106	..	28	..
XXXVIII	1863-1865	9	36	..	5	..	75	102	..	..	9
XXXIX	1865-1867*	11	41	..	..	..	40	145	..	..	..
XL	1867-1869*	11	42	..	..	..	49	143	..	..	..
XLI	1869-1871	11	58	..	..	..	78	151	..	..	..
XLII	1871-1873	17	57	..	..	..	103	138	..	..	5†
XLIII	1873-1875	20	47	..	..	7†	92	194	..	..	14
XLIV	1875-1877	29	43	..	..	2‡	168	107	..	..	..
XLV	1877-1879	39	36	..	..	1†	151	142	..	..	..
XLVI	1879-1881	44	32	..	..	..	148	129	..	..	16‡
XLVII	1881-1883	38	37	..	..	1§	138	146	..	..	10‡
XLVIII	1883-1885	36	40‖	..	..	..	198	124	..	..	1‡
XLIX	1885-1887	34	42	..	..	..	204	120	..	..	1‡
L	1887-1889	37	39	..	..	..	168	153	..	..	4
LI	1889-1891	37	39	..	..	..	159	166	..	..	..
LII	1891-1893	39	47	..	..	2¶	236	88	..	..	8¶
LIII.**	1893-1895	44	38	..	..	3¶	220	126	..	..	8¶
LIV	1895-1897	39	42	..	..	5¶	104	246	..	..	7¶
LV	1897-1899	34	46	..	..	10‡‡	134§§	206	..	..	16¶¶
LVI	1899-1901	26	53	..	..	11¶¶¶	163	185	..	..	9‡‡‡
LVII	1901-1903	29	56	..	..	3§§§	153	198	..	..	5‖‖‖
LVIII	1903-1905	32	58	..	..	..	174	206	..	..	2***
LVIX	1905-1907	32	58	..	..	..	136	250	..	..	..
LX	1907-1909	31	61	..	..	..	164	222	..	..	..
LXI	1909-1911	32	60	..	..	..	172	219	..	..	..
LXII	1911-1913	41	51	..	..	..	228	162	..	..	1*†
LXIII	1913-1915	††	††	..	..	..	291	144	..	..	..

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

* During the civil war most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

† Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.

‖ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters, and voted with the Republicans.

¶ People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.

** Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans. ‡‡ Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents. §§ Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. ¶¶ Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy. ‡‡‡ Six Populists, three Silver party. ¶¶¶ Five Populists, one Silver party, two Independents, and three vacancies. ‖‖‖ Three Populists, one Silver party, one Fusion party, one vacancy. §§§ One Populist, one Silver party, one Fusionist, two vacancies. ***Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican. *†One Socialist. †† Data indicating party division in Senate 63d Congress, not available when Almanac went to press. (See page 509.)

The Sixty-second Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1911, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1913.

SENATE.

President pro tempore.....

Secretary.....Charles G. Bennett, Rep., of New York.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1915..	Joseph F. Johnston, D.	Birmingham.
1919..	John H. Bankhead, D.	Fayette.
	ARIZONA.	
1915..	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
1917..	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
	ARKANSAS.	
1915...	James P. Clarke, D.	Little Rock.
1913..	Jefferson Davis, D.	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1915...	George C. Perkins, R.	Oakland.
1917..	John D. Works, R.	Los Angeles.
	COLORADO.	
	.....	
1913...	Simon Guggenheim, R.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1915...	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
1917.	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
	DELAWARE.	
1917..	Henry A. Du Pont, R.	Winterthur.
1913...	H. A. Richardson, R.	Dover.
	FLORIDA.	
1915..	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
1917..	Nathan P. Bryan, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1913...	Augustus O. Bacon, D.	Macon.
1915..	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
	IDAHO.	
1915..	Kirtland I. Perky,* D.	Boisé.
1913...	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé.
	ILLINOIS.	
	.....	
1913..	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1915...	Benjamin F. Shively, D.	South Bend.
1917..	John W. Kern, D.	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1915...	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1913...	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1915...	Joseph L. Bristow, R.	Salina.
1913...	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1915...	William O. Bradley, R.	Louisville.
1913...	Thomas H. Paynter, D.	Frankfort.
	LOUISIANA.	
1915..	John R. Thornton, D.	Alexandria.
1913...	Murphy J. Foster, D.	Franklin.
	MAINE.	
1917..	Charles F. Johnson, D.	Waterville.
1913...	Obadiah Gardner, D.	Rockland.
	MARYLAND.	
1915..	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
1917..	William P. Jackson,* R.	Salisbury.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1917..	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1913..	Winthrop M. Crane, R.	Dalton.
	MICHIGAN.	
1917..	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1913..	William Alden Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
	MINNESOTA.	
1917..	Moses E. Clapp, R.	St. Paul.
1913..	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1913..	Leroy Percy, D.	Greenville.
1917..	John Sharp Williams, D.	Yazoo.
	MISSOURI.	
1915..	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.
1917..	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
	MONTANA.	
1917..	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1913..	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Missoula.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	NEBRASKA.	
1917..	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1913..	Norris Brown, R.	Kearney.
	NEVADA.	
1915...	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno.
1917..	William A. Massey,* R.	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1915...	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.
1913...	Henry E. Burnham, R.	Manchester.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1917..	James E. Martine, D.	Plainfield.
1913...	Frank O. Briggs, R.	Trenton.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1917..	Thomas B. Catron, R.	Santa Fé.
1919..	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1915...	Elihu Root, R.	New York.
1917..	James A. O' Gorman, D.	New York.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1915...	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1913...	F. McL. Simmons, D.	Raleigh.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1915..	Asle J. Grouna, R.	Lakota.
1917..	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
	OHIO.	
1915...	Theodore E. Burton, R.	Cleveland.
1917..	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1913..	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
1915..	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
	OREGON.	
1915...	Geo. E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1913...	Jonathan Bourne, Jr., R.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1915..	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
1917..	Geo. T. Oliver, R.	Pittsburgh.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1917..	Henry F. Lippitt, R.	Providence.
1913...	George P. Wetmore, R.	Newport.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915...	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1913..	Benj. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1915...	Coe I. Crawford, R.	Huron.
1913..	Robert J. Gamble, R.	Yankton.
	TENNESSEE.	
1917..	Luke Lea, D.	Nashville.
1913...	Newell Sanders, *R.	Chattanooga.
	TEXAS.	
1917..	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1913..	Joseph W. Bailey, D.	Gainesville.
	UTAH.	
1915..	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
1917..	George Sutherland, R.	Salt Lake City
	VERMONT.	
1915...	William P. Dillingham, R.	Waterbury.
1917...	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
	VIRGINIA.	
1917..	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919..	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlot'sville
	WASHINGTON.	
1915..	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
1917..	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1917..	William E. Chilton, D.	Charleston.
1913..	Clarence W. Watson, D.	Fairmont.
	WISCONSIN.	
1915..	Isaac Stephenson, R.	Marinette.
1917..	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
	WYOMING.	
1917..	Clarence D. Clark, R.	Evanston.
1913..	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

*Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy until Legislature meets.

The whole number of Senators is 96, of which 43 are Democrats, 51 Republicans and 2 vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	George W. Taylor*	Dem.	Demopolis.
2	S. H. Dent, Jr*	Dem.	Montgomery
3	Henry D. Clayton*	Dem.	Eufaula.
4	F. L. Blackmon	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	Richmond P. Hobson*	Dem.	Greensboro
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	William Richardson*	Dem.	Huntsville.
9	Oscar W. Underwood*	Dem.	Birminghan

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden	Dem.	Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Robert Bruce Macon*	Dem.	Helena.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John C. Floyd*	Dem.	Yellville.
4	Ben Cravens*	Dem.	Fort Smith.
5	H. M. Jacoway	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Joe T. Robinson*	Dem.	Lonoke.
7	W. S. Goodwin	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	John E. Raker	Dem.	Alturas.
2	William Kent	Rep.	Kentfield.
3	Joseph R. Knowland*	Rep.	Alameda.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
6	James C. Needham*	Rep.	Modesta.
7	William D. Stephens	Rep.	Los Angeles.
8	Sylvester C. Smith*	Rep.	Bakersfield.

COLORADO.

1	Atterson W. Rucker*	Dem.	Fort Logan.
2	John A. Martin*	Dem.	Pueblo.

At Large.

	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Stevens Henry*	Rep.	Rockville.
2	Thomas L. Reilly	Dem.	Meriden.
3	Edwin W. Higgins*	Rep.	Norwich.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*	Rep.	Norwalk.

At Large.

	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	William H. Heald*	Rep.	Wilmington.

FLORIDA.

1	Stephen M. Sparkman*	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Dannitte H. Mays*	Dem.	Monticello.

GEORGIA.

1	Charles G. Edwards*	Dem.	Savannah.
2	S. A. Roddenbery*	Dem.	Thomasville.
3	Dudley M. Hughes*	Dem.	Danville.
4	William C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	William S. Howard	Dem.	Decatur.
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	Dem.	Macon.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Samuel J. Tribble	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Thomas W. Hardwick*	Dem.	Sandersvill
11	William G. Brantley*	Dem.	Brunswick

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Burton L. French†	Rep.	Moscow

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago
3	William W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago
4	James T. McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago
6	Edmund T. Stack	Dem.	Chicago
7	Frank Buchanan	Dem.	Chicago
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago
9	Lynden Evans	Dem.	Chicago.
10	George Edmund Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Chas. E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	John C. McKenzie	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	James McKinney*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	George W. Prince*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Claude U. Stone	Dem.	Peoria.
17	John A. Sterling*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	James M. Graham*	Dem.	Springfield.
22	Wm. A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	Martin D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	H. Robert Fowler	Dem.	Elizabethtown.
25	N. B. Thistlewood*	Rep.	Cairo.

INDIANA.

1	John W. Boehne*	Dem.	Evansville.
2	William A. Cullop*	Dem.	Vincennes.
3	William E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Ralph W. Moss*	Dem.	Center Point.
6	Finley H. Gray	Dem.	Connersville.
7	Charles A. Korbly*	Dem.	Indianapolis.
8	John A. M. Adair*	Dem.	Portland.
9	Martin A. Morrison*	Dem.	Frankfort.
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker*	Rep.	Valparaiso.
11	George W. Rauch*	Dem.	Marion.
12	Cyrus Cline*	Dem.	Angola.
13	Henry A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	I. S. Pepper	Dem.	Muscatine.
3	Charles E. Pickett*	Rep.	Waterloo.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	N. E. Kendall*	Rep.	Albia.
7	S. F. Prouty	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	H. M. Towner	Rep.	Corning.
9	Wm. R Green	Rep.	Audubon.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	Elbert H. Hubbard*	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	D. R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Jos. A. Taggart	Dem.	
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Frederick S. Jackson	Rep.	Eureka.
5	R. R. Reese	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	I. D. Young	Rep.	Beloit.
7	George A. Neeley	Dem.	Hutchinson.
8	Victor Murdock*	Rep.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Ollie M. James*	Dem.	Marion.
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	Dem.	Henderson.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	W. J. Fields	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Prestonburg.
11	Caleb Powers	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	Estopinal.
2	H. Garland Dupre	Dem.	
3	Robert F. Broussard*	Dem.	New Iberia.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Joseph E. Ransdell*	Dem.	Lake Providence.
6			
7	Arsene P. Pujo*	Dem.	Lake Charles.

MAINE.

1	Asher C. Hinds	Rep.	Portland.
2	D. J. McGillicuddy	Dem.	Lewiston.
3	Samuel W. Gould	Dem.	Skowhegan
4	Frank E. Guernsey*	Rep.	Dover.

MARYLAND.

1	James H. Covington*	Dem.	Easton.
2	Joshua F. C. Talbott*	Dem.	Towson.
3	George Konig	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Thomas Parran	Rep.	St. Leonard.
6	David J. Lewis	Dem.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	George P. Lawrence*	Rep.	North Adams.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	John A. Thayer	Dem.	Worcester.
4	William H. Wilder	Rep.	Gardner.
5	Butler Ames*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Augustus P. Gardner*	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	Ernest W. Roberts*	Rep.	Chelsea.
8	Samuel W. McCall*	Rep.	Winchester.
9	William F. Murray	Dem.	Boston.
10	James M. Curley	Dem.	Boston.
11	Andrew J. Peters*	Dem.	Boston.
12	John W. Weeks*	Rep.	West Newton.
13	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
14	Robert O. Harris	Rep.	East Bridgewater.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Wm. W. Wedemeyer	Rep.	Ann Arbor.
3	J. M. C. Smith	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Edwin F. Sweet	Dem.	Grand Rapids.
6	Samuel W. Smith*	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	Henry McMorran*	Rep.	Port Huron.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw, W.S.
9	J.C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	George A. Loud*	Rep.	Au Sable.
11	Francis H. Dodds*	Rep.	Mt. Pleasant.
12	H. Olin Young	Rep.	Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sidney Anderson	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	W. S. Hammond*	Dem.	St. James.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Frederick C. Stevens*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Frank M. Nye*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Chas. A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	E. S. Candler, Jr.*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	H. D. Stephens	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thos. Upton Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	S. A. Witherspoon	Dem.	Meridian.
6	B. P. Harrison	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	William A. Dickson*	Dem.	Centerville.
8	James Wm. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	James T. Lloyd*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Richard Bartholdt*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Theron F. Catlin	Rep.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Walter L. Hensley	Dem.	Farmington.
14	Joseph J. Russell	Dem.	Charleston.
15	J. A. Daugherty	Dem.	Webb City.
16	Thomas L. Rubey	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

Charles N. Pray*	Rep.	Fort Benton.

NEBRASKA.

1	John A. Maguire*	Dem.	Lincoln.
2	C. O. Lobeck	Dem.	Omaha.
3	Daniel V. Stephens	Dem.	
4	Charles H. Sloan	Rep.	Geneva.
5	George W. Norris*	Rep.	McCook.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

Edward E. Roberts	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Frank D. Currier*	Rep.	Canaan.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Wm. J. Browning	Rep.	Camden.
2	John J. Gardner*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully	Dem.	Perth Amboy.
4	Ira W. Wood*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	William E. Tuttle, Jr.	Dem.	Westfield.
6	William Hughes†	Dem.	Paterson.
7	E. W. Townsend	Dem.	U. Montclair.
8	Walter I. McCoy	Dem.	South Orange.
9	Eugene F. Kinkead*	Dem.	Jersey City.
10	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

H. B. Fergusson	Dem.	Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

1	Martin W. Littleton	Dem.	Port Washington.
2	George H. Lindsay*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	James P. Maher	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Frank E. Wilson	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	William C. Redfield	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William M. Calder*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York.
9	Henry M. Goldfogle*	Dem.	New York.
10	William Sulzer*‡	Dem.	New York.
11	Charles V. Fornes*	Dem.	New York.
12	Michael F. Conry*	Dem.	New York.
13	Jefferson M. Levy†	Dem.	New York.
14	John J. Kindred	Dem.	Long Island City.
15	Thomas G. Patten	Dem.	New York.
16	Francis B. Harrison*	Dem.	New York.
17	Henry George, Jr.	Dem.	New York.
18	Stephen B. Ayres	Dem.	New York.
19	John E. Andrus*	Rep.	Yonkers.
20	Thomas W. Bradley*	Rep.	Walden.
21	Richard E. Connell	Dem.	Poughkeepsie.
22	William H. Draper*	Rep.	Troy.
23	Henry S. De Forest	Rep.	Schenectady.
24	George W. Fairchild	Rep.	Oneonta.
25	Theron Akin	Dem.	Akin.
26			
27	Charles A. Talcott	Dem.	Utica.
28	Luther W. Mott	Rep.	Oswego.
29	Michael E. Driscoll*	Rep.	Syracuse.
30	John W. Dwight*	Rep.	Dryden.
31	Sereno E. Payne*	Rep.	Auburn.
32	Henry G. Danforth	Rep.	Rochester.
33	Edwin S. Underhill	Dem.	Bath.
34	James S. Simmons*	Rep.	Niagara Falls.
35	Daniel A. Driscoll*	Dem.	Buffalo.
36	Charles B. Smith	Dem.	Buffalo.
37	Edward B. Vreeland*	Rep.	Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	James M. Falson	Dem.	Falson.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	Robert N. Page*	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	R. L. Doughtin	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	James M. Gudger, Jr.†	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

H. T. Helgeson	Rep.	Milton.
L. B. Hanna*	Rep.	Fargo.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Alfred G. Allen	Dem.	Cincinnati.
3	James M. Cox*	Dem.	Dayton.
4	J. H. Goeke	Dem.	Wapakoneta.
5	Timothy T. Ansberry*	Dem.	Defiance.
6	Matthew R. Denver*	Dem.	Wilmington.
7	J. D. Post	Dem.	Washington C. H.
8	Frank B. Willis	Rep.	Ada.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood†	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Robert M. Switzer	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	H. C. Claypool	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	Edward L. Taylor, Jr*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	Carl C. Anderson*	Dem.	Fostoria.
14	William G. Sharp*	Dem.	Elyria.
15	George White	Dem.	Marietta.
16	W. B. Francis	Dem.	Martin's Ferry.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	J. J. Whitaker	Dem.	Canton.
19	E. R. Bathrick	Dem.	Akron.
20	Paul Howland*	Rep.	Cleveland.
21	R. J. Bulkley	Dem.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Bird S. McGuire*	Rep.	Pawnee.
2	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.
3	James S. Davenport†	Dem.	Vinita.
4	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
5	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	A. W. Lafferty	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	Wm. S. Reyburn	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Reuben O. Moon*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Michael Donohoe	Dem.	Philadelphia.
6	George D. McCreary*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Robert E. Difenderfer	Dem.	Jenkintown.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	John R. Farr	Rep.	Scranton.
11	Charles C. Bowman	Rep.	Pittston.
12	Robert E. Lee	Dem.	Pottsville.
13	John H. Rothermel*	Dem.	Reading.
14	W. D. B. Ainey	Rep.	Montrose.
15	William B. Wilson*	Dem.	Blossburg.
16	John G. McHenry*	Dem.	Benton.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	Marlin E. Olmsted*	Rep.	Harrisburg.
19	Jesse L. Hartman	Rep.	Hollidaysburg.
20	Daniel F. Lafean*	Rep.	York.
21	Charles E. Patton	Rep.	Curwensville.
22	Curtis H. Gregg	Dem.	Greensburg.
23	Thomas S. Crago	Rep.	Waynesburg.
24	Charles Matthews	Rep.	New Castle.
25	Arthur L. Bates*	Rep.	Meadville.
26	A. Mitchell Palmer*	Dem.	Stroudsburg.
27	J. N. Laugham*	Rep.	Indiana.
28	Peter M. Speer	Rep.	Oil City.
29	Stephen G. Porter	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	John Dalzell*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
31	James Francis Burke*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Geo. F. O'Shaughnessy	Dem.	Providence.
2	George H. Utter	Rep.	Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	George S. Legare*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Wyatt Aiken*	Dem.	Abbeyville.
4	Joseph T. Johnson*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	David E. Finley*	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe*	Dem.	Marion.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

Charles H. Burke*	Rep.	Pierre.
Eben W. Martin*	Rep.	Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam R. Sells	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Richard W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	Joseph W. Byrnes*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Kenneth D. McKellar	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Morris Sheppard*	Dem.	Texarkana.
2	Martin Dies	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James L. Young	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Choice B. Randell*	Dem.	Sherman.
5	Jack Beall*	Dem.	Waxahachie.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	John M. Moore*	Dem.	Richmond.
9	George F. Burgess*	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	Albert S. Burleson*	Dem.	Austin.
11	Robert L. Henry*	Dem.	Waco.
12	Oscar Calloway	Dem.	Comanche.
13	John H. Stephens*	Dem.	Vernon.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	William R. Smith*	Dem.	Colorado.

UTAH.

At Large.

Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.

VERMONT.

1			
2	Frank Plumley*	Rep.	Northfield.

VIRGINIA.

1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	Edward E. Holland	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	John Lamb*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	R. Turnbull*	Dem.	Lawrenceville.
5	E. W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	James Hay*	Dem.	Madison.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	W. Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	Wm. E. Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Stanton L. Warburton	Rep.	Tacoma.
3	William LaFollette	Rep.	Pullman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	John W. Davis	Dem.	Clarksburg.
2	William G. Brown	Dem.	Kingwood.
3	Adam B. Littlepage	Dem.	Charleston.
4	John M. Hamilton	Dem.	Grantsville.
5	James A. Hughes*	Rep.	Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
3	Arthur W. Kopp*	Rep.	Platteville.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	M. E. Burke	Dem.	Beaver Dam.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	James H. Davidson*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
9	T. F. Konop	Dem.	Kewaunee.
10	E. A. Morse*	Rep.	Antigo.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

At Large.

Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

James Wickersham	Rep.	Fairbanks.

HAWAII.

Jonah K. Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Honolulu.

PHILIPPINES.

Benito Legarda	Rep.	Manila.
Manuel L. Quezon	N.	Tayabas.

PORTO RICO.

Luis Munoz Rivera	U.	San Juan.

Democrats 228; Republicans, 162; Socialist, 1. Total, 391; plus 1 each from Arizona and New Mexico since admitted to Statehood.

*Served in the Sixty-first House. †Served in a previous House. ‡Resigned to assume duties as Governor of New York.

The Sixty-third Congress.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1913, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1915.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.
Secretary.....Charles G. Bennett, R., of New York.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1915.	Joseph F. Johnston, D.	Birmingham.
1919.	John H. Bankhead, D.	Fayette.
	ARIZONA.	
1915.	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
1917.	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
	ARKANSAS.	
1915.	James P. Clarke, D.	Little Rock.
1919.	Jefferson Davis, D.	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1915.	George C. Perkins, R.	Oakland.
1917.	John D. Works, R.	Los Angeles.
	COLORADO.	
1915.	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
1919.	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1915.	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
1917.	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
	DELAWARE.	
1917.	Henry A. Du Pont, R.	Wilmington.
1919.	A Democrat.	
	FLORIDA.	
1915.	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
1917.	Nathan P. Bryan, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1915.	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
1919.	Augustus O. Bacon, D.	Macon.
	IDAHO.	
1915.	A Republican.	
1919.	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé.
	ILLINOIS.	
1915.	See foot note (a).	
1919.	See foot note (b).	
	INDIANA.	
1915.	Benjamin F. Shively, D.	South Bend.
1917.	John W. Kern, D.	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1915.	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1919.	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1915.	Joseph L. Bristow, R.	Salina.
1919.	Wm. H. Thompson, D.	
	KENTUCKY.	
1915.	William O. Bradley, R.	Louisville.
1919.	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion.
	LOUISIANA.	
1915.	John R. Thornton, D.	Alexandria.
1919.	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1917.	Charles F. Johnson, D.	Waterville.
1919.	A Republican (c).	
	MARYLAND.	
1915.	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
1917.	William P. Jackson, * R.	Salisbury.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1917.	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1919.	A Republican.	
	MICHIGAN.	
1917.	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1919.	Wm. Alden Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
	MINNESOTA.	
1917.	Moses E. Clapp, R.	St. Paul.
1919.	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1917.	John Sharp Williams, D.	Yazoo.
1919.	James K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson.
	MISSOURI.	
1915.	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.
1917.	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
	MONTANA.	
1917.	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1919.	T. J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1917.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1919.	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1915.	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno.
1919.	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1915.	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.
1919.	A Republican.	
	NEW JERSEY.	
1917.	James E. Martine, D.	Plainfield.
1919.	William Hughes, D.	Paterson.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1917.	Thomas B. Catron, R.	Santa Fé.
1919.	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1915.	Elihu Root, R.	New York.
1917.	James A. O'Gorman, D.	New York.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1915.	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1919.	Furnifold M. Simmons, D.	Raleigh.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1915.	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota.
1917.	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
	OHIO.	
1915.	Theodore E. Burton, R.	Cleveland.
1917.	Atlee Pomerine, D.	Canton.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1915.	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
1919.	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1915.	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1919.	Harry Lane, D.	
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1915.	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
1917.	George T. Oliver, R.	Pittsburgh.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1917.	Henry F. Lippitt, R.	Providence.
1919.	A Republican.	
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915.	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1919.	Benj. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1915.	Coe I. Crawford, R.	Huron.
1919.	A Republican (d).	
	TENNESSEE.	
1917.	Luke Lea, D.	Nashville.
1919.	A Democrat.	
	TEXAS.	
1917.	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1919.	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1915.	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
1917.	George Sutherland, R.	Salt Lake City.
	VERMONT.	
1915.	William P. Dillingham, R.	Waterbury.
1917.	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
	VIRGINIA.	
1917.	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919.	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlot'sville.
	WASHINGTON.	
1915.	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
1917.	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1917.	William E. Chilton, D.	Charleston.
1919.	A Republican.	
	WISCONSIN.	
1915.	Isaac Stephenson, R.	Marinette.
1917.	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
	WYOMING.	
1917.	Clarence D. Clark, R.	Evanston.
1919.	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

* Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy until Legislature meets. (a) James H. Lewis, D., choice of Democratic primary. (b) L. Y. Sherman, R., was chosen in primary to succeed Cullom. (c) E. C. Burleigh received highest vote in Rep. primary. (d) Thomas Sterling, Prog. R. was chosen in primary.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Probably Democrats 49, probably Republicans 45. In doubt, Illinois 2. The Senatorial vacancies will be filled by the Legislatures. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ELECT.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	ALABAMA.		
1	George W. Taylor*	Dem.	Demopolis.
2	S. H. Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry D. Clayton*	Dem.	Eufaula.
4	F. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	Richmond P. Hobson*	Dem.	Greensboro.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	William Richardson*	Dem.	Huntsville.
9	Oscar W. Underwood*	Dem.	Birmingham.
	At Large.		
	J. W. Abercrombie	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
	ARIZONA.		
	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.		
1	T. H. Carraway	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	W. A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John C. Floyd*	Dem.	Yellville.
4	O. T. Wingo	Dem.	Dequeen.
5	H. M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardenelle.
6	S. M. Taylor	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	W. S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.
	CALIFORNIA.		
1	William Kent	Rep.	Kentfield.
2	J. E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Chas. F. Curry	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	J. I. Nolan	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	Joseph R. Knowland	Rep.	Alameda.
7	D. S. Church	Dem.	Fresno.
8	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	C. W. Bell	Rep.	Pasadena.
10	William D. Stephens*	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner	Dem.	San Diego.
	COLORADO.		
1	George Kindel	Dem.	Denver.
2	H. H. Seldomridge	Dem.	Colorado Springs.
	At Large.		
	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs
	Edward Keating	Dem.	Pueblo.
	CONNECTICUT.		
1	Augustus Lonergan	Dem.	Hartford.
2	B. F. Mahan	Dem.	New London.
3	Thomas L. Reilly*	Dem.	Meriden.
4	Jeremiah Donavan	Dem.	South Norwalk
5	Wm. Kennedy	Dem.	Naugatuck.
	DELAWARE.		
	At Large.		
	Franklin Brockson	Dem.	Clayton.
	FLORIDA.		
1	Stephen M. Sparkman*	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Emmett Wilson	Dem.	Pensacola.
	At Large.		
	Claude L'Engle	Dem.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.		
1	Charles G. Edwards*	Dem.	Savannah.
2	S. A. Roddenbery*	Dem.	Thomasville.
3	C. R. Crisp	Dem.	Americus.
4	William C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	W. S. Howard*	Dem.	Decatur.
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	Dem.	Macon.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	S. J. Tribble*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Thomas W. Hardwick*	Dem.	Sandersville.
11	J. R. Walker	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	D. M. Hughes*	Dem.	Danville
	IDAHO.		
1	Burton L. French*	Rep.	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	ILLINOIS.		
1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	George E. Gorman	Dem.	Chicago.
4	James T. McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	A. J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Frank Buchanan*	Dem.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A. Britten	Rep.	Chicago.
10	Chas. M. Thomson	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Wm. Hinebaugh	Rep.	Ottawa.
13	John C. McKenzie	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	O. H. Tavenner	Dem.	Cordova.
15	Stephen A. Hoxworth	Dem.	Rapatee.
16	Claude U. Stone*	Dem.	Peoria.
17	Louis Fitz Henry	Dem.	Bloomington.
18	Frank T. O'Hair	Dem.	Paris.
19	Chas. M. Borches	Dem.	Decatur.
20	H. T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	J. M. Graham*	Dem.	Springfield.
22	W. N. Baltz	Dem.	Millstadt.
23	M. D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	H. R. Fowler*	Dem.	Elizabethtown.
25	R. P. Hill	Dem.	Marion.
	At Large.		
	W. E. Williams	Dem.	Pittsfield.
	L. B. Stringer	Dem.	Lincoln.
	INDIANA.		
1	Chas. Lieb	Dem.	Rockport.
2	William A. Cullop*	Dem.	Vincennes.
3	W. E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Ralph W. Moss*	Dem.	Center Point.
6	F. H. Gray*	Dem.	Connersville.
7	Charles A Korbly*	Dem.	Indianapolis.
8	John A. M. Adair*	Dem.	Portland.
9	Martin A. Morrison*	Dem.	Frankfort.
10	J. B. Peterson	Dem.	Crown Point.
11	George W. Rauch*	Dem.	Marion.
12	Cyrus Cline*	Dem.	Angola.
13	Henry A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.
	IOWA.		
1	C. A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	I. S. Pepper*	Dem.	Muscatine.
3	Maurice Connolly	Dem.	Dubuque.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	S. Kirkpatrick	Dem.	Ottumwa.
7	S. F. Prouty*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	H. M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	W. R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	George C. Scott	Rep.	Sioux City.
	KANSAS.		
1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Joseph Taggart*	Dem.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle	Dem.	Strong City.
5	G. T. Helvering	Dem.	Marysville.
6	J. R. Connelly	Dem.	Colby.
7	Geo. A. Neeley*	Dem.	Hutchinson.
8	Victor Murdock*	Rep.	Wichita.
	KENTUCKY.		
1	A. W. Barkley	Dem.	Paducah.
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	Dem.	Henderson.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	A. B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	J. Campbell Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	W. J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	J. W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barbourville.
	LOUISIANA.		
1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	H. Garland Dupre*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Robert F. Broussard*	Dem.	New Iberia.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	J. W. Elder	Dem.	Monroe.
6	L. L. Morgan	Dem.	Covington.
7	L. Lazaro	Dem.	Washington.
8	J. B. Aswell	Dem.	Natchitoches.
	MAINE.		
1	A. C. Hinds*	Rep.	Portland.
2	D. J. McGillicuddy*	Dem.	Lewiston.
3	Forrest Goodwin	Rep.	Skowhegan.
4	Frank E. Guernsey*	Rep.	Dover.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	MARYLAND.		
1	J. Harry Covington*	Dem.	Easton.
2	Joshua F. C. Talbott*	Dem.	Towson.
3	George Konig*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. C. Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	J. F. Smith	Dem.	Dunkirk.
6	D. J. Lewis*	Dem.	Cumberland.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
1	Allen Treadway	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillette*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	W. H. Wilder*	Rep.	Gardner.
4	S. E. Winslow	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John J. Rogers	Rep.	Lowell.
6	A. P. Gardner*	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	M. F. Phelan	Dem.	Lynn.
8	F. S. Deitrich	Dem.	Cambridge.
9	E. W. Roberts*	Rep.	Chelsea.
10	W. F. Murray*	Dem.	Boston.
11	A. J. Peters*	Dem.	Boston.
12	J. M. Curley*	Dem.	Boston.
13	John W. Weeks*	Rep.	West Newton.
14	Edward Gilmore	Dem.	Brockton.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Thos. C. Thatcher	Dem.	Yarmouth.
	MICHIGAN.		
1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Samuel W. Beakes	Dem.	Ann Arbor.
3	J. M. C. Smith	Rep.	Kalamazoo.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	C. E. Mapes	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Samuel W. Smith*	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	L. C. Crampton	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	R. O. Woodruff	Rep.	Bay City.
11	F. O. Lindquist	Rep.	Greenville.
12	W. J. McDonald	Rep.	Calumet.
	At Large.		
	P. H. Kelley	Rep.	Lansing.
	MINNESOTA.		
1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	W. S. Hammond*	Dem.	Madelia.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Fred. C. Stevens*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Geo. R. Smith	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Charles A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
	At Large.		
	James Manahan	Rep.	Minneapolis.
	MISSISSIPPI.		
1	Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	H. D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	S. A. Witherspoon*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	B. P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	P. E. Quin	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.
	MISSOURI.		
1	James T. Lloyd	Dem.	Shelbyville.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	Dorsey W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Richard Bartholdt*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	W. L. Igoe	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	W. L. Hensley*	Dem.	Bonne Terre.
14	J. J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	P. D. Decker	Dem.	Joplin.
16	T. L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.
	MONTANA.		
1	Thomas Stout	Dem.	Lewiston.
2	John M. Evans	Dem.	Missouri.
	NEBRASKA.		
1	John A. Maguire*	Dem.	Lincoln.
2	C. O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha.
3	D. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Tremont.
4	C. H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	S. R. Barton	Rep.	Grand Island.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.
	NEVADA.		
	At Large.		
	E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1	E. E. Reed	Dem.	Manchester.
2	R. B. Stevens	Dem.	Lisbon.
	NEW JERSEY.		
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	J. Thomas Baker	Dem.	Wildwood.
3	Thomas J. Scully*	Dem.	Perth Amboy.
4	A. B. Walsh	Dem.	Trenton.
5	Wm. E. Tuttle, Jr.*	Dem.	Westfield.
6	L. J. Martin	Dem.	Newton.
7	R. G. Bremner	Dem.	Passaic.
8	Eugene F. Kinkead*	Dem.	Jersey City.
9	Walter I. McCoy*	Dem.	East Orange.
10	Edward W. Townsend*	Dem.	Montclair.
11	J. J. Egan	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.
	NEW MEXICO.		
	At Large.		
	H. B. Fergusson*	Dem.	Albuquerque.
	NEW YORK.		
1	Lathrop Brown	Dem.	St. James.
2	D. J. O'Leary	Dem.	Douglaston.
3	F. E. Wilson*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	H. H. Dale	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	J. P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William M. Calder*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	D. J. Griffin	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	J. H. O'Brien	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	H. A. Metz	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	D. J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York.
12	Henry M. Goldfogle*	Dem.	New York.
13	T. D. Sullivan	Dem.	New York.
14	J. M. Levy*	Dem.	New York.
15	M. F. Conry*	Dem.	New York.
16	P. J. Dooling	Dem.	New York.
17	J. S. Carew	Dem.	New York.
18	Thos. S. Patten*	Dem.	New York.
19	Franklin Leonard	Dem.	New York.
20	F. B. Harrison*	Dem.	New York.
21	Henry George, Jr.*	Dem.	New York.
22	Henry Bruckner	Dem.	New York.
23	J. A. Goulden	Dem.	New York.
24	Woodson S. Oglesby	Dem.	Mohegan Park.
25	B. I. Taylor	Dem.	Harrison.
26	Edmund Platt	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	George McClellan	Dem.	Kinderhook.
28	P. G. Ten Eyck	Dem.	Albany.
29	James S. Parker	Rep.	Salem.
30	Samuel Wallin	Rep.	Amsterdam.
31	E. A. Merritt, Jr.	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	C. A. Talcott*	Dem.	Utica.
34	George W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	John R. Clancy	Dem.	Syracuse.
36	Sereno E. Payne*	Rep.	Auburn.
37	Edwin S. Underhill*	Dem.	Bath.
38	Thos. B. Dunn	Rep.	Rochester.
39	H. G. Danforth*	Rep.	Rochester.
40	R. H. Gittins	Dem.	Niagara Falls.
41	Chas. B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	D. A. Driscoll*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	C. M. Hamilton	Rep.	Ripley.
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	J. M. Faison*	Dem.	Faison.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	C. M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	Robert N. Page*	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	R. L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	NORTH CAROLINA.—*Continued.*		
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	J. M. Gudger, Jr.*	Dem.	Asheville.
	NORTH DAKOTA.		
1	H. T. Helgesen*	Rep.	Milton.
2	Geo. M. Young	Rep.	Valley City.
3	P. D. Norton	Rep.	Nottinger.
	OHIO.		
1	S. Bowdle	Dem.	Cincinnati.
2	A. G. Allen*	Dem.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	J. H. Goeke*	Dem.	Wapakoneta.
5	T. T. Ansberry*	Dem.	Defiance.
6	S. D. Fess	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
7	J. D. Post*	Dem.	Washington.
8	F. B. Willis*	Rep.	Ada.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	R. Switzer*	Rep.	Ironton.
11	H. C. Claypool*	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	C. L. Brumbaugh	Dem.	Columbus.
13	John A. Key	Dem.	Marion.
14	William G. Sharpe*	Dem.	Elyria.
15	George White*	Dem.	Marietta.
16	W. B. Francis*	Dem.	Martins Ferry.
17	W. A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	J. J. Whitacre*	Dem.	Canton.
19	E. R. Bathrick*	Dem.	Akron.
20	Wm. Gordon	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	R. J. Buckley*	Dem.	Cleveland.
	At Large.		
	Robert Crosser	Dem.	Cleveland.
	OKLAHOMA.		
1	Bird S. McGuire*	Rep.	Pawnee.
2	Richard T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.
3	J. S. Davenport*	Dem.	Vinita.
4	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
5	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
	At Large.		
	W. H. Murray	Dem.	Tishomingo.
	Claude Weaver	Dem.	Oklahoma City.
	J. B. Thompson	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
	OREGON.		
1	W. C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	N. J. Sinnott	Rep.	Portland.
3	A. W. Lafferty*	Rep.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
1	W. S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	G. W. Edmonds	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Michael Donohoe*	Dem.	Philadelphia.
6	J. W. Logue	Dem.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	R. E. Difenderfer*	Dem.	Ashbourne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	J. R. Farr*	Rep.	Scranton.
11	J. J. Casey	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
12	R. E. Lee*	Dem.	Pottsville.
13	John H. Rothermel*	Dem.	Reading.
14	W. D. B. Ainey*	Rep.	Montrose.
15	E. R. Kiess	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	John V. Lesher	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	F. L. Dersham	Dem.	Lewisburg.
18	A. S. Kreider	Rep.	Sunville.
19	W. W. Bailey	Dem.	Johnstown.
20	A. R. Brodbeck	Dem.	Hanover.
21	C. E. Patton*	Rep.	Curwensville.
22	A. L. Keister	Rep.	Scottdale.
23	W. N. Carr	Dem.	Uniontown.
24	H. W. Temple	Rep.	Washington.
25	M. W. Shreve	Rep.	Erie.
26	A. Mitchell Palmer*	Dem.	Stroudsburg.
27	J. N. Langham*	Rep.	Indiana.
28	W. J. Hullings	Rep.	Oil City.
29	S. G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. C. Kelly	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
31	J. F. Burke*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	At Large.		
	A. R. Rupley	Rep.	Carlisle.
	J. M. Morin	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	A. H. Walters	Rep.	Johnstown.
	F. E. Lewis	Rep.	Allentown.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	RHODE ISLAND.		
1	G. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	Peter G. Gerry	Dem.	Providence.
3	Ambrose Kennedy	Rep.	Woonsocket.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1	George S. Legare*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	J. F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Wyatt Aiken*	Dem.	Abbeville.
4	Joseph T. Johnson*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	David E. Finley*	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	J. W. Ragsdale	Dem.	Florence.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.		
1	C. H. Dillon	Rep.	Yankton.
2	Charles H. Burke*	Rep.	Pierre.
3	Eben W. Martin*	Rep.	Deadwood.
	TENNESSEE.		
1	Sam R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	R. W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	J. W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	K. D. McKellar*	Dem.	Memphis.
	TEXAS.		
1	H. W. Vaughn	Dem.	Texarkana.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam Rayburn	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Jack Beall*	Dem.	Waxahachie.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	J. H. Eagle	Dem.	Houston.
9	George F. Burgess*	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	Albert S. Burleson*	Dem.	Austin.
11	Robert L. Henry*	Dem.	Waco.
12	Oscar Callaway*	Dem.	Comanche.
13	John H. Stephens*	Dem.	Vernon.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	William R. Smith*	Dem.	Colorado City.
	At Large.		
	H. W. Sumners	Dem.	Dallas.
	D. E. Garrett	Dem.	Houston.
	UTAH.		
	At Large.		
	Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.
	Jacob Johnson	Rep.	Spring City.
	VERMONT.		
1	Frank L. Green*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Frank H. Plumly*	Rep.	Northfield.
	VIRGINIA.		
1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	E. E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	A. J. Montague	Dem.	Richmond.
4	W. A. Watson	Dem.	Jennings Ord'y.
5	E. W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	James Hay*	Dem.	Millwood.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.
	WASHINGTON.		
1	Wm. E. Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	A. Johnson	Rep.	Hoquiam.
3	W. L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
	At Large.		
	J. A. Falconer	Rep.	Seattle.
	J. W. Bryan	Rep.	Bremerton.
	WEST VIRGINIA.		
1	J. W Davis*	Dem.	Clarksburg.
2	W. G. Brown, Jr.*	Dem.	Kingwood.
3	S. V. Avis	Rep.	Charleston.
4	H. H. Moss, Jr.	Rep.	Parkersburg.
5	James A. Hughes*	Rep.	Huntington.
	At Large.		
	Howard Sutherland	Rep.	Elkins.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	WISCONSIN.		
1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	M. E. Burke*	Dem.	Beaver Dam.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	M. K. Reilly	Dem.	Fond du Lac.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	E. E. Browne	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	T. F. Konop*	Dem.	Kewaunee.
10	James A. Frear	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.
	WYOMING.		
	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.
	ALASKA.		
	James Wickersham*	Rep.	Fairbanks.
	HAWAII.		
	Jonah K. Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Honolulu.
	PORTO RICO		
	Names of Representatives not given in official list.		
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
	Manuel Quezon	Dem.	Lucena, Tayabas.
	Manuel Earnshaw	Dem.	

Democrats, 291; Republicans, 144; whole number 435. *Served in Sixty-second Congress

The United States Public Health Service.

SURGEON-GENERAL, RUPERT BLUE.

THE United States Public Health Service is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The head of the bureau is a commissioned medical officer, with the title of Surgeon-General. The work of the Service is administered, under direction of the Surgeon-General, by seven bureau divisions—Personnel and Accounts, Scientific Research, Foreign and Insular Quarantine, Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Marine Hospitals and Relief and Miscellaneous.

The commissioned corps of the Service consists of medical officers of the following grades: Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon-Generals (chiefs of divisions of the bureau), Senior Surgeons, Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons. Appointments in the corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, after successful examination. Qualifications for examination are graduation from a reputable medical college, one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work after graduation, and testimonials from responsible persons as to professional and moral character. Applicants for examination must be between the ages of 23 and 32 years.

The Public Health Service maintains twenty-two marine hospitals and 125 other relief stations throughout the country. Fifty-one quarantine stations in the United States and twenty-five stations in its insular possessions are also operated, and eighty-one stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are stationed at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of quarantine and the inspection of immigrants.

At the Hygienic Laboratory, located in the city of Washington, research work in connection with investigations of disease, sanitation and water pollution is carried on, and tests are made of the purity and potency of viruses, serums and toxins, with the supervision of the manufacture and sale of which the Public Health Service is charged by law.

The Public Health Service co-operates with State and local Boards of Health in the eradication of epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from State and municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other diseases. Among the signal achievements of the Service in recent years, in the field of public health work, have been the eradication of bubonic plague in California and the suppression of yellow fever in the South.

In addition to the commissioned medical corps, the services of 231 Acting Assistant Surgeons (physicians appointed locally and not subject to change of station) were required to conduct the operations of the Service during the fiscal year 1912.

During the year 51,078 patients were treated—14,717 in hospitals and 36,361 at dispensaries. At quarantine stations 7,908 vessels, carrying 530,452 passengers and crews, were inspected, and 275 vessels disinfected. Immigrants to the number of 1,143,234 were inspected, and 27,021 certified for rejection on account of physical and mental defects. At the immigrant hospitals at Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Cal., conducted by Service officers under the supervision of Commissioners of Immigration, 7,356 patients were admitted to treatment.

The Socialist Vote.

A SOCIALIST authority, W. J. Ghent, has compiled the following table of the latest returns of the Socialist vote in various countries, and the number of Socialist members of the popular branches of the national parliaments. The countries are ranked according to the proportion of Socalist deputies to the total deputies.

COUNTRIES.	Deputies.		Per Cent.	Vote.
Finland, 1911	87	(200)	43.50	321,000
Sweden, 1908	36	(165)	21.81	75,000
Belgium, 1910	35	(166)	21.08	483,241
Denmark, 1910	24	(114)	21.06	98,721
Luxemburg, 1909	10	(48)	20.83	.....
Austria, 1907	88	(516)	17.06	1,041,948
Germany, 1907-10	52	(397)	13.10	3,258,968
France, 1910	76	(584)	13.01	1,106,047
Norway, 1907	11	(123)	8.94	90,000
Italy, 1909	42	(508)	8.26	338,885
Holland, 1909	7	(100)	7.00	82,494
Great Britain, Dec. '10	42	(670)	6.27	370,802
Switzerland, 1908	7	(170)	4.11	100,000
Russia	17	(442)	3.82	.....
Turkey, 1908	6	(196)	3.06	.....
Greece, 1910	4	(207)	1.93	.....
Servia, 1908	1	(160)	.62	3,056
United States, 1912	1	(435)	.25	684,432
Spain, 1910	1	(404)	.25	40,000
Bulgaria, 1908	..	(189)	.....	13,360
Argentina, 1908	..	(120)	.....	5,000

The Socialist vote in the United States given is an estimate. The actual combined vote for the two Socialist candidates for President in 1908 was 434,018.

Acts of Congress.

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THE principal bills and joint resolutions of a public nature which became laws during the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, beginning December 4, 1911, and ending August 24, 1912, were:

An act to provide a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian. (Approved December 8, 1911.)

An act authorizing that commission of ensign be given midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy. (Approved March 7, 1912.)

An act appropriating $350,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against impending floods the levees on the Mississippi River. (Approved April 3, 1912.)

An act to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau. (Approved April 9, 1912.)

An act to provide for a tax upon white phosphorous matches and for other purposes. (Approved April 9, 1912.)

An act appropriating $300,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against the impending flood the levees on the Mississippi River and rivers tributary thereto. (Approved April 16, 1912.)

An act to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war. (Approved April 24, 1912.)

An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico. (Approved May 11, 1912.) Providing a dollar a day pension, and involving an additional expenditure of $25,000,000 annually for United States soldiers and sailors pensions.

An act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States or any Territory or for the District of Columbia and for other purposes. (Approved June 16, 1912.) The Eight Hours law.

An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton. (Approved July 22, 1912.)

An act to prohibit the importation and the interstate transportation of films or other pictorial representations of prize fights. (Approved July 31, 1912.)

An act to harmonize the national law of salvage with the provisions of the international convention for the unification of certain rules with respect to assistance and salvage at sea. (Approved August 1, 1912.)

An act to establish a standard barrel and standard grades for apples when packed in barrels. (Approved August 3, 1912.)

An act to permit the construction of a subway and the maintenance of a railroad under the post-office building at or near Park Place in the city of New York. (August 9, 1912.)

An act to regulate radio communication. (Approved August 13, 1912.) The regulation of wireless telegraphy.

An act to create a Commission on Industrial Relations. (Approved August 23, 1912.)

An act to provide for agricultural entries on oil and gas lands. (Approved August 24, 1912.)

An act to give effect to the convention between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for the preservation and protection of the fur seals and sea otter which frequent the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. Concluded at Washington, July 7, 1912. (Approved August 24, 1912.)

An act to constitute a commission to investigate the purchase of American grown tobacco by the Governments of foreign countries. (Approved August 24, 1912.)

An act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes. (Approved August 24, 1912.)

An act to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska to confer legislative powers thereon and for other purposes. (Approved August 24, 1912.) Providing a form of Territorial government.

An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone. (Approved August 24, 1912.) Provides for the government of the Panama Canal after its construction and the exemption of coastwise American vessels from tolls.

Joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia. (Approved December 21, 1911.) Abrogation of the treaty on account of its denial of passports to Jewish-American citizens.

Joint resolution making appropriations for the relief of sufferers from floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. (Approved May 6, 1912.)

Joint resolution proposing an International Maritime Conference. (Approved June 28, 1912.)

Joint resolution to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Arthur Henry Rostrom, and through him to the officers and crew of the steamship Carpathia of the Cunard line, for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing seven hundred and four lives from the wreck of the steamship Titanic in the North Atlantic Ocean. (Approved July 6, 1912.)

Joint resolution appropriating $1,350,000 for encampment and manœuvres of the organized militia. (Approved July 8, 1912.)

Joint resolution making appropriations to be used in exterminating the army worm. (Approved July 30, 1912.)

Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the late insurrection in Mexico. (Approved August 9, 1912.)

Joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington of a joint memorial to Major Archibald W. Butt and Francis Davis Millet. (Approved August 24, 1912.)

Changes and new enactments were made as riders to general appropriation bills. Among these were:

Provision for the establishment of an experimental parcels post.

Provision for a seven years' term of enlistment in the army—four years with the colors and three years in a proposed new army reserve.

Provision for the abolition of the Tariff Board.

The Senate ratified nine treaties during the session, including those with France and Great Britain, which the President refused to accept in amended form, and the following: Settlement of pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain; agreement of international naval conference on war prizes; copyright treaty with Hungary; North Atlantic fisheries treaty with Great Britain; naturalization treaty with Costa Rica; international wireless telegraph treaty; international treaty on assistance and salvage at sea.

Other matters which took effect by the action of Congress during this session were the approval of a Constitutional Amendment for the direct election by the people of United States Senators; the

ACTS OF CONGRESS—*Continued.*

ousting by the Senate of William Lorimer as Senator from Illinois, and the beginning of impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court.

Investigations were made by committees, of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Shipping Trust, the Beef Trust, the Money Trust and the contributionst to the National campaign of 1904.

The Senate passed a resolution declaring its disapproval of the acquisition of territory in America by foreign Governments for strategic purposes.

Among the bills before Congress which failed to pass this session were: the bill to create a Department of Labor, with a member of the Cabinet; the bill to extend the Corporation Tax law to individuals; the Agricultural Extension bill; the Cotton Anti-Option bill, the bill to create a United States Corporation Commission, the bill to establish a Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture, the bill to regulate the Consular Service, the bill to authorize the coinage of three cent and one-half cent pieces, the bill to regulate immigration, and the joint resolution to extend the campaign publicity law to candidates for President and Vice-President. Among the riders to the appropriation bills which failed were the attempt to legislate Major-General Leonard Wood out of office; the attempt to abolish the United States Court of Commerce and the attempt to establish a seven years' tenure of office for Government clerks in Washington.

The President vetoed eleven bills, including the wool and metal tariff schedules. The House repassed the two latter over the veto but was not sustained by the Senate.

The session lasted 265 days. The number of bills introduced during the session were 4,245 in the Senate and 12,368 in the House of Representatives. The Senate resolutions were 237, joint resolutions 78. House resolutions 404, joint resolutions 359.

The number of public laws passed was 253.

The Scandinavian American Society.

THIS society was organized 1908. Its purposes are to cultivate closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds between Scandinavian Americans. The society has begun an interchange of university professors, and arranged a travelling exhibition of Scandinavian art in American cities, 1912-13. Headquarters, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *President*—John A. Gode.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION.

Consists of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, incorporated in 1911, to hold in trust and administer an endowment of more than $500,000, given by the late Niels Poulson, and other funds which may be intrusted to their care for the purposes similar to those of the Scandinavian American Society. The *Foundation* has given financial support to the art exhibit of the Society, created travelling fellowships, and received the patronage of the kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Headquarters, 507 Fifth Avenue. *Secretary*, Henry Goddard Leach.

Cost of Living and Retail Prices.

FROM Bulletins issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor (Bureau of Labor).

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY, AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR ALL PURPOSES, AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR FOOD, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1901.

(From eighteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor.)

Geographical Division.	Families.	Average Size of Family.	Average Income per Family.	Aver. Expenditure per Family for all Purposes.	Aver. Expenditure per Family for Food.	Geographical Division.	Families.	Average Size of Family.	Average Income per Family.	Aver. Expenditure per Family for all Purposes.	Aver. Expenditure per Family for Food.
N. Atlantic..	1,415	5.25	$834.83	$778.04	$338.10	S. Central...	122	5.65	$715.46	$690.11	$292.68
S. Atlantic..	219	5.30	762.78	700.62	298.64	Western.....	90	4.69	891.82	751.46	308.53
N. Central...	721	5.46	842.60	785.95	321.60						
						United States	2,567	5.31	$827.19	$768.54	$326.90

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Average Price in 1911 Compared With Average Price for 10-Year Period, 1890 to 1899.

Article.	Per Cent. of Increase in Price.
Sugar, granulated	11.1
Wheat flour	27.9
Butter, creamery.	31.3
Milk, fresh	32.7
Sirloin steak	34.9
Ribroast	38.6
Lard, pure	45.3
Corn meal	47.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	50.2
Hens	51.6
Round steak	52.6
Ham, smoked	55.9
Potatoes, Irish	57.0
Pork chops	70.3
Bacon, smoked	97.2

Prices in December, 1911, Compared With Average Price for 10-Year Period, 1890 to 1899.

Article.	Per Cent. of Increase in Price.
Sugar, granulated	18.2
Wheat flour	29.5
Sirloin steak	32.8
Milk, fresh	35.0
Ribroast	37.4
Lard, pure	41.3
Hens	42.9
Round steak	49.6
Ham, smoked	50.9
Corn meal	51.9
Pork chops	55.4
Potatoes, Irish	59.0
Butter, creamery.	59.5
Bacon, smoked	87.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	107.3

Price on June 15, 1912, Compared With Average Price for 10-Year Period 1890 to 1899.

Article.	Per Cent. of Increase in Price.
Sugar, granulated	8.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	26.1
Milk, fresh	32.9
Butter, creamery.	33.3
Wheat flour	39.3
Lard, pure	55.3
Hens	58.1
Sirloin steak	59.5
Ham, smoked	61.3
Corn meal	63.7
Ribroast	63.8
Round steak	84.0
Pork chops	86.0
Bacon, smoked	96.7
Potatoes, Irish	111.9

Price on June 15, 1912, Compared With Prices of June 15, 1911.

Article.	Higher Than June 15, 1911.
Sirloin steak	17.1
Round steak	18.6
Rib roast	17.5
Pork chops	11.2
Bacon, smoked	*
Ham, smoked	2.7
Lard, pure	11.3
Hens	3.8
Wheat flour	10.7
Corn meal	12.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	11.8
Butter, creamery.	15.3
Potatoes, Irish	7.6
Sugar, granulated	6.0
Milk, fresh	2.4

* 0.1 per cent. lower than June 15, 1911.

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for.	
					Compensation to Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1884.....	48,434	359,530	$43,325,959	$47,224,560	$11,283,831	$25,359,816
1885.....	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	50,046,235	11,243,848	27,765,124
1886.....	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	51,004,744	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887.....	55,157	392,874	48,837,610	53,006,194	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888.....	57,376	403,976	52,695,176	56,468,315	12,589,768	30,393,209
1889.....	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	62,317,119	13,168,991	33,506,648
1890.....	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	66,259,548	13,753,096	35,246,162
1891.....	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	73,059,519	14,527,000	38,039,584
1892.....	67,119	447,591	70,930,475	76,980,846	15,249,565	40,358,432
1893.....	68,403	453,833	75,896,993	81,581,681	15,863,621	42,904,593
1894.....	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,994,112	15,899,709	44,920,033
1895.....	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	87,179,551	16,079,508	45,716,380
1896.....	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,932,669	16,561,181	47,894,486
1897.....	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94,077,242	16,908,384	49,897,992
1898.....	73,570	480,461	89,012,618	98,033,523	17,453,433	52,319,790
1899.....	75,000	496,948	95,021,384	101,632,160	18,223,506	53,945,796
1900.....	76,688	500,989	102,354,579	107,740,268	19,112,097	56,374,206
1901.....	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,949,514	58,264,040
1902.....	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,783,919	61,153,775
1903.....	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	138,784,488	21,631,724	65,321,711
1904.....	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,820,732
1905.....	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,862,605
1906.....	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,544,585	76,174,945
1907.....	62,659	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	81,090,849
1908.....	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,381,421
1909.....	60,114	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	84,052,596
1910.....	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	27,521,013	85,259,102
1911.....	59,237	435,388	237,879,823	237,648,926	28,284,964	88,058,922
1912.....	58,729	436,469	246,744,015	248,525,450	28,467,726	89,154,811

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912, 8,228 were Presidential offices and 50,501 were fourth-class offices.

The estimated number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which passed through the mails of the United States in the fiscal year (1912) was 17,588,658,941. Letters, etc., registered, 42,235,000. Special Delivery pieces delivered, 16,756,499. Ordinary postage stamps issued, 9,928,263,748; postal cards, 909,411,045. The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 30,000,000,000, and of newspapers, 15,000,000,000.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN 1912.

States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.
Alabama	$8,763,273.38	Maryland	$4,321,611.17	Rhode Island	$2,939,801.22
Alaska	2,748,918.40	Massachusetts	21,695,092.38	South Carolina	4,944,376.37
Arizona	3,984,455.79	Michigan	25,874,658.09	South Dakota	4,972,448.38
Arkansas	7,382,133.12	Minnesota	16,249,994.60	Tennessee	7,161,403.55
California	35,585,789.37	Mississippi	7,590,452.26	Texas	24,472,107.76
Colorado	9,670,672.33	Missouri	15,450,851.46	Utah	3,843,175.99
Connecticut	8,011,281.54	Montana	7,465,174.06	Vermont	3,133,530.00
Delaware	828,823.83	Nebraska	10,076,152.54	Virginia	7,254,918.78
District of Columbia	2,248,017.03	Nevada	3,809,772.86	Washington	15,081,085.57
Florida	6,744,504.05	New Hampshire	3,731,250.55	West Virginia	8,145,544.91
Georgia	11,024,220.75	New Jersey	11,632,599.70	Wisconsin	17,082,507.23
Hawaii	2,268,274.29	New Mexico	3,072,967.03	Wyoming	2,768,524.85
Idaho	4,904,832.98	New York	55,155,139.92		
Illinois	36,798,894.95	North Carolina	6,666,839.10	Tutulla	14,018.07
Indiana	15,841,053.19	North Dakota	6,209,886.47	Shanghai U.S. Postal Ag'cy	84,627.39
Iowa	15,634,541.23	Ohio	26,902,801.09	Guam	63,340.44
Kansas	11,486,244.49	Oklahoma	9,479,341.90	Supt. M. O. System	324,630.53
Kentucky	5,843,181.87	Oregon	9,403,504.60		
Louisiana	6,733,148.06	Pennsylvania	41,555,050.38	Total	$594,901,623.90
Maine	6,742,532.51	Porto Rico	3,441,716.37		

The number of domestic money-orders issued in the fiscal year 1912 was 85,286,380; number of international money-orders, 3,708,773; amounting to $86,095,404.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural delivery service from 1897 to 1912:

Year.	Carriers (number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.	Year.	Carriers (number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.
1897.....	83	1,843	$14,840	1905.....	32,055	721,237	$20,864,885
1898.....	148	2,960	50,241	1906.....	35,318	820,318	25,011,625
1899.....	391	8,929	150,012	1907.....	37,582	883,117	26,747,000
1900.....	1,276	28,685	420,433	1908.....	39,143	891,432	34,500,000
1901.....	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1909.....	40,499	979,541	35,661,034
1902.....	8,466	186,252	4,089,041	1910.....	40,997	993,068	37,041,156
1903.....	15,119	332,618	8,051,599	1911.....	41,559	1,007,772	37,122,254
1904.....	24,566	552,725	12,645,275	1912.....	42,199	1,021,492	41,856,061

The maximum salary of rural carriers was increased October 1, 1912, from $1,000 to $1,100.

Polar Discoveries in Recent Years.

(By Major-Gen. A. W. Greely, Gold Medalist of Royal Geographical Society and of Société de Geographie.)

For the first year in the history of the world man is in possession of definite information as to the physical conditions surrounding the North and the South Geographical Poles. This summary brings together in correlated form the principal discoveries made by daring explorers during the past few years in the polar regions.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

Through the priority of its exploration, and also on account of notable achievements therein by Americans, the condition of geographic discovery within the Arctic Circle is first considered. The previous nearest approach and the ultimate attainment of the North Pole were made over what is known as the American route, which was primarily opened up by the explorations of the expedition commanded by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, United States Navy, during 1853-1855, which had its winter quarters in Van Rensselaer Harbor, West Greenland. Kane contributed not only the first full account of the Etah Eskimaux, but also most valuable information as to the climate, the tides, the magnetic conditions, the fauna and the flora of this hitherto unknown region. Moreover, by the sledge journey to Cape Constitution, at the entrance to Kennedy Channel, he made known to the world the wonderful waterways along the west coast of Greenland which connect Smith Sound with the Arctic Ocean, acknowledged as the easiest route to the Pole. In the United States Naval expedition of 1870 Charles Francis Hall pushed the Polaris into the newly discovered Arctic Sea, reached an unprecedented latitude by ship, added nearly 200 miles to the coasts of northwest Greenland and extended Grant Land to within 413 miles of the Pole. In 1875-1876 his immediate successor, Sir George Nares of the British Navy, wintered in the Alert on the shores of the Polar Sea and through his lieutenants, P. Aldrich, L. A. Beaumont and A. H. Markham, extended Grant Land to 85° W. longitude, pushed Greenland northward to Cape Britannia and made a world's record of northing by reaching 83° 24′ on the ice of the great frozen sea. From 1881-1883 Lieut. (now General) A. W. Greely, United States Army, occupied one of the International Circumpolar Stations, at Lady Franklin Bay, 81° 44′ N., 65° W., where were made scientific observations of unsurpassed polar value on the climate, the tides, the fauna, the flora, the geodesy and of the magnetism of the region—it was the most northerly station occupied. In the supplementary work of physical geography, through his own journeys the interior of that remarkable Arctic paradise—ice-free and vegetation-covered Grant Land—was explored, while Lieut. J. B. Lockwood and Sergt. (now Colonel) D. L. Brainard covered by their discoveries one-eighth around the world north of parallel 80°, from 41° W. to 86° W. longitude. Moreover, they carried Greenland's coasts to Cape Washington, 83° 30′ N., wresting the honors of the "farthest north" from England, which had held them for three centuries. Then came Civil Engineer (now Rear-Admiral) Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, whose series of unsurpassed Arctic and magnetic efforts have covered 23 years. He crossed twice the glacial cap of Greenland, filled in the northwest coast of Grant Land and rounded Greenland some ten miles north of Lockwood, thus attaining the northernmost known land of the earth. The crossings of Greenland were marvelous journeys though unfortunately they were notably barren of results, as Peary was deceived both in believing that he had reached the Greenland Sea and also in thinking that he had determined the insularity of Greenland—honors that fell to Mylius-Erichsen, who paid for them with his life. In 1908 Peary made his final voyage, wintering in the Roosevelt on the shore of the ice-clad Arctic Ocean. He had with him 49 Eskimaux, 226 dogs, and was determined to surpass his own record—the highest north—of 87° 6′ N. in 1906. Commencing field work on February 15, aided by a series of splendid supporting parties of Eskimaux and whites, Peary reached the North Pole across the frozen sea on April 6, 1909. In the northward as well as in the return journey Peary and his three men—the negro Henson and two Eskimaux—made record travel never even approached in previous Arctic exploration. Northward they traveled 140 miles in 5 days and on the southward journey made over 400 miles in 16 days, of which 130 miles were traversed in 3 days. The location of the North Pole is on a deep, ice-covered ocean, the soundings increasing regularly from 110 fathoms in 84° N. to 1,500 fathoms within 5 miles of the Pole. The claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, have not yet been established to the satisfaction of scientific authorities. Scarcely second in importance to the Arctic work of Peary are the discoveries of the Dane Mylius-Erichsen. From the winter quarters of the Danmark in 1908 near Cape Bismarck, East Greenland, with Lieutenant Koch, Mylius-Erichsen completed the exploration of all the unknown coasts of Greenland, which he proved to extend in an unbroken continuity north and south of about 1,625 statute miles, from Cape Farewell, 60° N. to 83° 40′ N. After his daring and successful efforts to connect Northeast Foreland with Navy Cliff of Peary, Mylius-Erichsen perished of cold and starvation after heroically crossing in the darkness of the polar winter the inland ice between Denmark Fiord and Lambert Land. Ejnar Mikkelsen, another Danish explorer, by heroic efforts involving two years of fearful struggles and sufferings succeeded in recovering the missing records of Mylius-Erichsen and brought them back to Denmark in 1912. These records revolutionize the cartography of northeastern Greenland. On the erroneous supposition that he had reached the Greenland Sea Peary filled in the coast by a line trending almost straight from Academy Glacier to Lambert Land. Mylius-Erichsen discovered that Peary Channel is merely a fiord and that Hazen (Heilprin or Peary) Land is not separate, but is a northerly extension of Greenland. He also carries Greenland no less than 22 degrees of longitude to the eastward of Peary's farthest, to Northeast Foreland, which is in 12° W., 83° N. Not only is the area of northern Greenland greatly augmented—the increase amounting to 150,000 square miles—but Northeast Foreland proves to be within 23 degrees of longitude of Spitzbergen, an unexpected and remarkable narrowing of the principal connecting waterway between the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. Elsewhere in the New World recent and important Arctic explorations are those of Sverdrup, of Amundsen and of Stefansson. In 1900-1902 O. Sverdrup, from his base in the Norwegian Fram in Jones Sound, explored the west coast of Grinnell Land to Greely Fiord and attained 81° 37′ N. Off the coast he discovered Heiberg and Ringnes Islands. In 1903-1905 the Norwegian explorer, R. Amundsen, from his base on King William Land, relocated by elaborate magnetic observations the North Magnetic Pole in about 70° N. 97° W. Steaming west he then made in the Gjoa, a tiny boat of 46 tons, the Northwest Passage over the route discovered by Franklin. It was the first passage made by ship alone. From 1908-1912 V. Stefansson, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, pursued ethnological investigations of the Eskimaux along the Arctic coasts from the Mackenzie River eastward to Bathurst Inlet. From Great Bear Lake as a base he explored the shores of Dolphin Strait, Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet, subsisting on the game of the country. Sharing for many months the intimacies and vicissitudes of a wandering life with the Eskimaux he enjoyed special facilities for acquiring an accurate knowledge of the language, the customs, the beliefs and the life methods of various bodies of Eskimaux. Between Cape Bexley and Bathurst Inlet he met a thousand natives in all whose lives were entirely devoid of association with white men. Indeed there were groups representing 200

POLAR DISCOVERIES IN RECENT YEARS—*Continued.*

people who had never seen either a white man or an Indian and were unfamiliar with the Eskimaux to the westward. The most extraordinary discovery was an isolated band of Eskimaux whose physical characteristics presented most marked resemblances to the Scandinavian types of northern Europe. Of the 40 in this band no single person had black eyebrows, but they shaded in color from brown to almost white. Stefansson supplemented his observations by photographs and head measurements. He considers himself justified in believing that these prove the existence among the Eskimaux of persons with distinct European traits. Unquestionably they present blond characteristics, as shown by reddish hair, shading gradually from light on the forehead to nearly black at the back. Many of them had straggling light beards, some of a brownish or yellowish tinge, while others were of very light straw color—almost white. Of the thousand or more Eskimaux examined by Stefansson at least a dozen had blue eyes.

Stefansson has decided to renew his work among the islands to the north of the American continent. Establishing his permanent quarters on Banks Land, with a scientific staff, he will complete his ethnological and geological studies of adjacent islands and of the natives living thereon. Additionally, he contemplates sledging from Banks Land northwestward with a view of determining if land there exists, as is believed to be the case by General Greely and Prof. Harris.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

Rich as have been recent Arctic voyages in results, yet they yield in extent and in importance to those obtained in Antarctic explorations since the year 1900. While Americans at the beginning of the twentieth century were assured that their countrymen, N. B. Palmer and Charles Wilkes, had discovered parts of a great southern continent, yet the existence of Wilkes Land was widely discredited in Europe. Capt. R. E. Scott, R. N., in 1905 stated that he had definitely disposed of Wilkes Land. Just before the beginning of the new century (1898), the Belgian Lieutenant Gerlache, in the Belgica, was beset off the west coast of Palmer Land, whence drifting he touched the continental shelf in 71° 31′ S. The re-establishment of a general belief in an austral continent may be said to have begun with a Scotch explorer, W. E. Bruce, in the Scotia, who discovered an ice-clad, undulating country, Coats Land, in 74° S., 24° W., diametrically opposite South Victoria Land. The same year, the Swedish Professor O. Nordenskiold, exploring the east coast of Palmer Land to 66° S., found it to be a mountainous, glacier-covered region. The German expedition under E. v. Drygalski in 1901-1902, wintered in the Gauss in 90° E., 67° S., where he discovered Kaiser Wilhelm Land, extending from about 87° E., to 94° E. The British expedition of 1901-1904, under R. E. Scott, R. N., from its base under Mount Erebus, South Victoria Land, discovered a new country east of the Great Barrier—King Edward VII. Land, extending from 152° to 157° E. He followed the Great Barrier, an oceanic icecap of enormous thickness and very great extent, abreast of the mountain ranges of Victoria Land to 82° 17′ S., and also ascended the glacial covering of the Land, where by a journey of 300 miles he reached at an elevation of over 9,000 feet, a point in 77° 39′ S., 147° E.—the glacial cap being unbroken and ascending. France also took the field, Dr. J. Charcot leading expeditions—1904 in the Francais and 1909 in the Pourquoi Pas? Charcot has greatly increased our knowledge of West Palmer Land, having traced the coasts southerly to 73° S., adding Loubet and Failieres Lands in the extreme south. In addition, he sailed south of the 70th parallel to longitude 125° W., crossing an unknown sea. Sir Ernest Shackleton, a comrade of Scott's in 1902, personally equipped an expedition, 1908-1909, which made scientific and geographic discoveries that in extent and importance have rarely, if ever, been surpassed by any other single expedition. Geographically, Shackleton and his parties in 127 days traveled 1,755 miles, reaching on January 9, 1909, a glacier-covered plateau about 11,000 feet above the ocean, in 88° 23′ S., 162° W., within 97 miles of the Pole. This journey also added eight mountain ranges, and disclosed the greatest known areas of glaciation, both on sea and land. The so-called Great Barrier is a floating icecap on the ocean, covering probably more than 150,000 square miles of the Antarctic Ocean. Among contributing ice-rivers is the Beardmore Glacier, which is about 1,000 feet thick, has an average gradient of 60 feet to a mile, and a surface area exceeding 5,000 square miles. The glacial ice-cap of the Continent of Antarctica extends north and south over 1,000 statute miles, and in area possibly exceeds all Europe by fifty per cent. Geological specimens corroborate the continental features of the land, and coal seams within 300 miles of the Pole indicate a former milder climate with extensive vegetation at the very Pole. Deductions show that the Continent of Antarctica has an average elevation approximating 6,500 feet, double that of Asia. Three professors, David, Mackay and Mawson also reached and located the South Magnetic Pole, in 72° 25′ S., 155° 16′ W., on the inland ice more than 7,000 feet above the ocean. Captain Scott renewed Antarctic work in 1910, entering the circle with the best equipment for scientific work ever known. A absent now two years Scott is pursuing his scientific work, making the reaching of the Pole a supplementary matter. The last report from his field party, about the middle of January, 1912, shows that he was in 87° 32′ S., within 148 miles of the Pole. A Japanese Lieutenant, Shirase, in the Kainan Maru, landed at Whale Bay, Great Barrier, January 16, 1912 and made short inland explorations, besides landing on King Edward VII. Land, where Lieutenant Takeda reached an elevation of 1,300 feet in 156° 27′ W., 80° 05′ S. Amundsen, the Northwest Passage celebrity, established his winter-quarters on the Great Barrier in 1911, and by a series of wonderful marches reached the South Pole on December 16, 1911, its position being determined by hourly altitudes of the sun for 24 hours by several observers simultaneously. Amundsen's route followed the 164th meridian (west) to the mountain range in about 85° S., where his party crossed Devil's Glacier, between mountain peaks about 15,000 feet high. The glacier led to the South Polar Plateau, about 10,500 feet elevation, entirely ice-covered. The barrier ends in a bight in about 86° S., 160° W.

The late discoveries of Gerlache, Charcot, Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen quite fully bear out the theories of Sir John Murray, to whom the continent of Antarctica owes its name. The general geographical features of the south-polar problem are now settled, disclosing this as in many respects the most remarkable of regions—an ice-clad continent devoid of terrestrial life, save of the lowest organisms, crowned by a wonderful glacial table-land.

It is of special interest to note that the great and almost landless Arctic Ocean is diametrically opposite the enormous uplifted mountainous Antarctica. The mass and location of this vast southern continent, one and a half times greater in surface than Europe, should serve to elucidate vexed problems of latitude-variations and pole-shiftings in the past.

Most gratifying to geographic students, and especially to Americans, are the results of the Australian expedition of 1911 of Prof. D. Mawson (who located the South Magnetic Pole). His ship Aurora skirting the Antarctic circle for 1,200 miles has proved the existence for this distance of Wilkes Land, discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1840, but which has been discredited by most Europeans for seventy-two years. The Aurora ran south of supposed Sabrina Land. Two scientific stations have been established for a year's work, one in 95° E. on the extremity of Wilkes's Termination Land, while Mawson occupies the other on Adélie Land. The German expedition of Lieutenant Filchner, 1911, is pursuing its work in Weddell Sea with results as yet unknown.

Geographical Research in 1912.

AFRICA.

THE union of Northern and Southern Nigeria into one government, which had been under consideration for some time, was decided on in February. The completion of the railway from Baro, on the Niger, to Kano, with its connection with the Lagos line by way of Jebba and Zungem, supplied a link between the two protectorates and paved the way for their amalgamation.

Letters were received from the Austrian Expedition to Northern Uganda, which started out in the Fall of 1911, for ethnological research in the region between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. Mount Elgon was ascended and members of the expedition climbed to the highest point north of the crater.

A party from the Italian Military Geographical Institute was sent to Tripoli, to make surveys, which will include the astronomical determination of the position of Tripoli, the measurement of a base line, and tidal observations for the determination of an altimetric datum.

The course of the Mbam between 5° and 6° 30′ N. lat. was investigated by Captain Winkler and that of the lower Nun by Lieutenant von der Leyen. Both the Mbam and the Nun are too much impeded by rapids, falls, and shallows to be of practical use for navigation and they are little used even by the natives. In its lower course the Mbam is known as the Leba.

Dr. Kmunke's expedition through Northern Uganda reached Nimule on the upper Nile in February, thus crossing one of the least known portions of the protectorate. From Elgon they went by way of Lakes Salisburg and Kirkpatrick and through the districts of Nakual, Lobor and Kanichuru.

A new territorial division of the Belgian Congo was promulgated in a royal decree, dated March 28. The changes consist chiefly in the subdivision of the older units, especially in the interior parts of the colony, where many were of unmanageable size.

An examination of some of the features of Egyptian deserts was made by members of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. The water in the Libyian desert is either plutonic or is derived from precipitation areas so widely distant that the supply is independent of local climatic conditions apart from evaporation. Distances as great as 40 miles were traversed without the sight of a single plant, dead or alive.

The Italian Commission for the survey of the frontier of Italian Somaliland with Abyssinia returned to Italy in January. Besides the precise survey of the frontier, the route from Dire Dawa (near Harrar) to Brava was carried out, and numerous astronomical determinations of latitude and longitude were made.

P. J. Rainey's African expedition returned with a large number of birds and reptiles.

The boundaries between the wedge of Portuguese territory running up the lower Zambezi to the confluence of the Loangwa and the British territories to the north and south were fixed.

AMERICA.

Mount Sir Sanford, one of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies, was first scaled by Howard Palmer, Secretary of the American Alpine Club, on June 24. The mountain, which is 11,634 feet high, is practically one continuous wall of ice.

Engineers were sent out by the Canadian Government to report on the best harbor on Hudson Bay to serve as the port of call for a line of steamers from Europe and also the terminal point of the proposed railway from Le Pas, the choice in the latter lying between Port Nelson and Fort Churchill.

The existing maps of Great Slave Lake, according to reports from H. V. Radford, are very inaccurate. The lake, he claims, does not extend east of 111° 45′ W. longitude.

Letters have been received from Dr. Koch-Grünberg's expedition in northern Brazil. The little known region about the headwaters of the Rio Branco, and the great northern branch of the Rio Negro, is being explored. Studies are being made of the habits, customs and languages of the natives.

Dr. Max Schmidt completed some interesting researches among the headwaters of the Paraguay and Guapore. He visited the source region of the Jauril, Juruena and Guapore, studying the Paressi Indians, who are comparatively recent immigrants to this region.

An expedition started out to the northern interior of South America, in charge of Dr. Hamilton Rice. After reaching San Marten he proposes to descend the Ariari River to the Guaviari and then cross into the basin of the Waupes. He will make maps of the rivers and country he traverses.

The expedition organized by Yale University and the National Geographic Society, under the leadership of Prof. Bingham, continued the work of the Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911. Maps were made of the Cuzco basin and the routes connecting the later Inca capital of Victos with the rest of Peru.

The American Geographical Society celebrated its sixtieth anniversary, and the completion of its new building in New York City. The society invited geographers from Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries as its guests. Trips were made to Yellowstone Park, Glacier National Park and other places of interest in the United States.

The province of Manitoba, Canada, secured the extension of its territory to Hudson Bay, by an act which passed the Dominion Parliament on March 12. This gives an outlet to the sea and a probable future route to Europe by way of Hudson Bay is secured.

A protocol signed at La Paz authorized the Delimitation Committee to fix the Peru-Bolivia boundary line between the Heath and Yaverya Rivers. The Commissioners have now fixed the entire line of the frontier between Peru and Bolivia.

The Smithsonian Museum has four expeditions in the field collecting exhibits for the Panama-Californian Exhibition, to be held at San Diego, Cal., in 1915. One is at work in the upper Yenesei region of Siberia, two at St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, and the fourth at the Philippine Islands.

Parts of Labrador never before visited by a white man were explored by H. G. Bryant, of the Philadelphia Geographical Society. He explored and mapped the St. Augustine River from the sea to its source, a distance of 141 miles.

A party headed by Prof. H. Parker of New York City discovered a new pass through the Alaska range, explored about 60 miles of country which has been a blank on the map, and verified the statement that the ascension of Mt. McKinley can be made along the northeastern ridge.

ASIA.

Permission was granted by the Dutch Government to A. F. R. Wollaston to explore West New Guinea. The principal object of Mr. Wollaston's expedition will be the exploration of the Snowy range. An attempt will be made to reach the watershed and if possible to climb Mount Carstensz (15,960 feet), the highest point in the range.

The Arbor expedition on the northeast frontier of India sent a party to explore the unknown part of the Tsang-po valley and to reach the great falls reported to exist near the Tibetan border. Another party explored the Yam-ne valley, and the Yam-ne River was surveyed up to a point 12 miles north of its junction with the Debong, and the latter was also surveyed for several miles.

A collection of papers connected with the fishery survey of the Bay of Bengal was issued by the

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1912—*Continued.*

Bengal Secretariat Book Depot of Calcutta. The papers contain lists of the fish in the bay, their favorite haunts and their periodic migrations. Altogether 150 species were identified, and of these at least six were new to science.

An exhaustive account of several months' sojourn in the Behring and Copper Islands in Behring Sea was published by E. K. Suvorof in the Izvestya of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg. The southern part of Behring Island is a chaos of ranges and detached summits rising to a height of 2,200 feet, and is almost inaccessible except along the coast. Everything on Copper Island tends to show that it lies on a line of fault, and the remains of animal organism indicate that it came into existence in the Tertiary period.

An unknown area in the extreme north of the Kimberley division of Western Australia, between Cambridge Gulf and Drysdale River, is being explored by C. P. Conigrave.

B. Raunkiaer, under the auspices of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, travelled from Aleppovia, Bagdad, to Basra. He made valuable anthropological, zoological and botanical observations, and mapped out the country traversed.

From a study of Japanese Pliocene and post-Pliocene fossils M. Yokoyma claims that Japan during the diluvial period had a warmer climate than the present, and that the changes in temperature have been in the reverse direction from those in Europe and America.

The forests and mountains on the northern boundary of Korea were explored by a representative from the American Museum of Natural History. A partial ascent of Paik-Tre-San, one of the highest mountains in Northern Korea, was made to explore what the Koreans call "Three Big Rivers." The rivers were found to be three lakes ranging in length from one to two miles.

It was reported that Dr. Sven Hedin was organizing a new expedition to Asia.

The capital of India was moved from Calcutta to Delhi.

Russia endeavored to establish communication by sea between Pacific ports and northwestern Siberia, via Behring Strait. Parties were sent out to investigate the port of Nishni Kolymsk at the mouth of the Kolyma River, to study the conditions of navigation between the mouths of the Kolyma and the Lena and to survey the coast of Kamtchatka.

The French Geographical Society sent out the auxiliary motor ship Curieuse to study the fauna and flora of the Trissam-Oceana Islands south of the Cape of Good Hope, the islands north of Australia, and other little known islands in the Pacific Ocean.

An investigation of the native types of Siberia and China was made by Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., with the object of comparing them with the American Indians.

A Dutch expedition to New Guinea started out in August and will be in the field about nine months. It will make collections in the regions from 7,000 feet to the snow limit and will explore the mountains north of Wilhelmina Peak.

The Takla-Makan Desert, the worst of all deserts in Central Asia, was crossed by a priest of the West Hongwanji Temple of Kioto. He found sand mountains 12,000 feet high, and that the desert was a veritable sea of sand.

EUROPE.

A descriptive summary of the caverns and underground channels of Greece was published by N. N. A. Siderides. The caverns described are (1) the Palaiomylos, at about the centre of the eastern shore of Lake Kopais, (2) the Great Katavothra, at the northeast extremity of Lake Kopais, at present blocked near its entrance by a great fall of rock, and (3) the Katavothra of Bynia, a short distance north of the Great Katavothra, and which judging from the size of the channel leading to it seems to have been the most important of all.

The opening of an Alpine road, affording uninterrupted communication from the mountains of Dauphine to the Cote d'Azur, suggested the opening of a similar road in the Pyrenees. Studies have been made for such a road, and it was found that a road through the Pyrenees would be feasible.

The Tenth International Geographical Congress will be held in Rome, Italy, beginning March 27, 1913, and will last one week.

Representatives from Russia, Sweden and Norway met at Christiania, Norway, and agreed that Spitzbergen will be a neutral territory open to all nations, but administered by a joint board consisting of one representative of each of the contracting powers.

In tracing the analogies which may be made out between the central massif of France and that of Bihar in the Eastern Carpathians, Dr. L. Sawicki, a Hungarian geographer, defines the type under which both massifs may be considered to fall.

A study of the annual migrations of sheep between the Winter and Summer feeding grounds in the Montpelier region was contributed by M. M. Sorre to the Bulletin of Languedoc Geographical Society.

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Society (Great Britain) was celebrated during the week beginning July 15.

A joint committee comprising representatives from the Royal Meteorological Society and from the Meteorological Office planned the publication of data on barometric pressure and wind direction in Great Britain.

Changes have been made in the names of several German cities. One of the most important is that of "Rixdorf" to "Neukolln," which is a suburb of Berlin having a population of about 236,000.

Prof. A. Malladra, of the Royal Observatory of Vesuvius, Italy, succeeded in descending into the crater of Mount Vesuvius on May 24. The crater is about 984 feet deep, and 1,500 feet in diameter. The temperature ranged from 187 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Capt. E. Mikkelsen and his engineer, who left Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1910, to recover the records left by M. Erichsen in Denmark Firth, returned in the Summer of 1912 with the records.

Word was received from V. Stefanson and Dr. R. M. Anderson, who left New York City in 1908, to make ethnological studies in the Arctic region for the American Museum of Natural History, that they had made complete surveys of Langston Bay, Horton River and several other uncharted regions. On the south coast of Victoria Land a race of blond Esquimaux was found.

Dr. Mawson's party landed from his ship the Aurora on the Antarctic continent in January. He spent several weeks exploring, but found no trace of the supposed Clairie Land, thought to have been seen by D'Urvill in 1838.

Capt. J. P. Koch set out to explore the interior of Greenland. The Winter of 1912 he spent in scientific work on the west side of Queen Louise Land. In the Spring of 1913 he will start across the ice sheet and hopes to reach the west coast at Salmon fjord about the first of July.

M. A. de Quervain, a Swiss meteorologist, will also make explorations in Greenland. He contemplates crossing from Holstenborg on the west coast to Angmagsalik on the east. From Koch's and Quervain's expeditions valuable data should be obtained on the interior of Greenland.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1912—*Continued.*

The Crocker Land expedition was prevented from starting by the death of one of its leaders. However, plans are being made for another expedition that will begin work in the Summer of 1913.

An expedition was organized in Germany by Lieut. Schroder-Stranz to circumnavigate Northern Europe and Asia. Scientific researches will be made during the voyage, which is expected to last from three to four years.

An expedition was planned by the Russian explorer Russanof to Nova Zembla, with the object of further testing the possibilities of navigation to Siberia around its northern end.

The Kainan Maru, with Lieutenant Shirase's party on board, returned to Yokohama on June 19. It is stated that Shirase does not believe that King Edward VII. Land is connected with South Victoria Land.

The Terra Nova, the vessel of the British Antarctic expedition, arrived at Akaroa, New Zealand, on April 1 and brought news that on Jaunary 3 Captain Scott, with five men, were within 150 miles of the South Pole, and that he intends to remain another year in the Antarctic. Captain Scott left the base at McMurdo Sound on November 2, 1911, for the poleward journey and arrived at latitude 87° 32′ S. on January 3. Nearly three weeks before this date Captain Amundsen had reached the South Pole.

The loss of the White Star Steamer "Titanic" by collision with an iceberg caused considerable attention to be paid to the formations and movements of icebergs and ice fields in the North Atlantic Ocean. Among the many publications that were written on the subject, the following are worth mentioning: "Icebergs," by Prof. H. T. Barnes, published in the Royal Institute Proceedings of May 31; "Drift Ice," by H. O. Baschin of the Geographical Institute of Berlin; and "A New System for Preventing Collisions at Sea," by Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

A Russian Arctic expedition was planned by Captain Ssedow, who proposes to proceed in a ship to Franz Josef Land, and thence to attempt a sledge journey over the ice to Greenland, by way of the Pole.

Reports were received from Dr. Charcot of his visit to Jan Mayen. He also visited Egg Island, where he found no signs of recent volcanic activity.

Review of Scientific Progress in 1912.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

At Carchemish, Syria, quays were discovered below the Citadel mound, decorated with reliefs in the style of the Cappadocian monuments, and other reliefs were found along the wall of the great courtyard in front of the lower palace.

Interesting discoveries of antiquities in the time of King Narmer of the First Dynasty, which showed that crocodile worship in the Fayyum was already established in his time, were made by Prof. Petrie, in a necropolis at Kafr Ammar in Middle Egypt.

Excavations were made at Ostia (about 13 miles from Rome, Italy), by Prof. Stagllerl, who uncovered many houses and tombs.

American archaeologists have been working at Sardes, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Lydia, and at the village of Sart. On the inner face of the wall of the Temple of Artemis, in Sardes, a record of a mortgage was deciphered.

During the past year the excavation of the Osierion at Abydos continued, which was started nine years ago by the Egyptian Research Account. Tombs from the First Dynasty to the Roman period have been opened in the cemeteries, and in the sand skeletons, jars and coins have been found.

Many new and interesting discoveries were made in Pompeii. Houses have been found with projecting balconies which, although common in Nocera and in other Campanian towns, were rare in Pompeii. A building was unearthed, the front of which was covered with beautiful frescoes representing various deities.

Parties from the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople excavated the tumulus of Langaza, near Salonica, and brought to light a vaulted tomb of the Macedonian period.

The German expedition in Central Mesopotamia has been at work at Tel Halef (the site of the ancient capital of the Hittite monarchy), and succeeded in unearthing a palace, with remarkable sculptured groups in a perfect state of preservation. The palace was built about the fourteenth century B. C.

A large cemetery was found by members of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, only 35 miles south of Cairo, which dates from the earliest historic age down to the Pyramid period. A special feature of the cemetery is the extraordinary preservation of both the woodwork and the clothing found.

A remarkable find of prehistoric weapons and ornaments was made at St. Kanzlon, in the Karst Mountains, not far from Abbazia, Austria. At a depth of about three feet a large number of bronze articles were unearthed, the date of which was estimated as 1,000 B. C.

Work at Memphis, by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, resulted in the discovery of a number of monuments of immense size. One of these was the largest known example of the couchant Sphinx, being 26 feet long and weighing over 80 tons. It belongs probably to the Nineteenth Dynasty of about 1,300 B. C.

An expedition under the direction of the school of American Archaeology was at work at Quirigua, Guatemala. On excavating a mound near Temple Court, a structure of several rooms was unearthed, having hieroglyphic texts containing important data.

At Samaria, in Northern Palestine, the palace of a Hebrew King, believed to be the ivory house of Ahab, was unearthed.

Canadian archaeologists working under the direction of H. I. Smith, unearthed near Prescott, Ontario, the remains of an Indian settlement.

At Jensen quarry, near Rock Springs, Wyo., the vertebrae of a dinosaur which in life exceeded sixty-five feet in length, was uncovered.

Prof. R. L. Hull of Yale University reported finding the remains of a two-toed horse in Briscoe County, Texas. He also reported unearthing the bones of a camel and a ground sloth.

ASTRONOMY.

An important contribution to stellar photometry was published by Prof. Pickering of Harvard University, giving the adopted magnitudes of ninety-six stars measured in the Harvard polar sequences.

REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1912—*Continued.*

A spectroscopic determination of the period of rotation of Venus, which was found to be about one day, was made by M. Belopolsky. Another astronomer determined the period as 23 hours, 28 minutes.

That the moon is not round but oval is the conclusion reached by Prof. Castadilobo of Coimbra University, Portugal. During an eclipse of the sun he took cinematograph pictures of it, and from them found that at the time of the maximum obscuration the moon while completely blotting out the sun at top and bottom, did not quite cover it on the right and left. From this he concluded that the moon is not a sphere, and furthermore he estimated the difference between the greatest and least breadth as about 3 miles.

A new star of the fourth magnitude was discovered at Kiel on March 13. It was stated to be near Theta Geminorum. Another new star was discovered in Gemini by M. Enebo of Dombass, Norway, on March 12.

A catalogue of 9,800 stars was published by T. W. Backhouse. The catalogue includes the whole sky from pole to pole, and shows all stars visible to the ordinary eye. The magnitudes are discussed and reduced to a common system.

The previous values of the axis of Mars, determined from the shifts of the orbital planes of the satellites, were confirmed by Dr. Struve. He found the obliquity of the equator to the orbit to be 25°-10.2'.

The eclipse of the sun, April 17, afforded an opportunity of determining the exact path of the moon's shadow and the duration of totality.

The Transvaal Observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa, was renamed the Union Observatory. The work carried on will be of an astronomical nature, including the collecting of seismological data.

A rough wedge-shaped fragment of a meteorite, weighing about 1,900 grams, was found in Scott County, Kansas. It contained particles of iron and iron sulphide, one to two millimetres in diameter, evenly disseminated throughout its mass.

The orbit of the asteroid 1911 M. T., calculated by Messrs. Haynes and Pitman, are as shown by previous observations fairly accurate. The next opposition will take place in March, 1913, but most of them occur when the planet is near aphelion, and are therefore unfavorable for observation.

The discovery of radium, uranium and emanation radiations in the spectrum of Nova Geminorum, was reported by Dr. H. Giebeler.

The 30-inch refracting telescope for the Allegheny Observatory, River View Park, Pa., was completed.

It was reported from the observatory at Mount Wilson, Cal., that, with the exception of the image forming lens, the new 100-inch reflecting telescope was completed.

The occultation of Venus, on April 15, and that of Mars on January 1 and 28, were the only planetary occultations of 1912 that were visible.

A new form of telescope mounting was devised by J. Hartness of Springfield, Vt. The telescope has no polar axis, but the same result is secured by a turret mounting revolving in the plane of the equator. To the turret is fixed the declination axis about which the telescope revolves, and where the declination axis cuts the optical axis of the telescope there is a totally reflecting prism turning the beam through 90 degrees. There is no dome to shelter the objective.

The Argentine Congress appropriated money for a 5-foot reflecting telescope for the National Observatory at Cordoba.

CHEMISTRY.

The Committee of International Atomic Weights issued its report and table of atomic weights to be used in 1913. The list numbers eighty-two elements, having been increased by the addition of niton, the name given to the emanation of radium.

A simple process to obtain sulphuric acid of the necessary degree of purity for estimating minute traces of arsenic was brought out by G. Bressanly and described in Gazzetta Chimica Italiana.

Pure metallic vanadium was prepared and its properties studied by Messrs. O. Ruff and W. Marten. The melting point of the pure metal was 1715° C., and its specific gravity at 18.7° C. was 5.688. In the fused condition it would dissolve either vanadium trioxide or carbide, to form mixtures of higher melting points than the metal.

A systematic examination of thirty-six different kinds of vegetable products, including fungi, fresh and dried vegetables and cereals for arsenic, was made by Messrs. Jadin and Astruc. Arsenic was present in varying proportions in every instance—for example: in fresh vegetables it ranged from .004 milligramme in peas to .023 milligramme in lettuce.

A new alloy of radium and silver was brought out by Messrs. De Marc and Jacobs. It was obtained by reducing a mixture of silver chloride and radium sulphate by means of calcium carbonate and charcoal in a gas furnace. The resulting alloy was a yellowish radio-active substance, which was sufficiently tenacious to be drawn out into a thin wire.

The viscosity of ethylene and carbonic oxide at temperatures down to 150° C. was observed by Dr. O. Zimmern. At this temperature he found that Sutherland's law (the viscosity of a gas should vary as the square root of the absolute temperate of the gas) no longer held.

A new compound of carbon and nitrogen was prepared by M. G. Darzens. He names it carbon pernitride, and prepares it by the interaction of cyanogen bromide and sodium hydrazoate. From the results of experiments, M. Darzens concludes that the new compound is the most endothermic substance known.

A method of making synthetic rubber was outlined by Prof. W. H. Perkin at the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held in New York City during September.

By employing a high temperature and a high pressure Dr. F. R. Bergius succeeded in producing artificial coal from cellulose in about 24 hours, analogous to that produced by nature.

A new source of potash was discovered in alunite. The largest occurrence is near Marysvale, Utah, and the deposit is of such importance that the United States Geological Survey issued Bulletin No. 511 concerning it.

A process for the synthetic manufacture of ammonia was brought out by Dr. H. A. Bernthsen of Ludwigshafen, Germany.

A cheap fermentation process for the production of fusil oil, one of the raw materials of isoprene, was discovered by Prof. Fernbach of the Pasteur Institute. Isoprene is a substance having the principal properties of natural caoutchouc and can be used for tires, electrical installations and other purposes that rubber can.

Two important announcements were made by Dr. A. E. H. Tutton: first, that the chemical nature of any substance which crystallizes can be ascertained by measuring the angles of the surfaces of the crystals, and second, that means have been devised to render the molecules and their arrangements in a crystal visible.

GEOLOGY.

The great slides of the Culebra cut, of the Panama Canal, were discussed by D. F. MacDonald of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He finds that the slides are generally due to geological conditions. The oldest rocks are exposed along the canal between Obispo and Empire, and as the same fossil

relations were found all across the Isthmus, he concluded that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were joined at one time.

In Erin Bay, Trinidad, an island was formed on January 4. It has an area of about 2½ acres and is about 14 feet above high water level. Geologists who have visited the new island find that it is composed chiefly of a bluish clay mud with an oily smell. The rock fragments consist of sandstone, clay-shale, burnt clay and pyrites.

The results of an investigation of the relations existing between the observed values of gravity anomalies at 124 stations throughout the United States, and the geological formations in which the stations occur, were published in the American Journal of Science for March.

The Twelfth International Geological Congress will meet in Toronto, Canada, in 1913.

The United States Geological Survey published the second edition of the Data of Geochemistry. In this publication the chemistry of geology is dealt with in detail.

The Mesozoic rocks obtained in four of the principal borings for coal in Kent, England, were examined by the Geological Survey. A knowledge of the range and character of the Mesozoic rocks in the southeast of England is of great importance as bearing on the prospects of finding coal at a workable depth in the Palaeozoic floor which underlies the area.

A study of Australian glaciations was made by W. Howchin. Australia has experienced three well defined periods of glaciation—in the Cambrian, Permo-Carboniferous and Pleistocene. In every case the distinctive evidences of ice action are so clear that it is difficult to realize their antiquity.

A paper on the Minerals of Tonopah, Nevada, was published in the seventh volume of the Bulletin of the Department of Geology, University of California.

The volcanoes of Madagascar were described by Prof. A. Lacroix. The total area covered by the volcanic rocks is at least 4,000 square kilometres, and it is believed that these belong to the Tertiary period. Craters still intact show that the volcanic activity persisted until a very late period.

Two further occurrences in the Tavistock-Launceston area, and in the Kilbride Peninsular Mayo have been added to the list of pillow-lavas which are so well developed upon several Palaeozoic horizons in Great Britain.

The occurrence of northern erratics in the Thuringian loess is attributed by H. Habenicht to catastrophic flooding which took place at the close of the steppe-epoch that followed on the first extension of the continental ice.

The earlier thrusting in the Alps came from the northwest, and was followed by erosion carried on until a mature type of surface had been produced, is a belief advanced by B. Willis. The more recent thrusting from the southeast is regarded as Pliocene, since the scarp weathered out in the Bernese Oberland that was moved forward remains still fresh and young.

That the Thames River in England at one time had a different course than it has at present, is shown from investigations made by R. L. Sherlock and A. H. Noble, which were published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for June. The diversion of the Thames toward the south at Bourne End is believed to have been accomplished by the movement of an ice sheet.

ENGINEERING.

The Key West Railway, an extension of the Florida East Coast Railway, was formally opened to traffic on January 22. The Key West Railway is one of the most interesting ever constructed, as one part of it actually passes out of sight of land. Besides connecting Key West with the main land of Florida, it will facilitate communication with Havana, Cuba, only 90 miles away.

Rapid progress has been made on the new dock at Liverpool, Eng., which will be completed in the Summer of 1913. The dock is 1,020 feet long (nearly 140 feet longer than the steamer Olympic) and has an entrance 120 feet wide.

Work on the Panama Canal has progressed favorably, and it is the intention to allow vessels to use the canal as soon as practicable, although the official date of the opening has been set for January 1, 1915. Present indications seem to bear out the opinion previously expressed by the chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, that the canal will be opened for navigation during the latter part of 1913.

The State of New South Wales is contemplating a gigantic irrigation scheme at Burrinjuck, whereby 350,000 acres in the Murrumbidgee Valley will be made suitable for cultivation. A great dam 240 feet high and 186 feet wide at its base will be built.

The Council of Administration of the Swiss Federal Railways decided to proceed with a second Simplon Tunnel by the side of the tunnel already built.

Chile is contemplating spending a large amount of money in fortifying her seaports. At the port of Talcahuano, two new outside forts and one inside will be erected, both being mounted with heavy guns. At the port of Arica, the fortifications are being strengthened, and Morro Rock, with the addition of the new guns, has been made almost impregnable.

Important sanitary works have been started at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, whereby the water and drainage systems which have only served 12 square miles are to be extended to cover an area of 75 square miles.

The Medway dock, the largest and heaviest floating dock ever built in England, was completed in June. The dock is located in the Medway River near Port Victoria, and is 680 feet long over platforms, with the side walls about 65 feet high.

On the various sections of the new subway routes in New York City upward of 5,000 men were employed. The system when completed will be the largest one in the world. (For Section on Subways, see Index.)

Canada is contemplating a 4,000 mile highway, from Halifax, N. S., to Alberni, Vancouver. It is estimated that it will take five years to complete it.

It was reported that the Union Pacific Railroad will build a 30,000-foot single track tunnel through the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at a point between Blue Canyon and Truckee. The proposed tunnel will be the longest on the Continent and will cost about $10,000,000.

The Strawberry Tunnel reclamation project of the United States Government was completed. The project is primarily for irrigation purposes, bringing the waters of Strawberry Creek through the Wastach Mountains by a tunnel into the Utah valley. The cost of the work is stated to be $3,000,000.

The stone breakwater in the harbor of Colombo, Ceylon, work on which was started in 1875, was completed, making one of the finest harbors in the world. The total cost of construction was about $15,000,000.

The new steamer Imperator (which will be completed in 1913) of the Hamburg-American line, is the largest steamer ever built. She is 900 feet long, has a displacement of 65,000 tons, and is driven by steam turbines estimated at 75,000 to 85,000 H. P.

The Canadian Government decided to widen and deepen the Welland Canal from Port Colborne to a short distance north of Thorold. The improvements will reduce the number of locks from 22 to 7, thereby saving 8 hours from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie. The total cost will be around $45,000,000.

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1912.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1912.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama...	24,361	G. A. Beauchamp, Montg'y.	Nebraska.....	18,507	Francis E. White, Omaha.
Alberta....	3,823	G. MacDonald, Calgary.	Nevada.....	1,771	E. D. Vanderleith, Carson.
Arizona....	1,912	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	N. Brunswick.	2,915	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
Arkansas...	21,776	F. Hempstead, Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	10,339	H. M. Cheny, Concord.
Brit. Col....	5,017	W. A. De Wolf Smith, New Westminster.	New Jersey..	33,094	Benj. F. Wakefield Trent.
			New Mexico.	2,799	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
California..	49,571	J. Whicher, San Francisco.	New York....	173,713	E. M. L. Ehlers, N. Y. City.
Canada.....	48,394	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.	N. Carolina..	20,846	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Colorado....	14,917	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	North Dakota	8,006	W. L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Connecticut	23,251	F. W. Havens, Hartford.	Nova Scotia..	6,223	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Delaware....	3,224	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.	Ohio.....	82,833	J. H. Bromwell, Cincin'ti.
			Oklahoma....	9,455	W. M. Anderson, Waurika.
Dist. of Col..	9,005	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.	Oregon.....	10,781	Jas. F. Robinson, Portland.
Florida.....	10,131	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania	96,430	John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Georgia.....	35,323	W. A. Wolihiu, Macon.	Pr. Ed. Island	737	W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Idaho.....	3,565	Theop. W. Randall, Boisé.	Quebec.....	6,633	Will. H. Whyte. Montreal.
Illinois.....	108,068	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.	Rhode Island	7,811	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Indiana.....	57,499	C. W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Saskatchew'n	4,000	J. M. Shaw, Regina.
Iowa.....	44,399	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	S. Carolina..	13,772	O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
Kansas.....	37,305	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	South Dakota	8,901	G. A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls
Kentucky..	37,356	John I. Fisher, Louisville.	Tennessee...	24,802	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Lonisiana..	13,569	R. Lambert, New Orleans.	Texas.....	53,190	John Watson, Waco.
Maine.....	28,781	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Utah.....	1,779	C. Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Manitoba...	5,619	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.	Vermont.....	13,135	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Maryland..	14,431	George Cook, Baltimore.	Virginia.....	21,587	G. W. Carrington, Richm'd.
Mass.....	58,679	Thos. W. Davis, Boston.	Washington.	15,676	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Michigan....	65,703	L. B. Winsor, Reed City.	W. Virginia..	14,874	John M. Collins. Charleston.
Minnesota..	25,800	John Fishel, St. Paul.	Wisconsin....	26,421	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Mississippi.	18,147	F. G. Speed, Vicksburg.	Wyoming	2,639	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga
Missouri...	53,218	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.			
Montana...	5,957	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Hel.	Total.....	1,522,478	

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1911 were as follows: Whole number of members, 1,493,588. Gain in membership over preceding year, 28,890.

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain and other Catholic countries and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, Barton Smith, Toledo, O. *P. O. Lieutenant-Commander*, Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Minister of State*, Amos Pettibone, Ill. *Grand Treasurer-General*, Leroy A. Goddard. *Grand Secretary-General*, James H. Codding; office, 299 Broadway, New York.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, James D. Richardson, Tenn. *Secretary-General*, J. H. Cowles, 433 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey and Spain.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as Organized by Joseph Cerneau, Thirty-third Degree, in the Year 1807.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Andrew J. Provost, N. Y. *Grand Secretary-General*, Alfred C. Dupont, M. D., N. Y. The Sovereign Grand Consistory has had a continuous existence of one hundred and five years, with its Grand Orient at New York, where, under the ægis of the Grand Orient of France, it was organized by M. I. Joseph Cerneau, thirty-third degree. The Supreme Council has fraternal relations with the Supreme Councils of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and other Grand Orients. It has jurisdiction over seventy-three subordinate Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which are subdivided into Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, with a membership of many thousands. The two Consistories in Manhattan are Cerneau, No. 1, with over a thousand Sublime Princes, and Giordano Bruno, No. 66, working in the Italian language. Official address, No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Orient of New York. Officers—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. *Lieutenant-Grand Commander*, Josiah H. Long, Boston, Mass. *Minister of State*, George Gibson, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I. *Secretary-General*, M. W. Morton, Providence, R. I. This Supreme Council was organized in the city of New York on October 28, 1807, and exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the United States.

FREEMASONRY—*Continued.*

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. *General Grand Scribe*—Wm. F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo. *Grand Treasurer*—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md. *General Grand Secretary*—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

The General Grand Chapter was organized at Boston, Mass., October 24, 1797, and is a central organization of the Grand Chapters of the several State jurisdictions. It exercises direct jurisdiction over territory not occupied by any Grand Chapter.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia), is 47, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 3,024. Hawaii, Chile, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Alaska, Panama and the Chinese Empire are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, with a total of 9 subordinate chapters.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 361,142. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

The next Triennial Convocation will be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1915.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Wm. B. Melish, Cincinnati, O. *Grand Treasurer*—H. Wales Lines, Ct. *Grand Recorder*—John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.

The number of Grand Commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,326, with a membership of 213,615. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 9; membership, 1,101; total number of commanderies, 1,335; total membership, 214,716. The next Triennial Conclave will be held in Denver, Col., August, 1913. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.

There are grand lodges in many different States of the United States and one in Canada. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts, is the oldest lodge, having been organized in the year 1808. It was the outgrowth of African Lodge, No. 459, the warrant for which was issued by the Grand Master of England to Prince Hall and fifteen other colored Masons September 29, 1784.

The approximate number of colored Masons in the United States and Canada is 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templar, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712. The Grand Lodge of New York, was organized in 1848. H. A. Spencer, Grand Master, Rochester, N. Y.; W. O. Payne, Deputy Grand Master; Harry A. Williamson, Grand Secretary, 294 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, New York; John J. T. Jackson, Grand Treasurer, New York. Meetings held at Eighth Avenue and 46th Street, New York City, and at 1586 Fulton Street; 118 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY OF ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE FREEMASONRY.

RITE OF MEMPHIS—IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

M. I. Grand Master-General...H. G. Goodale, 96° | *S. P. Grand Chancellor-General*, John Bowman, 95°
V. I. Grand Administrator-General, W. F. Ford, 95° | *S. P. Grand Secretary-General*...J. C. Wilkie, 95°

The official address is 261 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The regular convocations are held on the second Tuesday of May yearly at some place designated by the Sovereign Grand Master-General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary is composed of Masons who have received the 95th degree of Patriarch Grand Conservator of the Rite and has jurisdiction over the continent of America. It was formally instituted in the United States in the year 1856. The American body is in affiliation with the various Masonic powers of the world and has a regular exchange of Representatives with England, Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Spain, Roumania, Egypt, etc. The Degrees of the Rite, which are ninety of instruction and seven official, are conferred in the subordinate bodies of the Rite, thus: Fourth to 18th degree in a Chapter Rose Croix; 19th to 42d degree in a Senate of Hermetic Philosophers; 43d to 90th degree in a Council of Sublime Masters of the Great Work; 91st to 94th degrees in the Mystic Temple and the 95th degree in the Sovereign Sanctuary.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

THE Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 133 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 175,000.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1912-13: *Potentate*, Wm. J. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md.; *Imperial Chief Rabban*, F. R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; *Imperial High Priest and Prophet*, H. F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; *Imperial Oriental Guide*, Chas. E. Overshire, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Imperial Treasurer*, William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Imperial Recorder*, Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Imperial First Ceremonial Master*, Elias J. Jacoby Indianapolis, Ind. The 1913 Conclave will be held at Dallas, Tex., May 13-14.

Knights and Ladies of Security.

FOUNDED 1892; subordinate lodges, 2,200; members, 130,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,000,000. *National President*, W. B. Kirkpatrick, Security Building, Topeka, Kan.; *National Secretary*, J. V. Abraham, Topeka, Kan.

Odd Fellowship.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Sire—C. A. Keller, San Antonio, Texas.
D. Grand Sire—Robert T. Daniel, Griffin, Ga.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Chaplain—J. A. Lucas, Illinois.
Grand Marshal—Harper Wilson, Winnipeg, Man.
Grand Guardian—H. R. Perkins, Rhode Island.
Grand Messenger—W. G. Nye, Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.*

Jurisdiction.	No. of Members	Jurisdiction	No. of Members	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members
Alabama	20,689	Manitoba	8,782	Oregon	18,510
Alberta	5,450	Maritime Provinces	10,005	Pennsylvania	148,508
Arizona	2,013	Maryland	11,848	Quebec	5,321
Arkansas	30,546	Massachusetts	59,725	Rhode Island	6,290
British Columbia	5,820	Michigan	56,451	Saskatchewan	4,702
California	44,822	Minnesota	21,763	South Carolina	3,626
Colorado	14,378	Mississippi	3,690	South Dakota	12,149
Connecticut	22,097	Missouri	63,960	Tennessee	33,863
Delaware	3,091	Montana	6,223	Texas	42,278
District of Columbia	1,873	Nebraska	23,828	Utah	3,310
Florida	4,310	Nevada	1,702	Vermont	7,510
Georgia	34,353	New Hampshire	15,400	Virginia	29,535
Idaho	8,203	New Jersey	29,468	Washington	27,900
Illinois	100,326	New Mexico	2,550	West Virginia	24,335
Indiana	82,388	New York	122,713	Wisconsin	18,997
Iowa	58,740	North Carolina	16,042	Wyoming	3,006
Kansas	48,881	North Dakota	6,977		
Kentucky	29,730	Ohio	85,183		
Louisiana	4,599	Oklahoma	31,951	Total	1,562,829
Maine	25,447	Ontario	46,972		

The lodge membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, 43,616; Denmark, 3,487; Germany, 6,220; Netherlands, 607; Sweden, 5,920; Switzerland, 519 (total, 60,369) is 1,623,198, female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

*Report for 1911 not received.

STATISTICS OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FROM 1830 TO DEC. 31, 1911.

Initiations in subordinate lodges, 3,852,894; members relieved, 4,001,959; widowed families relieved, 325,575; members deceased, 400,261 Total relief, $142,552,661.72; total revenue, $293,616,903.80.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DECEMBER 31, 1911.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, 1; quasi-independent grand lodges (Australasia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland), 6; grand lodges, 68; Grand encampments, 56; subordinate lodges, 17,985; subordinate encampments, 3,697; Rebekah Lodges, 9,543; lodge members, 1,624,606; encampment members, 227,306; Rebekah Lodge members, 687,039. Total number of persons belonging to the Order, 2,080,894; total relief paid in 1911, $5,854,271.64; total receipts of subordinate bodies for 1911, $18,303,210.86; total expenses of grand and subordinate bodies for 1911, $9,462,522.98; invested funds of grand and subordinate bodies Dec. 31, 1911, $63,331,213.87.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District: Oscar Hodgkinson, Prov. G. M.; James Yeaman, Deputy Prov G. M.; Wm. E. de Banke, Prov. C. S., 1674 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This order was founded in 1800 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand by 411 districts, 5,055 lodges, and over 1,048,683 members, with a capital of over $75,000,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Edward H. Morris, Chicago, Ill. *Deputy Grand Master*—Henry L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga. *Grand Treasurer*—J. C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md. *Grand Secretary*—J. F. Needham. N. W. cor. 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ending July 15, 1912: Lodges, 5,234; Households of Ruth, 3,993; P. G. M. Councils, 275; Patriarchies, 153; D. G. Lodges, 39; juvenile societies, 1,026; district grand households, 30. Total number of branches, 10,750. The estimated membership is 492,905. The general meetings are biennial. Next one will be held in September, 1914.

International Order of Good Templars.

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE.—*Int. Chief Templar*—Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm, Sweden. *Int. P. Chief Templar*—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England. *Int. Vice-Templar*—Ivar Aarseth, Christiana, Norway. *Int. Secretary*—Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland. *Int. Treasurer*—Herman Blume, Hamburg. Next Session: Christiana, Norway, 1914.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE.—*N. G. C. T.*—Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash. *N. G. V. T.*—Miss Emily Jannson, Brooklyn, N. Y. *N. G. Sec.*—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass. *N. G. Treas.*—W. I. Sterling, Waterville, Me. *N. G. A. Sec.*—Ivar Alstad, Minneapolis Minn. Next Session: Cleveland, Ohio, 1913.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, N. Y. State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West, and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Rev. Alfred Noon, Boston, Mass.
M. W. Associate—Fred C. Ward, Toronto, Can.
M. W. Scribe—Ross Slack, 4539 N. 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. W. Treasurer—M. M. Eavenson, Camden, N.J.
M. W. Chaplain—Rev. R. H. Stavert, New Brunswick, Can.
M. W. Conductor—Nelson E. Muggah, Sydney, Nova Scotia.
M. W. Sentinel—Wm. P. Pratt, Portland, Me.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 25,000, of whom 12,200 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 67th annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Orillia, Ont., July 16, 1913.

The Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—F. T. McFaden, Richmond, Va.
Supreme Vice-Regent—F. B. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.
Supreme Orator—P. F. McGowan, New York.
Past Supreme Regent—Clovis H. Bowen, Pawtucket, R. I.
Supreme Secretary—A. T. Turner, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Auditor—Wm. F. McConnell, New York.
Supreme Chaplain—C. Arch Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Warden—S. M. Brinson, New Berne, N. C.

The membership of the Order Aug. 31, 1912, was 250,693; the number of grand councils, 30, and subordinate councils, 1,939. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to Aug. 31, 1912, 57,772. Benefits paid to Aug. 31, 1912, $151,371,230.65. Emergency fund, Aug. 31, 1912, $5,982,661.77.

Knights of Pythias.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Thomas J. Carling, Macon, Ga.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—Brig S. Young, Ada, Ohio.
Supreme Prelate—Joseph H. Spearing, Anniston, Ala.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Frank A. Godsoe, St. John, N. B.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
President Board of Control, Insurance Dept.—Union B. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Major-General Military Dept.—Arthur J. Stobbart, St. Paul, Minn.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1912.

Alabama	11,176	Idaho	3,111	Michigan	20,243	N. Dakota	2,863
Alberta	594	Illinois	55,059	Minnesota	7,892	Ohio	83,273
Arizona	1,877	Indiana	64,551	Mississippi	8,125	Oklahoma	8,220
Arkansas	5,999	Iowa	25,474	Missouri	25,224	Ontario	3,084
Br. Columbia	3,904	Kansas	10,716	Montana	2,944	Oregon	6,954
California	21,362	Kentucky	13,841	Nebraska	6,941	Pennsylv'nia	51,727
Colorado	8,016	Louisiana	6,736	Nevada	1,630	Quebec	489
Connecticut	8,412	Maine	16,969	New Hamp.	7,030	Rhode Island	2,880
Delaware	1,724	Manitoba	2,177	New Jersey	14,508	S. Carolina	11,553
Dist. of Col.	1,350	Mar. Prov's.	2,317	New Mexico	1,071	S. Dakota	3,069
Florida	5,648	Maryland	10,075	New York	23,121	Tennessee	11,274
Georgia	13,975	Massach'tts	26,270	N. Carolina	8,948	Texas	25,437
						Utah	1,511
						Vermont	2,630
						Virginia	6,760
						Washington	11,248
						W. Virginia	13,894
						Wisconsin	12,045
						Wyoming	1,332
						Subordinate lodges	1,494
						Total	710,637

Membership of the Insurance Department (Life Insurance), 70,621, representing an aggregate insurance of $99,723,187. Membership of the military department, 23,813. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Winnipeg, Man., beginning August 4, 1914.

Membership of Fraternal Organizations.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, membership of principal fraternal organizations in United States and Canada is as follows:

Odd Fellows	1,562,829	Tribe of Ben Hur	122,953
Freemasons	1,522,478	Orioles, Order of	72,000
Modern Woodmen of America	1,219,390	Knights and Ladies of Honor	71,470
Knights of Pythias	710 637	Improved Order of Heptasophs	76,165
Independent Order of Rechabites	538,078	Knights of the Golden Eagle	82,654
Woodmen of the World	606,874	National Union	63,004
Improved Order of Red Men	505,175	Brotherhood of American Yeomen	167,419
Eastern Star, Order of	600,000	Protected Home Circle	83,056
Loyal Order of Moose	338,551	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	60,418
Knights of the Maccabees of the World	287,284	Order of Gleaners	69,423
Royal Arcanum	250,693	Court of Honor	68,548
Ancient Order of United Workmen	110,086	B'rith Abraham Order	180,000
Independent Order of Foresters	242,193	New England Order of Protection	52,283
Order of Eagles	315,000	Ancient Order of Foresters	43,501
Foresters of America	241,439	Fraternal Union of America	47,754
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	384 742	United Order of American Mechanics	38,700
Ancient Order of Hibernians	225,000	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	36,334
Knights of Columbus	282,956	Knights of Malta	30,000
Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics	191,406	Ladies of the Modern Maccabees	48,245
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World	184,105	Fraternal Brotherhood	52,000
Knights and Ladies of Security	130 000	Order of United Ancient Druids	32,525
Knights of the Modern Maccabees	70,000	Royal League	30,950
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	134,377	Sons of St. George	30,000
Order of Owls	258 643	Smaller organizations	215,587
Mystic Workers of the World	72,997	Total	12,805,422
Order of United Com'l Travelers of Am	65,000		

Statistics of Principal Fraternal Organizations.

NOTICE—The following data concerning Fraternal Organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

Ben Hur, Tribe of—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; courts, 1383; members, 122,953; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,348,161; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,154,324; Supreme Chief, R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 11; subordinate lodges, 420; members, 36,834; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $408,320; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

B'rith Abraham Order—Founded 1887; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 680; members, 180,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,000,500; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $657,000; Grand Master, Leon Sanders, New York; Secretary, Jacob Schoen, 37 Seventh Street, New York.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen—Founded 1897; supreme castle, 1; subordinate homesteads, 3,850; members, 167,419; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,997,592; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,253,887; Grand Foreman, William Koch; Chief Correspondent, W. E. Davy; Grand Master of Accounts, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

Catholic Benevolent Legion—Founded 1881; State councils, 5; subordinate councils, 358; members, 15,781; benefits disbursed since organization, $22,445,769; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $666,786; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, J. D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, John E. Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America—Founded 1877; subordinate councils, 600; members, 19,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $17,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $650,000; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Geo. D. Landwehr, Cumberland, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 760; members, 60,418; benefits disbursed since organization, $25,415,658; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,544,303; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

Court of Honor—Founded 1895; grand courts, 10; district courts, 1,170; members, 68,548; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,295,006; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $748,566; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill.

Druids, United Ancient Order of—Founded 1781 (in England), 1839 (in America); number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 543; total number of members (in America), 32,525; benefits disbursed since 1847, $7,651,280; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $178,970; Supreme Arch, A. J. Peters, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Krauss, La Fayette, Ind.

Eagles, Order of—Founded 1898; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 1,600; members, 315,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,937,150; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $965,669; President Wm. J. Brennan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, Thos. J. Cogan, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Frederick Hughes, Yonkers, N. Y. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Star, Order of—Founded 1776; grand chapters, 51; subordinate chapters, 7,000; members, 600,000; Grand Matron, Mrs. M. Alice Miller, El Reno, Okla.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet A. Ercanbrack, Anamosa, Ia.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 1,287; members in the United States, 384,742; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,273,228; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $467,698; Grand Exalted Ruler, Thomas B. Mills, Superior, Wis.; Grand Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Edward Leach, New York City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of—Founded 1745; established in America 1836. The American branch is composed of 3 high courts and 428 subordinate courts, and has 43,501 members. Total membership throughout the world 1,292,904, as stated by the Foresters' Directory December 31, 1910. The surplus funds of the society amounted to $48,252,055, and its assets aggregated $85,000,000. Benefits disbursed since 1836, $153,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $5,162,000. Officers of the American branch are as follows: High Chief Ranger, Donald McKellar, Waterbury, Ct.; High Sub-Chief Ranger, Samuel Pearce, Ishpeming, Mich.; High Court Treasurer, Henry Kraft, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J. (Report of 1911.)

Foresters, Independent Order of—Founded 1874; supreme court, 1; high courts, 57; subordinate courts, 4,405; members, 242,193; benefits disbursed since organization, $34,828,085; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,968,825; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ont.

Foresters of America—Is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1790; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,865; members, 241,439; benefits disbursed since organization, $33,554,074; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,460,164; Supreme Chief Ranger, Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, C. P. Rendon, Stockton, Cal.; Supreme Treasurer, Edward B. O'Brien, Lynn, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, 275 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, Chas. W. Bagley, Waterbury, Ct.

Fraternal Brotherhood—Founded 1896; grand lodge, none; subordinate lodges, 615; members, 52,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,901,448; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $443,648.

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

President, J. A. Foshay; Vice-President, Emma R. Neidig; Secretary, H. V. Davis; Treasurer, William Mead. All in Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Union of America—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 1,055; members 47,754; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,769,818; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $476,163; President, V. A. Young, Secretary, C. P. Gaylord. All in Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 2; subordinate lodges, 90; members, 9,183; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $268,017; Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of—Founded 1894; supreme arbor, 1; local arbors, 1,292; members, 69,423; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,382,473; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $280,000; President Supreme Council, John Livingston, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.

Golden Cross, United Order of—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 10; subordinate commanderies, 484; members, 17,420; benefits disbursed since organization, $11,363,094; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $440,382; Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer, J. N. Ehle, Washington, D. C.

Heptasophs, Improved Order—Founded 1878; supreme conclave, 1; conclaves, 780; members, 76,165; benefits disbursed since organization, $19,715,823; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,515,017; Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Frank E. Pleitner, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of—Founded 1806; in America, 1860; one national organization in 48 States; divisions, 2,600; members, 225,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,452,886; National President, James J. Regan, St. Paul, Minn.; National Vice-President, Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Ct.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union—Founded 1869; national society, 1; subordinate societies, 137; members, 15,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,635,552; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $39,152; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; First Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Nolan, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Treasurer, Martin P. Feeney, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, Philadelphia.

Iroquois, Order of—Founded in 1898; districts, 8, comprising 14 States; subordinate districts, 51; members, 2,487; benefits disbursed since organization, $253,111; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $36,602; Supreme President, Medford B. Farrington; Supreme Secretary, Walter A. Rice; Supreme Treasurer, Charles F. Jekel. Headquarters, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Founded 1877; grand lodges, 15; sub-lodges, 1,392; members, 71,470; benefits disbursed since organization, $33,000,000; benefits disbursed (to Sept. 1, 1912), $1,495,000; Supreme Protector, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Walter W. Connel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, Ind.

Knights of Columbus—Founded 1882; State councils, 52; subordinate councils, 1,593; members, 282,956; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,954,206; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $665,252; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; National Secretary, William J. McGinley, New Haven, Ct.; National Treasurer, D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

Knights of Honor—Founded 1873; grand lodges, 31; subordinate lodges, 1,062; members, 17,516; benefits disbursed since organization, $98,978,292; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,327,474; Supreme Dictator, Edwin C. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Supreme Reporter and Treasurer, Frank B. Sliger, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; in America, 1889; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 276; members, 30,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $55,115; Supreme Commander, Geo. F. McCord, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knights of the Golden Eagle—Founded 1873; grand castles, 14; grand temples, 6; castles, 728; temples, 320; members, 82,654; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,631,281; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $296,583; Chief, J. M. Sheppell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Master of Records, John B. Treibler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of Exchequer, Wm. Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Founded 1883; supreme tent, 1; subordinate tents, 4,925; members, 287,284; benefits disbursed since organization (to Sept. 1, 1912), $48,725,833; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,679,635; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

Knights of the Modern Maccabees (original order)—Founded in 1881; grand camp, 1; subordinate camps, 1,300; members, 70,000; total benefits paid, $19,302,216; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,340,991; Commander, George S. Lovelace, Muskegon, Mich.; Record Keeper, A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, R. J. Whaley, Flint, Mich.

Knights of the Royal Arch—Founded 1901; grand lodges, 2; subordinate lodges, 87; members, 12,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $200,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $20,000. Grand Valiant Commander, Thos. W. Roulo; Recorder, F. G. Roney, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Theo. Gier, Oakland, Cal.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,162; members, 134,377; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,716,991; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $978,842; Supreme President, Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Costello, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World—Founded 1893; great hives, 3; subordinate hives, 2,899; members, 164,105; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,784,744; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $835,181; Supreme Commander, Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, Miss Frances Partridge, Port Huron, Mich.

Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Founded 1886; great hive, 1; subordinate hives, 900; members, 48,245; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,985,430; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $427,980; Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves. Headquarters, Port Huron, Mich.

Loyal Americans of the Republic—Founded 1896; number of grand lodges, 1; subordinate lodges, 810; members, 28,497; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,445,017; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $235,515; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Ramsey, Chicago, Ill.

Loyal Order of Moose—Founded 1888; subordinate lodges, 1,155; members, 338,551; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,000,000; Dictator, Ralph W. E. Donjes, Camden, N. J.; Secretary, Rodney H. Brandon, Anderson, Ind.

STATISTCIS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; subordinate rulings, 662; members, 20,129; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,383,012; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $436,607; Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mystic Workers of the World—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 990; members, 72,997; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,622,746; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $385,928; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

National Union—Founded 1881; councils, 752; members, 63,004; benefits disbursed since organization, $36,587,021; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,313,040; President, Jos. A. Wright, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, O.; Treasurer, C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.

New England Order of Protection—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 477; members, 56,283; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,555,296; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,088,527; Warden, David F. Sherwood, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, D. M. Frye, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

Orioles, Order of—Founded 1910; State Grand Nests, 6; subordinate lodges, 203; members, 72,000; disbursements not reported. President, Fred J. Seames, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, Chas. F. Pfaffman, Reading, Pa.; Treasurer, J. H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.

Owls, Order of—Founded 1904; home nest, 1; subordinate nests, 1,840; members, 258,643; President, John W. Talbot; Vice-President, George Lauterer, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, George D. Beroth; Treasurer, Dr. C. B. Crumpacker. Headquarters, "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

Protected Home Circle—Founded 1886; grand circles, 9; sub-circles, 640; members, 83,056; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,877,757; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $743,804; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Treasurer, Alex. McDowell. Offices, Sharon, Pa.

Rechabites, Independent Order of—Founded in England 1835, in America 1842; grand tents in America, 3; subordinate tents, 44; members in America, 1,800; in world, 538,078; benefits disbursed last fiscal year in the world, $1,574,396; Chief Ruler, Joseph C. Eller; Secretary, J. H. Dony, 727 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Lola V. Marks. (Report of 1911.)

Red Men, Improved Order of—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 66; subordinate branches, 5,372; members, 505,175; benefits disbursed since organization, $29,781,797; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,497,153; Great Incohonee, Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Ct.; Great Senior Sagamore, Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.; Great Keeper of Wampum, Wm. Provin, Westfield, Mass.

Royal League—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 8; subordinate councils, 221; members, 30,950; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,190,749; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $647,199; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago; Treasurer, J. W. Fernald.

Scottish Clans, Order of—Founded 1878; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 150; members, 14,611; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,504,486; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $94,600; Royal Chief, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, David King, New York City (report of 1911).

Shield of Honor—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 105; members, 8,983; benefits disbursed since organization to Dec., 1911, $2,654,697; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $157,833; Supreme Master, Fred. Clement, Wilmington, Del.; Secretary, Wm. T. Henry; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Sultzer, Baltimore, Md.

Sons of St. George, Order—Founded 1871; grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 300; members, 30,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $145,000; Supreme President, Wm. F. Barlow, E. Boston, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Wm. J. Trembath, 9 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Wm. H. Penny, New York.

Union Fraternal League—Founded 1893; grand assemblies, 4; subordinate assemblies, 107; members, 4,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $281,846; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $23,505; President, John Merrill, Boston; Vice-President, P. J. Tetrault, Holyoke, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

United American Mechanics, Order of—Founded 1845; national council, 1; grand councils, 14; State councils, 17; sub-councils, 512; members, 38,700; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $106,801; National Councilor, Ozro C. Barrows, Providence, R. I.; National Secretary, H. O. Holstein, Harrisburg, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of—Founded 1853; State councils, 33; sub-councils, 2,098; members, 191,406; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $719,136; National Councilor, John J. Weitzel, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Councilor, A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

United Commercial Travellers of America, Order of—Founded 1888; grand councils, 28; subordinate councils, 505; membership, 65,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,621,736; benefits disbursed from Jan. 1, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1912, $147,450; Supreme Councilor, C. W. Hodson, Portland, Ore.; Supreme Secretary, Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, O.; Supreme Treasurer, Riley N. Hull, Columbus, O.; Supreme Office, Columbus, O.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodges, 39; sub-lodges, 4,500; members, 110,086; benefits disbursed since organization, $225,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $12,000,000; Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Receiver, Edwin F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 15,265; members, 1,219,390; benefits disbursed since organization, $105,736,193; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $11,613,842; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.

Woodmen of the World—Founded 1890; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 9,832; members, 606,874; benefits disbursed since organization, $42,469,834; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $5,651,567; Sovereign Commander, Joseph Cullen Root, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, W. A. Fraser, Dallas, Tex. (report of 1911).

Yeomen of America—Founded 1898; local councils, 493; members, 16,307; benefits disbursed since organization, $842,973; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $119,834; President, Fred. B. Silsbee, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, George Johnson; Secretary, W. O. Guyton; Treasurer, Lee G. Metcalf. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill.

Religious Statistics.

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

THE estimates in the first two tables, except foot notes thereto, are by Whitaker's (London) Almanack; those of Religious Divisions in Europe and the World, by Gustav Sundbärg in *Webb-Mulhall*. A distinction should be observed between followers and actual communicants.

CREEDS.	No. of Followers.	CREEDS.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity	494,250,000	4 Mohammedanism	200,000,000
2 Worship of Ancestors and Confucianism	340,000,000	5 Buddhism	200,000,000
		6 Judaism	10,000,000
3 Hindooism	220,000,000	7 Polytheism	110,000,000

Taoism has 43,000,000 followers; Shintoism 14,000,000.—M. Fournier de Flaix.

CHRISTIANITY.

CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Catholic Church	240,000,000	Armenian Church	1,000,000
Protestant Churches	150,000,000	Others	250,000
Greek Church	100,000,000		
Abyssinian Church	3,000,000	Total	494,250,000

Coptic Church has 120,000 followers; Nestorians 80,000; Jacobites 70,000.—M. Fournier de Flaix.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE AND WORLD BEGINNING OF PRESENT CENTURY

COUNTRY AND CONTINENT.	NUMBER OF Christians. Protestants.	Roman Catholics.*	Total.*	Jews.	Moham-medans.‡	Other Non-Christians.
Europe:						
United Kingdom	36,400,000	5,600,000	42,000,000	200,000	.....	.....
France	700,000	38,100,000	38,800,000	100,000	.....	41,000
Germany	35,400,000	20,300,000	55,700,000	600,000	.....	20,000
Austria-Hungary	4,300,000	35,900,000	†44,400,000	2,100,000	600,000	40,000
Sweden	5,100,000	2,000	5,100,000	4,000	.....	1,000
Norway	2,200,000	2,000	2,200,000	1,000	.....	14,000
Denmark	2,500,000	5,000	2,500,000	3,000	.....	5,000
Holland	3,100,000	1,800,000	4,900,000	100,000	.....	130,000
Belgium	20,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	4,000	.....	.....
Switzerland	1,900,000	1,400,000	3,300,000	12,000	.....	17,000
Italy	100,000	32,400,000	32,500,000	45,000	.....	.....
Spain	8,000	18,600,000	18,600,000	2,000	.....	25,000
Portugal	1,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	2,000	.....	.....
Russia	4,000,000	12,100,000	†100,200,000	5,400,000	3,800,000	340,000
Finland	2,600,000	1,000	2,600,000	1,000	.....	.....
Roumania	20,000	200,000	†5,900,000	300,000	50,000	.....
Turkey	20,000	300,000	†2,800,000	100,000	3,000,000	200,000
Other Balkan States	6,000	70,000	†8,300,000	48,000	700,000	22,000
Other States	25,000	200,000	†600,000	.....	50,000	50,000
Total Europe	98,400,000	179,100,000	†382,500,000	9,000,000	‡8,200,000	900,000
	Protestants.	Others.	Total.	Jews.	Moham-medans.	Other Non-Christians.
Asia:						
India	1,000,000	1,900,000	2,900,000	22,000	62,500,000	229,600,000
China	200,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,000	30,000,000	368,700,000
Japan	40,000	70,000	100,000	.....	.....	51,900,000
Russian Asia	25,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	100,000	14,600,000	600,000
Other countries	1,200,000	12,000,000	13,200,000	600,000	63,400,000	52,000,000
Total Asia	2,500,000	27,500,000	30,000,000	700,000	170,500,000	702,800,000
Africa	2,300,000	6,300,000	8,600,000	400,000	68,000,000	67,700,000
America:						
United States	64,100,000	11,000,000	75,100,000	1,100,000	.....	100,000
Rest of No. Amer.	4,900,000	26,800,000	31,700,000	100,000	.....	300,000
South America	400,000	37,400,000	37,800,000	9,000	.....	1,500,000
Total America	69,400,000	75,200,000	144,600,000	1,200,000	.....	1,900,000
Australasia	4,700,000	1,000,000	5,700,000	17,000	3,000	800,000
Total for World	177,300,000	394,100,000	571,400,000	11,300,000	246,700,000	774,100,000

* The totals are given to the nearest hundred thousand, and include Christians not separately specified. For countries outside Europe, Roman Catholics are not separately specified, but are included under the heading "Others." It is estimated that there are about 89 million Roman Catholics outside Europe, thus making a total in the world of about 268 millions, as against 177 million Protestants. Greek Catholics numbered 119,300,000. Buddhists and Brahminists about 550 millions. † Including Greek Catholics. ‡ Readjustment of boundaries owing to the Balkan war of 1912 will probably affect the figures given in table.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD.§

Episcopalians	32,000,000	Free Thinkers	5,250,000
Methodists of all descriptions	19,000,000	Lutherans, etc	3,000,000
Roman Catholics	15,500,000	Unitarians	3,000,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	13,000,000	Minor religious sects	6,000,000
Baptists of all descriptions	10,000,000	Of no particular religion	20,000,000
Congregationalists of all descriptions	6,250,000	English-speaking population	132,000,000

A very large number—more than 18,000,000—of Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others in the East also speak and read English. § From Whitaker's (London) Almanack.

The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimated the number of Jews in the United States at 1,903,926, in Russia at 5,082,243 (the largest) and in the world at 11,625,656.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, and Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late Special Agent of the United States Census Office, for *The Christian Advocate*, and published in 1912.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
Evangelical	8	18	481
Advent Christians	528	550	26,799
Seventh-Day	531	1,537	65,288
Church of God	32	20	611
Life and Advent Union	12	12	509
Churches of God in Jesus Christ	56	62	2,114
Total Adventists	1,170	2,499	95,808
Baptists:			
Regular, North	8,223	9,715	1,211,426
Regular, South	14,635	22,795	2,304,724
Regular, Colored	12,772	17,364	1,798,222
Six Principle	10	16	731
Seventh-Day	98	82	8,119
Free	1,186	1,112	70,880
Freewill	604	623	40,578
General	550	545	33,600
Separate	100	76	5,180
United	260	196	13,698
Baptist Church of Christ	99	93	6,416
Primitive	1,500	2,922	102,311
Primitive Colored	1,480	797	35,076
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	35	55	781
Church of God and Saints of Christ	75	48	1,823
Total Baptists	41,627	56,439	5,634,565
Brethren (Dunkards):			
Conservatives	3,050	913	100,000
Old Order	218	75	4,000
Progressive	186	214	19,427
Seventh-Day (German)	8	14	250
Total Dunkard Brethren	3,462	1,216	123,677
Brethren (Plymouth):			
Brethren (I.)	....	134	2,913
Brethren (II.)	....	128	4,752
Brethren (III.)	...	81	1,724
Brethren (IV.)	....	60	1,157
Total Plymouth Brethren	....	403	10,566
Brethren (River):			
Brethren in Christ	174	65	3,675
Old Order, or Yorker	24	9	413
United Zion's Children	22	28	749
Total River Brethren	220	102	4,847
Buddhists:			
Chinese Temples	1	62	....
Japanese Temples	14	12	3,165
Total Buddhists	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic:			
Catholic Apostolic	14	11	2,907
New Apostolic	19	13	2,020
Total Catholic Apostolic	33	24	4,927
Catholic Eastern:			
Armenian Apostolic	14	21	50,000
Russian Orthodox	110	110	60,000
Greek Orthodox	75	66	175,000
Syrian Orthodox	20	20	40,000
Servian Orthodox	8	10	59,000
Roumanian Orthodox	5	5	20,000
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	3	20,000
Total Eastern Catholics	237	239	424,000
Catholics Western:			
Roman Catholic	17,491	13,939	12,763,224
Polish Catholic	24	24	15,473
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,000
Total Western Catholics	17,522	13,969	12,781,707
Christadelphians	....	70	1,412
Christians	993	1,329	87,478
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865
Christian Scientists (a)	2,612	1,306	85,096
Christian Union	295	237	13,905
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	509	595	41,475
Churches of the Living God-(Col.):			
Christian Workers for Friendship	51	44	2,676
Apostolic	30	15	752
Church of Christ in God	20	9	858
Total Churches Living God	101	68	4,286
Churches of New Jerusalem:			
General Convention	107	130	8,500
General Church	24	16	890
Total Churches New Jerusalem	131	146	9,390
Communistic Societies:			
Shakers	....	15	516
Amana	....	7	1,756
Total Communistic Societies	....	22	2,272
Congregational	6,116	6,048	738,761
Disciples of Christ:			
Disciples of Christ	6,019	11,286	1,377,304
Disciples of Christ (Conservative)	2,100	2,649	156,658
Total Disciples of Christ	8,119	13,929	1,533,962
Evangelical Bodies:			
Evangelical Association	979	1,665	109,506
United Evangelical Church	513	969	74,068
Total Evangelical Bodies	1,492	2,634	183,574
Faith Associations:			
Apostolic Faith Movement	....	6	538
Peniel Missions	30	11	703
Metropolitan Church Association	29	6	466
Hepziba Faith Association	36	10	293
Missionary Church Association	35	32	1,276
Heavenly Recruit Church	55	27	938
Apostolic Christian Church	19	42	4,558
Christian Congregation	26	9	395
Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored)	11	3	425
Total Faith Associations	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends:			
Orthodox	1,257	900	99,148
"Hicksite"	99	211	19,597
"Wilburite"	47	48	3,880
Primitive	10	8	171
Total Friends	1,413	1,167	122,796
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,036	1,308	253,890
Jewish Congregations (b)	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
Utah Branch	1,223	785	350,000
Reorganized	1,260	570	50,650
Total Latter-Day Saints	2,483	1,350	400,650
Lutherans:			
General Synod	1,341	1,803	309,702
United Synod, South	248	472	49,585
General Council	1,522	2,336	467,495
Synodical Conference	2,753	3,450	780,938
United Norwegian (independent Synod):	561	1,504	170,088
Ohio	603	838	131,923
Buffalo	30	42	5,600
Hauge's	165	347	36,000
Eielsen's	6	27	1,200
Texas	22	35	4,500
Iowa	527	969	109,848
Norwegian	387	1,050	91,450
Michigan, etc	....	....	....
Danish in America	62	117	13,340
Icelandic	15	41	3,330
Immanuel	19	6	2,500
Suomai (Finnish)	31	122	14,075
Finnish National	24	72	8,000
Finnish Apostolic	64	300	20,000

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Lutherans—Continued:			
Norwegian Free	162	345	18,500
Danish United	116	179	10,823
Slovakian	18	52	12,000
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	13	17	1,900
Jehovah	9	11	1,100
Independent Congregations	85	205	26,000
Total Lutherans	8,774	14,321	2,289,897
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies:			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	391	540	46,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	152	154	18,540
Norwegian	65	150	4,000
Total Swedish Evangelical	608	844	68,500
Mennonites:			
Mennonite	346	220	18,674
Bruederhoef	9	8	275
Amish	131	57	7,640
Old Amish	141	46	5,043
Apostolic	2	2	209
Reformed	34	34	2,079
General Conference	143	90	11,661
Church of God in Christ	17	18	562
Old (Wisler)	13	9	655
Bundes Conference	36	19	2,533
Defenceless	26	14	967
Brethren in Christ	70	68	2,801
Separate Conferences (2)	35	21	1,908
Total Mennonites	1,008	606	55,007
Methodists:			
Methodist Episcopal	18,988	28,458	3,234,822
Union American M. E.	138	255	18,500
African Methodist Episcopal	6,774	5,630	620,234
African Union Meth. Protestant	200	125	4,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	3,488	3,298	547,216
Methodist Protestant	1,371	2,288	183,318
Wesleyan Methodist	596	574	19,121
Methodist Episcopal (South)	6,413	16,772	1,892,454
Congregational Methodist	337	333	15,529
Congregational Meth. (Colored)	5	5	319
New Congregational Methodist	59	35	1,782
Zion Union Apostolic	33	45	3,059
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,901	2,857	234,721
Primitive	71	90	7,266
Free Methodist	1,147	1,144	32,158
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	40	58	4,000
Independent Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists	42,563	61,969	6,819,660
Moravian Bodies:			
Moravian	139	120	18,168
Union Bohemian and Moravian	3	15	771
Total Moravian Bodies	142	135	18,939

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal Bodies:			
Pentecostal Church	750	470	20,501
Other Pentecostal Associations	115	30	1,420
Total Pentecostal Bodies	865	500	21,921
Presbyterians:			
Northern	9,002	9,931	1,340,310
Cumberland	925	1,760	120,000
Cumberland (Colored)	375	196	18,066
Welsh Calvinistic	91	148	13,759
United	1,010	995	136,850
Southern	1,712	3,381	287,174
Associate	12	22	786
Associate Reformed, South	106	142	14,017
Reformed (Synod)	145	115	9,336
Reformed (General Synod)	17	19	3,400
Reformed (Covenanted)	....	1	40
Reformed in the U. S. & Canada	1	1	443
Total Presbyterians	13,396	16,711	1,944,181
Protestant Episcopal:			
Protestant Episcopal	5,359	7,621	947,320
Reformed Episcopal	94	80	9,610
Total Protestant Episcopal	5,453	7,701	956,930
Reformed:			
Reformed (Dutch)	750	689	117,288
Reformed (German)	1,241	1,759	297,829
Christian Reformed	145	193	31,568
Hungarian Reformed	18	16	5,253
Total Reformed	2,154	2,657	451,938
Salvationists:			
Salvation Army	3,053	852	26,288
American Salvation Army	59	20	436
Total Salvationists	3,112	872	26,724
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	850
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists	....	1,500	200,000
Theosophical Society	....	123	3,092
United Brethren:			
United Brethren	1,887	3,725	291,461
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	320	537	20,373
Total United Brethren	2,207	4,262	311,834
Unitarians	533	492	70,542
Universalists	709	886	53,048
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673
Grand Total for 1910	172,897	221,443	36,109,405

The aggregate of 36,109,405 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics (communicants, but not unconfirmed minors). It does not give all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—Editor of The Almanac.

Note.—(a) Besides actual church members the Christian Scientists claim several hundred-thousand unattached adherents. (b) The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States as 1,903,926.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For the Protestant bodies the average seating capacity was three times the average membership per organization, while for the Roman Catholic Church the average membership was almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore Street, Washington, D.C.
Rt. Rev. Bonaventure Cerretti, D.D., Auditor, Washington, D.C. Secretary, Rev. John Foersh, D.D.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal	Cons. 1868	
Boston, Massachusetts	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901	
Chicago, Illinois	James E. Quigley	1899	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller		1904
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane		1878
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sebastian G. Messmer		1892
New Orleans, Louisiana	James Blenk		1899
Albany, New York	Thos. M. Burke	Cons.	1894
Alexandria, Louisiana			
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan		1888
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Eugene A. Garvey		1901
Baker City, Oregon	Charles O'Reilly		1903
Baltimore, Maryland, (Auxiliary)	O. B. Corrigan,		1909
Belmont, North Carolina	Leo Haid, V. A.		1886
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen		1888
Bismarck, North Dakota	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.		1910
Boise, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux		1885
Boston, Massachusetts	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'ry)		1909
Boston, Massachusetts			
Brooklyn, New York	C. E. McDonnell		1892
Brooklyn, New York	George Mundelein (Auxil'ry)		1909
Brownsville, Texas			
Buffalo, New York	Charles H. Colton		1903
Burlington, Vermont	Joseph Rice		1910
Charleston, South Carolina	H. P. Northrop		1882
Cheyenne, Wyoming	P. A. McGovern		
Chicago, Illinois	A. J. McGavick		1899
Chicago, Illinois	P. Rhode (Auxiliary)		1908
Cleveland, Ohio	John Farrelly		1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley		1904
Concordia, Kansas	J. F. Cunningham		1898
Covington, Kentucky	C. P. Maes		1885
Crookston	Timothy Corbett		1910
Dallas, Texas	Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch		1891
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis		1904
Denver, Colorado	N. C. Matz		1896
Des Moines, Iowa	A. Dowling		1912
Detroit, Michigan	John S. Foley		1888
Detroit, Michigan	Edward D. Kelly (Auxil'ry)		1911
Duluth, Minnesota	James McGoldrick		1889
Erie, Pennsylvania	John F. Fitzmaurice		1897
Fall River, Massachusetts	Daniel F. Feehan		1907
Fargo, North Dakota	James O'Reilly		1910
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Herman Alerding		1900
Galveston, Texas	N. A. Gallagher		1882
Grand Rapids, Michigan	H. J. Ritchter		1883
Great Falls, Montana	M. Lenihan		1904
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Joseph J. Fox		1904
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	John W. Shanahan		1899
Hartford, Connecticut	John Nilan		1910
Helena, Montana	John P. Carroll		1904
Indianapolis, Indiana	F. S. Chatard		1878
Indianapolis, Indiana	Joseph Chartrand (Aux.)		1900
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan		1868
Kansas City, Missouri	Thomas Lillis (Coadjutor)		1904
La Crosse, Wisconsin	James Schwebach		1893
Lead City, South Dakota	Joseph Bush		1910
New York, New York	John M. Farley, Card'l,	Cons.	1895
Oregon City, Oregon	Alexander Christie		1898
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Edmond F. Prendergast		1911
St. Louis, Missouri	John Joseph Glennon		1896
St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland		1875
San Francisco, California	Patrick W. Riordan		1883
Santa Fe, New Mexico	J. B. Pitaval		1902

BISHOPS.

Leavenworth, Kansas	John Ward		1911
Lincoln, Nebraska	J. H. Thew		1911
Little Rock, Arkansas	John B. Morris		1906
Los Angeles, California	Thomas Conaty		1901
Louisville, Kentucky	Denis O'Donaghue		1900
Manchester, New Hampshire	G. A. Guertin		1904
Marquette, Michigan	Frederick Eis		1899
Mobile, Alabama	Edward P. Allen		1897
Nashville, Tennessee	Thomas S. Byrne		1894
Natchez, Mississippi	John E. Gunn		1911
Natchitoches, Louisiana	Cornelius Van-de-Ven		1904
Newark, New Jersey	John J. O'Connor		1901
New York	Thomas F. Cusack (Auxil'y)		1904
Ogdensburg, New York	Henry Gabriels		1892
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	Theodore Meerschaert		1901
Omaha, Nebraska	Richard Scannell		1887
Peoria, Illinois	J. L. Spalding (Retired)		1877
Peoria, Illinois	Edmund J. Dunn		1909
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	J. J. McCort (Auxiliary)		
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	S. S. Ortynsky (Ruthenian)		1907
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Regis Canevin		1903
Portland, Maine	Louis S. Walsh		1906
Providence, Rhode Island	M. Harkins		1887
Richmond, Virginia	D. J. O'Connell		1908
Rochester, New York	Thos. F. Hickey		1910
Rockford, Illinois	Peter J. Muldoon		1901
St. Augustine, Florida	William J. Kenny		1902
St. Cloud, Minnesota	James Trobec		1897
St. Joseph, Missouri	M. F. Burke		1893
St. Paul, Minnesota	John G. Lawler (Auxiliary)		1910
Sacramento, California	Thomas Grace		1896
Salt Lake City, Utah	Lawrence Scanlan		1887
San Antonio, Texas	John W. Shaw		1910
San Francisco, California			
Savannah, Georgia	Benj. J. Keiley		1900
Seattle, Washington	Edward J. O'Dea		1896
Scranton, Pennsylvania	M. J. Hoban		1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan		1902
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	Thomas O'Gorman		1896
Springfield, Massachusetts	Thomas D. Beaven		1892
Superior, Wisconsin	A. F. Schinner		1905
Syracuse, New York			
Syracuse, New York	John Grimes (Coadjutor)		1909
Toledo, Ohio	Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs		1911
Trenton, New Jersey	James A. McFaul		1894
Tucson, Arizona	Henry Granjon		1900
Wheeling, West Virginia	P. J. Donahue		1894
Wichita, Kansas	J. J. Hennessy		1883
Wilmington, Delaware	John J. Monaghan		1897
Winona, Minnesota	Patrick Heffron		1910

College of Cardinals.

Pope Pius X., born 1835; year of accession 1903.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
CARDINAL BISHOPS.				
Agliardi, Antonio	Vice-Chancellor	Italian	80	1898
Cassetta, Francesco		Italian	71	1899
Oreglia, D. S. S.	Dean Sac. Coll.	Italian	84	1873
Vannutelli, S.	Sub-Dean S. Coll.	Italian	78	1887
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Cong. Council	Italian	76	1889
CARDINAL PRIESTS.				
Aguirre, G.	Abp. Burgos	Spanish	77	1907
Andrieu, P.	Bp. Marseilles	French	62	1907
Amiette, L. A.	Abp. Paris	French		1911
Arcoverde de	Albuquerque, C. G.	Italian	62	1910
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	70	1901
Bauer, Francis S.	Abp. Olmutz	Austrian		1911
Belmonte, G. di	Abp. Edessa	Italian		1911
Billot, L.		French		1911
Bisleti, G.	Papal Major Domo	Italian		1911
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	74	1901
Bourne, Francis	Abp. Westminster	English		1911
Capecelatro, A.	Abp. Capua	Italian	88	1885
Cavallari, A.	Patriarch Venice	Italian	63	1907
Cos y Macho	Abp. Valladolid	Spanish		1911
De Albuquerque, J. A. C.	Abp. Rio Janeiro, Brazilian			
De Cabriers	Bp. Montpellier	French		1911
Di Pietro, Angelo	Pro-Pref. Datary	Italian	84	1893
Dubillard, F. V.	Abp. Chambery	French		1911
Falconio, Diomede		American	70	1911
Farley, J. M.	Abp. New York	American	62	1911
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	70	1894
Ferrata, D.	Pref. Cong. Bishops	Italian	65	1896
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	66	1899
Gasparri, P.	Tit. Abp. Cesarea	Italian	60	1907
Gennari, C.	Resident in Curia	Italian	73	1901
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	78	1886
Gotti, Gerolamo	Pref. Propaganda	Italian	78	1895
Herrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	77	1897
Katschthaler, J.	Abp. Salzburg	Austrian	80	1903
Kopp, George	Abp. Breslau	German	75	1893
Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	72	1893
Lorenzelli, B.	Abp. Lucca	Italian	53	1907
Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	54	1907
Lucon, L.	Abp. Rheims	French	69	1907
Lugari, G. B.	Cong. Holy Office	Italian		1911
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	54	1907
Mathieli, S.	Resident in Curia	Italian	64	1901
Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	61	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Secretary of State	Spanish	47	1903
Nagi, Francis	Abp. Vienna	Austrian		1911
Neto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisbon	Portuguese	70	1884
O'Connell, Wm. H.	Abp. Boston	American	53	1911
Pignatelli, J. G. di B.		Italian		1911
Pompili, R.	Sec. Cong. Council	Italian		1911
Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	76	1896
Rampolla, M.	Apr. Vat. Basil.	Italian	69	1887
Respighi, Pietro	Pope's Vicar-Gen.	Italian	69	1899
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	62	1899

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Rinaldini, A.	Nuncio Madrid	Italian	68	1907
Santos, E. R. y.	Abp. Seville	Spanish		1911
Skrbensky, Leo.	Abp. Prague	Bohemian	49	1901
CARDINAL DEACONS.				
Cagiano de Azevedo.	Bisleti Major-Domo		69	1905
De Lai, G.	Sec. Sac. Cong.	Italian	62	1907
Van Rossum, G.		Dutch		1911
Vaszary, Claude.	Abp. Strigonig	Hungarian	80	1893
Vici, A.	Papal Nuncio to Spain			1911
Della Volpe, F.	Abp. Bologna	Italian	68	1899
Vives y Tuto, G. C.	Inquisitor	Spanish	58	1899

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. Cardinals, 3; archbishops, 14; bishops, 97; archabbots, 2; abbots, 16; clergy, 17,491; churches, 13,939; seminaries, 83; students, 6,006; colleges for boys, 229; academies for girls, 701; parishes with schools, 5,119; attendance, 1,333,786; orphan asylums, 289; children in institutions, 1,540,049, Total Catholic population, 15,015,569. (Report of the Official Catholic Directory.)

Pope Pius X., nine years ago, announced his motto to be: "To restore all things in Christ."

Pius X. has effected marked changes in important matters of church government and discipline, and has been unrelenting in attacking the doctrinal errors of Modernism, which he calls the "synthesis of all heresies." He has reorganized the Roman Curia, made up of the various sacred congregations of cardinals who assist the Pope in the administration of church affairs, revived the venerable tribunal of the Rota, inaugurated a codification of canon law, transferred the church in the United States from the jurisdiction of the propaganda as a missionary land to the immediate supervision of the Cardinal Secretary of State in the Vatican itself, instituted in Rome a school for higher biblical studies, ordered the establishment of confraternities for the teaching of catechism in every parish, issued decrees reforming church music, introduced new legislation on marriage, recommended frequent and daily communion to the people, directed the first communion be given to children on reaching the age of reason, and on November 27, 1911, bestowed the red hat on eighteen prelates, three of whom are citizens of the United States: His Eminence, John Murphy Farley, of New York; His Eminence, William H. O'Connell, of Boston, and His Eminence, Diomede Falconio, former Apostolic Delegate at Washington, D. C. (From a statement furnished by the Chancellor of the Diocese of New York.)

Bishops of Protestant Churches in the United States.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE.

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma.	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary).	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.).	1911
Arkansas—James R. Winchester	1911
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland	1899
" San Joaquin: Louis C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno	1911
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena.	1896
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmsted, Denver	1902
" Western: Benjamin Brewster (missionary), Glenwood Springs	1909
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford	1897
Dakota, N.—Cameron Mann (missionary), Fargo	1901
" S.—George B. Biller, Jr., Sioux Falls	1912
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington	1908
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding	1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville.	1886
" Southern: William Crane Gray (miss.), Orlando.	1892
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah	1908
" Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson	1892
Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary), Boise	1899
Illinois—Chicago: Chas. Palmer Anderson	1900
" " Wm. E. Toll, Suffragan	1911
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett	1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne	1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis	1899
" Michigan City: John H. White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1899
" Harry S. Longley, Suffragan	1912
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka	1895
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold	1903
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1896
Lonisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans	1891
Maine—Robert Codman, Portland	1900
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore	1909
" Easton: William Forbes Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston	1893
" Western: Thomas F. Davies, Worcester.	1911
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit	1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams	1896
" Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.	1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis	1899
" Frank A. McElwain, Suffragan	1912
" Duluth: James D. Morrison	1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis	1887
" F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor, St. Louis	1905
" Kansas City: Sidney C. Partridge	1900
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena	1880
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha.	1899
" Kearney: George A. Beecher	1910
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson (miss.), Reno	1908
New Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles, Concord	1870
" Edward M. Parker, Coadjutor, Concord.	1906
New Mexico—	
New Jersey—John Scarborough, Trenton	1875
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines	1903
New York—David H. Greer, New York City	1904
" Charles S. Burch, Suffragan, New York City.	1911
New York—Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1902
" Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo	1883
" Albany: William Croswell Doane	1869
" " Richard H. Nelson, Coadjutor	1902
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.	1903
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh	1894
" E. Carolina: Robert Strange, Wilmington.	1909
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland	1889
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati	1889
Oklahoma—Francis K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie	1893
" East: Theodore F. Thurston, (miss.)	1911
Oregon—Charles Scalding, Portland	1906
" Eastern: Robert L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City	1907
Pennsylvania—Philip Mercer Rhinelander, Philadelphia.	1911
" Thos. J. Garland, Coadjutor, Philadelphia.	1911
" Pittsburgh: Cortland Whitehead	1882
" Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem.	1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington	1905
" Erie: Rogers Israel	1910
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, Jr., Providence	1911
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston	1907
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis	1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin	1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett	1874
" West: James S. Johnston, San Antonio	1888
" North: Edward A. Temple (miss.)	1910
Utah—Franklin S. Spalding (missionary), Salt Lake	1904
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond	1897
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk	1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg.	1906
West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg	1878
" W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charlestown	1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb	1906
" Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller	1900
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma	1902
" Spokane: Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1892
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne.	1909
Africa—Cape Palmas: S.D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia, Lib.	1885
Brazil—Lucien L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sal.	1899
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)	1893
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
" Wuhu: D. Trumbull Huntington, Anking	1912
Cuba—Albion W. Knight (missionary)	
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1904
" Kyoto: Henry St. G. Tucker (missionary)	1912
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1904
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent, Manila (miss.)	1901
Porto Rico—	
Thomas Augustus Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio, in charge of European Churches, Philadelphia, Pa.	1875
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, Frankfort, Ky.	1877
Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.	1890
Arthur S. Lloyd, President of Board of Missions	1909
William M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas	1897
James H. Van Buren, late Bishop of Porto Rico	1902

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
Thomas Bowman	East Orange, N. J	1872
John M. Walden	Cincinnati, Ohio	1884
John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill.	1888
James M. Thoburn	Meadville, Pa.	1888
Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C.	1896
Joseph C. Hartzell	New York City, N. Y.	1896
David H. Moore	Indianapolis, Ind.	1900
John W. Hamilton	Boston, Mass.	1900
Frank W. Warne	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India.	1904
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
William F. McDowell	Chicago, Ill.	1904
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Afr. (Monrovia)	1904
John E. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1904
Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Seoul, Korea	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Paul, Minn.	1908
Charles W. Smith	St. Louis, Mo.	1908
Wilson S. Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
Robert McIntyre	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Omaha, Neb.	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Argentina, S. America	1912
Theodore S. Henderson	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1912
William O. Shepard	Kansas City, Kan.	1912
Naphtali Luccock	Helena, Mont.	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col.	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga.	1912
Richard J. Cooke	Portland, Ore.	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield	New Orleans, La.	1912
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1912
William P. Eveland	Miss. Bis., Manila, P. I.	1912

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.	1882
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex.	1886
W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison	Birmingham, Ala.	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla.	1902
James Atkins	Wayneeville, N. C.	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah	Jackson, Miss.	1910
John C. Kilgo	Durham, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth	Nashville, Tenn.	1910
R. G. Waterhouse	Los Angeles, Cal.	1910
W. D. Mouzon	San Antonio, Tex.	1910
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala.	1910

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.		1880
John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.		1912
B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa.		1888
B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio		1892
Wm. D. Chappelle, Columbia, S. C.		1912
Moses B. Salter, Charleston, S. C.		1892
Wm. B. Derrick, Flushing, N. Y.		1896
Joshua H. Jones, Wilberforce, Ohio		1912
Evans Tyree, Nashville, Tenn.		1900
James M. Connor, Little Rock, Ark.		1912
C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.		1900
C. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.		1900
L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.		1900
H. P. Parks, Chicago, Ill.		1904
J. Albert Johnson, Capetown, S. A.		1904
W. H. Heard, Freetown, S. A.		1904
J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, Ga.		1908

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; George W. Stewart, Selma, Ala.; M. F. Jamison, Leigh, Texas.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.	
Edward Cridge	Victoria, B. C.	
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.	
William T. Sabine	New York City.	
Herman S. Hoffman	Philadelphia, Pa.	

Bishops Sergius, of North America, and Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held May 6, 1914, at a place not yet determined.

Sunday-School Statistics of all Countries.

THE following statistics of Sunday-Schools were compiled for the World's Sixth Sunday-School Convention, Washington, D. C., May 19, 1910:

COUNTRIES.	Sunday Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
EUROPE:			
Austria-Hungary	307	767	8,681
Belgium	145	542	7,209
Bohemia	145	194	3,504
Bulgaria	58	137	2,473
Denmark	1,376	5,250	92,200
England and Wales	44,035	637,188	6,649,320
Finland	8,351	16,443	173,486
France	1,200	7,000	67,000
Germany	9,000	30,000	950,000
Greece	6	8	200
Ireland	1,221	18,014	184,536
Italy	372	1,103	15,364
Netherlands	2,060	5,140	209,000
Norway	1,044	5,893	106,493
Portugal	29	89	1,525
Russia	884	5,803	66,019
Scotland	3,954	57,408	592,001
Spain	94	210	6,500
Sweden	6,952	24,288	320,676
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567
MALAYSIA:			
Philippines	311	1,752	15,409
Dutch E. Indies	84	113	24,349
ASIA:			
Persia	78	339	4,399
Ceylon	416	898	12,367
India	11,429	16,456	442,489
Korea	1,847	7,757	134,967
Formosa	117	199	2,049
Siam	22	48	862
China	1,832	4,142	69,639
Japan	1,588	9,708	94,496
Turkey in Asia	480	1,600	43,816
AFRICA	8,996	23,835	490,298
NORTH AMERICA:			
Alaska	50	196	2,222
United States	160,225	1,570,188	13,907,845
Canada	10,642	85,046	853,065
Labrador	12	50	450
Newfoundland	529	3,252	35,263
West Indies	2,096	12,064	163,416
Central America	75	471	5,419
Mexico	368	1,854	19,811
SOUTH AMERICA	891	4,826	58,698
OCEANICA:			
Australasia	7,752	52,641	568,614
Fiji Islands	1,089	2,349	22,176
Hawaiian Islands	207	780	11,321
New Zealand	1,705	10,488	120,960
Other Islands	1,078	3,701	37,039
THE WORLD	296,129	2,633,120	26,653,715

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 29,286,835. The next International Convention will be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1914. The next World's Convention will be held in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15, 1913.

The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The number of scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-Schools in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000 by clerics.

Presbyterian Assemblies.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. Mark A. Matthews, D. D., Seattle, Wash.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. George Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the permanent Committee on Temperance at Conestoga Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. T. S. Clyce, D. D., Sherman, Tex.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.

Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Christian Education and Ministerial Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

* Commonly known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

Alliance of the Reformed Churches

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

This organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 25,000,000 persons. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the Alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1913. (Communicants, 1,380,058.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1913. (Communicants, 292,845.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D.D., 224 Ridge Ave., Ben Avon, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1913. (Communicants, 178,601.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Wm. H. De Hart, D. D., Raritan, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Asbury Park, N. J., June 5, 1913. (Communicants, 118,564.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Acting Stated Clerk—Rev. J. Rauch Stein, Bethlehem, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Lancaster, Pa., May, 1914. (Communicants, 297,173.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Y. Boice, D. D., 4020 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1913. (Communicants, 3,000.)

SYNOD CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Beets, LL. D., 77 Lagrave Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Next meeting of Synod, Roseland, Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1914. (Communicants, 30,562.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. A. S. Rogers, Rock Hill, S. C.
Synod meets in November of each year. (Communicants, 14,436.)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Mr. James S. Tibby, 411 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Next meeting of the Synod, Winona Lake, Ind., May 27, 1913. (Communicants, 9,336.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. E. Jones, 4362 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Next meeting of General Assembly, September, 1913. (Communicants, 15,000.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., 68 St. Famille St., Montreal, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Toronto, Canada, June 4, 1913. (Communicants, 295,935.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod (place not fixed when ALMANAC was printed), July, 1913. (Communicants, 10,000.)

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

THE Federal Council was organized as the chief consummation of the National Federation of Churches at its first meeting, held in Philadelphia, December 2-8, 1908. It is the delegated congress of thirty-two leading Christian bodies which are constitutionally federated for the purpose of providing this congress through which to realize their fellowship and united action. The Federal Council, through its Committees and Secretaries, seeks to organize efficient State and local federations, to secure co-operation in home missionary work, and to promote moral reform and social service by the churches throughout the United States.

The following Churches are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist (North), Free Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, General Synod, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), Primitive Methodist, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Mennonite, Moravian, Presbyterian, Presbyterian South, Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal, Seventh Day Baptist, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical, National Baptist Convention, Congregational Methodist.

The Council has active committees on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Sunday Observance, Temperance, Family Life, Social Service, and Christian Education. The executive and field work of the Council is in charge of the Executive Secretary, Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, D. D., Rev. E. B. Sandford, D. D., is Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph.D., is Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. The officers may be addressed at the National office, Clarendon Building, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Religious Education Association.

THE Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes and through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 2,600 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents, interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training.

The officers are: *President*, Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*, Henry Frederick Cope, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Luther League of America.

President—Wm. C Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The League is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the Church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the Church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation. The membership of the various organizations is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations and four foreign countries. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the city of New York, April 19, 1888.

Organizations of this League exist in Canada, Porto Rico, Japan, China and India.

World's Purity Federation.

THIS Federation and the Committee out of which it grew has been at work since November, 1900, and represents the largest and first real organized movement in North America, in a national and international sense, for the eradication of the traffic in women (White Slave Traffic); for the annihilation of public vice; for a higher and single standard of morals, and for the safe and sane instruction of the young in sex hygiene. Departments of work are maintained covering every phase of Social Purity work. The Seventh International Purity Congress will be held in November, 1913.

The International headquarters are at La Crosse, Wis. The officers are: *President*, B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis.; *First Vice-President*, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; *Second Vice-President*, Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Pennsylvania; *Third Vice-President*, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, Ontario, Can.; *Secretary*, Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, Colorado; *Treasurer*, W. L. Clark, Ontario, Can.

Reformed Church in America.*

OFFICERS of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*, Rev. Wm. P. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.; *Vice-President*, Rev. Evert J. Blekkink, Holland Mich.; *Stated Clerk*, Rev. William H. De Hart, D.D., Plainfield, N. J.; *Permanent Clerk*, Rev. Henry Lockwood, E. Millstone, N. J.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions, W. H. Van Steenberg and Rev. J. L. Amerman, D.D.; Domestic Missions, James Wiggins; Education, John F. Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Wm. I. Chamberlain; Domestic Missions, ——————————; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D.; Domestic Missions Office; *Secretary*, Wm. T. Demarest, Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D. D.; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The General Synod meets at Asbury Park, N. J., June 5, 1913.

* Known formerly as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Stony Brook Association.

THE Stony Brook Association was organized to establish a Summer colony and Chautauqua at Stony Brook, L. I.

The Chautauqua season will cover each year from the first of July to the first of September. Civic, educational, agricultural and religious conferences are held, August 15th to 31st being reserved for the Bible Conference. Business office, 1250 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Report of 1911.)

Seventh-Day Adventists.

THE following statement has been prepared by H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary of the General Conference:

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ was preached extensively in the United States and Europe during 1840-1844, and found adherents in many denominations. The circulation of books and journals on this question deepened the interest, and this study and agitation brought about the formation of a movement which assumed definite form in 1846 in the New England States and was later organized as the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. The chief tenets of this body are a belief in the literal, personal second appearance of Christ, yet without ever setting a time for that event, and the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. Their total communicants throughout the world is 108,975. They have 116 organized conferences, 93 mission fields, 2,799 churches, 89 advanced educational institutions, 613 primary schools, total enrolment, 23,541; 37 publishing houses and branches, 102 sanitariums and branches, publish 125 periodicals, issue publications in 71 languages, are operating in about 85 countries, and employ over 10,000 evangelistic and institutional laborers, thus constituting every eleventh member an active laborer. Contributions for 1911 were $2,363,088.29, a per capita of $21.68. Funds for evangelistic work since the organization of the central governing body known as the General Conference, in 1863, aggregate over twenty-three million dollars. Investments in institutions, churches, etc., exceed thirteen million dollars.

Beginning in 1894, active work was begun in non-Christian lands, and has been continued until the present, so that a segregation of the work conducted in non-Christian and non-Protestant lands from the foregoing figures, indicates the following: Mission work is carried forward in 67 countries, at 140 main stations, and 145 sub-stations, with a total foreign force of 586, and 974 native helpers, a total force of 1,560 laborers. There are 413 churches, 17,565 adherents, 7,454 pupils in 205 schools, taught by 364 foreign and native teachers. Publications are issued in 64 languages, and work is conducted orally in 73 languages. Total income for 1911 from the foreign field was $135,234.87, a per capita of $7.69.

The headquarters is in Washington, D. C., in which place will be held in May, 1913, the next quadrennial session, which will commemorate fifty years of organized work by the denomination.

The Latter-Day Saints.

THE Mormons is a term applied to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. This church was organized April 6, 1830, with six members, by Joseph Smith, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. After being driven by mobs from various places in Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, they settled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. The total church membership is about 450,000, and the number of missionaries, about 2,000.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS REORGANIZED CHURCH.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. Its membership now numbers 63,090. It has 342 active ministers in the field, 29,457 Sunday-school members and 625 Sunday-schools. It claims to be the church in succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. It was reorganized in 1851, and is presided over by Joseph Smith, of Independence, Mo., son of the Prophet. *Presiding Bishop*, Edmund L. Kelley, Independence, Mo. *General Church Secretary*, Richard S. Salyards, Lamoni, Iowa. The only church of this denomination in New York City is at the corner of Park Place and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missionary Education Movement.

Chairman—Fred P. Haggard. *Vice-Chairman*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—F. C. Stephenson. *General Secretary*—Harry W. Hicks. *Treasurer*—James S. Cushman. Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—Office, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. *President*, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.; *General Secretary*, William Shaw.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In July, 1912, there were 79,077 societies, with a membership of 3,953,850, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions.

American Sunday-School Union.

THE First Day Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1791, still active, led to the formation of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union in 1817. With other similar societies it was changed to the American Sunday-School Union in 1824. Its object is twofold: To establish and maintain Sunday-schools; to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It is a voluntary union of Christians of different denominations to teach the truths of our common Christianity as they are taught in the Bible.

Its great field is the rural districts. The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and one missionary in 1821. The American Sunday-School Union now issues a thousand works and nine periodicals. In eighty-eight years it has circulated $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of Bibles, testaments and religious works. In ten years it founded 24,962 Sunday-schools, with 964,550 members; resulting in 218,083 hopeful conversions, and 1,213 churches. In eighty-eight years the Union has founded 124,613 Sunday-schools, with 5,560,636 members. It employs Sunday-school missionaries, who have organized an average of four new Sunday-schools for each day of the last eighty years. Its benevolent work costs $225,000 yearly. Officers: *President*, Martin L. Finckel; *Vice-Presidents*, William N. Ashman, Richard Ashhurst, Clarkson Clothier; *Recording Secretary*, William H. Hirst; *Treasurer*, John E. Stevenson. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Men's Christian Associations.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Office, No. 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. *Chairman*, Alfred E. Marling; *Treasurer*, Frederick B. Schenck; *General Secretary*, Richard C. Morse. The International Committee consists of 69 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 89 secretaries in the home and 106 in the foreign fields.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. *Vice-President*, Louis Perrot; *Treasurer*, Paul des Gouttes; *General Secretaries*, Emil Saulter and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, China, Korea, Ceylon, Japan and India.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West 23d Street, New York. *Chairman*, William M. Kingsley; *Treasurer*, Samuel Woolverton; *State Secretary*, F. W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 61,203, divided as follows: General, 48,167; Railroad, 9,826; Student, 2,405; Boys' Departments, 12,933; County and Small Town, 2,723. A biennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 221 Associations in the State, is held in February, the even years.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*, W. Fellowes Morgan; *Treasurer*, Samuel Sloan; *General Secretary*, Henry M. Orne.

There are 8,612 Associations in the world, of which 2,192 are in North America. The total membership of these American Associations is 563,479; they occupy 756 buildings of their own, valued at $60,454,336; and have 570 libraries; number of loans, 628,034. They have 67,417 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 300,590 in their physical departments, and 103,599 different students in Bible classes. They employ 3,633 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State and international—$11,302,547.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association.

THE World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eighteen National Associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, Brazil, Hungary and China. The headquarters is in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, West. The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London. Mrs. J. H. Tritton, President; Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." 208 city associations, 660 student associations and 7 county associations are members of the national organization. There are 11 Field and State Committees. Special work instituted for immigrant women, colored and Indian students, professional art students and nurses. Each year eleven Summer conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and Association work. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at 135 East 52d Street, New York. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*. The national organization is a member of the World's Association; its Student Committee is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. National headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. *President of National Board*, Grace H. Dodge; *General Secretary*, Mabel Cratty.

American Tract Society.

THE Society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 175 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts and periodicals at the Home Office amount to 781,854,461 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of $784,795.39, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporteurs have made 17,616,521 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 17,080,463 volumes. The grand total of its gratuitous distributions has been to the value of $2,566,572.28. The society is wholly dependent upon donations and legacies for the support of its benevolent work. Offices, 150 Nassau Street, New York. *President*, William Phillips Hall; *General Secretary*, Judson Swift, D.D.

American Bible Society.

THE American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contributions and co-operation of all. The officers are a President and twenty-seven Vice-Presidents, headed by J. L. Chamberlain, Maine. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1912, were 3,691,201 volumes, and for the ninety-six years of the existence of the Society, 94,219,105 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, had distributed to March 31, 1912, 236,515,500 volumes.) The offices of the Society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

United Christian Church.

INCORPORATED at Baltimore, Md., for industrial and religious training. Rt. Rev. Samuel G. Kreamer, Senior Bishop, 929 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Howard Jones, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Chas. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Clark, Arlington, N. J. *Secretary*, Mrs. Clark, 25 Harper Place, Arlington, N. J. *Treasurer*, Rev. R. M. Cottoms, Philadelphia, Pa. General offices, 926 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded through the influence of Frances E. Willard in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willards Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Vice-President-at-Large*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

Silver Bay Association.

President—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—J. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—D. H. McAlpin. *Recording Secretary*—R. L. Wensley, *General Secretary*—E. M. Willis, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,550 acres, including a large main building, seventeen cottages, auditorium and athletic field. Conferences were held June 14 to August 30, 1912, attended by 3,498 persons.

Church Temperance Society.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—*President*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D., New York; *Treasurer*, Irving Grinnell; *General Secretary*, H. K. Graham. The Society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee-houses, workingmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive wholesome resorts. It has established the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery, New York, and the Longshoremen's Rest, 164 Eleventh Ave., New York. The Order of Knights of Temperance deals with boys, seeking to induce them to keep sober, pure, and reverent from the earliest years of manhood, and it endeavors to perpetuate those habits in men. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

American Unitarian Association.

THIS Association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Williams, Boston, Mass.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

OFFICERS.—*President and General Superintendent*, Rev. A. B. Simpson. *Secretary*, A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*, David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names. The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes at home and in heathen countries." Its income in 1910 was over three hundred thousand dollars. Connected with the Alliance are the Missionary Training Institute, Institute for the Training of Home Workers, Berachah Home, and a High School at Nyack. Headquarters of the Alliance, 690 Eighth Ave., N. Y.

Christian Unity Foundation.

INCORPORATED July 18, 1910. Its purpose is to promote Christian Unity at home and throughout the world, by the method of Research and Conference. Bishop Courtney, rector of St. James's, New York, is President of the Foundation; Rev. Arthur Lowndes, Secretary; Francis E. Huntington, Treasurer. Rev. George W. Douglas is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans is Chairman of the Committee on Research. Headquarters, 143 E. 37th Street, New York.

Universalist General Convention.

THE Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. The Convention is composed of the officers of the General Convention, of the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of State conventions, and of clerical and lay delegates from the State conventions. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $390,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the Convention are: *President*—Rev. M. D. Shutter, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary*—Rev. W. H. Skeels, Utica, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass. The denomination has a membership of 64,825.

The Vedanta Society.

THE Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1894 by Swami Vivekananda of India and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda, now at its head. The object of the Society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the Society with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Meditation Room is at 135 West Eightieth Street, New York City.

The officers of the Society are: *President*—Professor Herschel C. Parker. *Vice-President*—Edward O. Torme. *Secretary*—Mrs. Christina G. Kelley.

The Society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. The Vedanta Society of New York has a Summer school called the "Vedanta Ashrama." It is situated in West Cornwall, Ct., on a farm of 370 acres. There are also centres in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C., besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., District Secretary; (2) 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., District Secretary; (3) Mechanics' Savings Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. H. M. Tenney, District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., Boston, Mass. *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, D. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During the past one hundred years of its history it has sent out over 2,700 missionaries, of whom 612 are now in service. Into the 621 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first nearly 210,000 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been $41,224,232; for year 1912, $1,062,442.

The mission fields now occupied by the Board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Canton, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; East Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, and Spain.

Southern Baptist Convention.

President—Edwin Chas. Dargan, D.D., Macon, Ga. *Secretary*—Lansing Burrows, D. D., Americus, Ga. *Treasurer*—Mr. Geo. W. Norton, Louisville, Ky.

Article II. of their constitution reads: "It shall be the design of the Convention to promote foreign and domestic missions and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, which shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the churches."

Baptist Young People's Union of America.

THE Union is a federation of all young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*—W. J. Williamson, D. D., St. Louis, Mo. *Vice-Presidents*—H. A. Porter, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; C. D. Case, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. H. H. Bingham, London, Ont. *General Secretary*—Rev. Wm. E. Chalmers, Philadelphia, Pa. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill. *Treasurer*—H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill. The Union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings.

International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons.

HEADQUARTERS, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: *President*—Miss Kate Bond. *General Secretary and Treasurer*—Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The Order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, National, State and Provincial organizations. Branches are established in thirty-two States and in eight Canadian provinces.

The objects of the Order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." It has a paid membership in all countries of 52,000. The Order has established and is supporting several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. Its members are engaged in every form of helpful work, religious, educational and philanthropic. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, *The Silver Cross*, is the official organ of the Order.

The Daughters of the King.

THE Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older organization, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is an order, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its emblem is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its motto is "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and its watchword "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its constitution is framed, as far as is possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*—Mrs. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md. *General Secretary*—Emma E. Behlendorff. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Christian Science.

THE Christian Science Publication Committee, contributes the following statement:

There are many teachers of Christian Science, and upward of 5,000 practitioners of Christian Science mind-healing. Organizations can now be found in almost every city in the United States, and there are branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Mexico, the British West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Holland, Sweden, British Isles, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, New South Wales, India, China, South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Russia, Panama and many other countries.

In all of the churches the Sunday services are uniform, and consist of correlative passages read from the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. On Wednesday evening a meeting is held in every church of this denomination.

Mrs. Eddy said in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection": "I claim for healing scientifically the following advantages: 1. It does away with all material medicines and recognizes the antidote for all sickness, as well as sin, in the immortal mind; and mortal mind as the source of all the ills which befall mortals. 2. It is more effectual than drugs, and cures when they fail, or only relieve, thus proving the superiority of metaphysics over physics. 3. A person healed by Christian Science is not only healed of his disease, but he is advanced morally and spiritually. The mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body." The absence of creed and dogma in the Christian Science Church, its freedom from materialism, mysticism and superstition, also the simplicity, uniformity and impersonality of its form of worship and organization, are among the distinguishing features which characterize this modern religious movement. Hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, theosophy, faith cure and kindred systems are foreign to true Christian Science. Those practising these beliefs are denied admission to the Christian Science Church.

The Theosophical Society.

THE Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters was removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India, where the President, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now twenty territorial sections, each presided over by a general secretary, three by Presidential agents: America, England, Wales, India, Scandinavia, Holland, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Finland, Russia, Bohemia, South Africa, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, South America, Spain, Ireland and New Zealand. During the 35 years of its existence it has admitted about 30,000 members and chartered over 750 branches. The membership at present of the American section is about 3,700; there are 125 branches. Reincarnation and Karma are the basic stones of the Theosophical system. A. P. Warrington, General Secretary, Krotona, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., contributes the above statement.

The National Spiritualists' Association.

ORGANIZED September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. The objects of said Association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist Societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy and religion of Spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 600; State associations, 22; other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 250; public meetings not organized as societies, 225; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 200; membership of avowed Spiritualists, 200,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena, and frequent attendants upon public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. Number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 500; total valuation of church, temple and camp meeting property, $2,000,000.

Dr. George B. Warne, 749 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, President; Jas. P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn., Vice-President; George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D.C., Secretary; Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer.

Headquarters, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The next annual convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., October, 1913.

United Brethren Christian Endeavor Union.

THE Union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church, of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,136 societies, with 85,513 members. Each conference is called a Branch and holds its annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans are laid. *The Watchword* is the organ of the Union. Its circulation is nearly 39,000. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. The principal officers are: *President*, Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., Dayton, Ohio; *General Secretary*, Col. R. Cowden, Dayton, Ohio.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.

THE Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now, under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the world's Theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

The official publication of the organization is "The Theosophical Path."

Secretary, Mr. J. H. Fussell, Point Loma, Cal.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

THIS organization, founded by Rev. Rufus W. Miller in Reading, Pa., in 1888, held its first federal convention in the city of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of twenty-six evangelical denominations, among them—the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Progressive Brethren, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, Federal, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "Any man can belong to the Brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the Brotherhood in the United States is 1,000, and the membership 44,780; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 1,972 members. The office of Rev. R. Howard Taylor, General Secretary, is at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

"THE Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the Brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,500 active chapters with a membership of about fifteen thousand men.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with five hundred chapters and forty-five hundred men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200.

The Brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about 6,000 members.

The officers are: *President*, Edward H. Bonsall; *Editor* of *St. Andrew's Cross* and *General Secretary*, Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The National Council of Congregational Churches

Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. It meets once in three years, and the next triennial meeting will be held in Kansas City, Mo., October 22-31, 1913. The officers are: *Moderator*—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—Rev. Asher Anderson, D. D., 407 Congregational House, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer and Registrar*—Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Ct.

Brotherhood of the Red Diamond.

BROTHERHOOD of the Red Diamond (organized 1898). Organizations for boys in churches, eleven to eighteen years; inter-denominational. National headquarters, No. 150 E. 23d Street, New York City.

The Anti-Saloon League of America.

President—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City. *Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895, and is installed in all the States and Territories, in the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

The League throughout the nation employs about 600 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 132 offices from which were distributed during the year 1911 more than 2,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature.

Federation of American Zionists.

President—Harry Friedenwald. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky. *Secretary*—Bernard A. Rosenblatt. *Treasurer*—Michael Salit. *Executive Committee*—M. Brodsky, S. Abel Ab. Goldberg, Jacob Fischman, Bernard Semel, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. D. de Sola Pool, B. G. Richards, Victor Schwartz. Societies, 106; Camps, 60; Circles of Young Judæa, 120. Office, 230 Grand Street.

The Epworth League.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*President*—Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Omaha, Neb. *General Secretary*—Wilbur F. Sheridan, D. D. *Treasurer*—Edwin H. Forkel, Chicago, Ill. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 80,000. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of 90,000.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—*President*—Bishop J. H. McCoy, D. D. *General Secretary*—Rev. Fitzgerald S. Parker, D. D. The general organ of the League is the *Epworth Era*, published monthly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex. The League in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in December of the same year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. It has now 4,314 chapters, with a total membership of 150,000.

Catholic Educational Association.

THE Catholic Educational Association was organized in 1904. It consists of three general departments, the Seminary, College and School and embraces in its membership representatives from all the Catholic Educational Establishments in the United States. It issues in November a report of the year's work and of the annual convention held each year in the last week of June. The Eighth Annual Convention was held June 26-30, 1911, in Chicago; the Ninth Annual Convention was held in Pittsburg, June 26-30, 1912, and the next one will be held in New Orleans, July 1-4, 1917. *Honorary President*—James Cardinal Gibbons. *President-General*—Mgr. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. *General Secretary*—Rev. Francis W. Howard, 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The Catholic Church Extension Society.

OFFICERS.—*Cardinal Protector*—Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli. *Chancellor*—Archbishop James E. Quigley. *President*—Rev. Francis C. Kelly. *General Secretary*—Rev. E. B. Ledvina. *Treasurer*—Mr. John A. Lynch. Headquarters, 1133 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States. To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS great Roman Catholic organization, founded in Paris, France, in which its head office is located, has branches in every part of the civilized world. Its principal mission is the care of the poor in their homes to the end that the unity of the family may be preserved, but it conducts many other works of charity, such as free employment bureaus, Summer homes, boys' clubs, hospital and prison visitation committees, etc.

The local or parish branches of the society are known as conferences; these conferences are grouped in sections under the jurisdiction of Particular and Central Councils, and the latter, in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of four Superior Councils. The office of the Superior Council of New York is located at No. 375 Lafayette Street, New York City. New Orleans, La., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., also have Superior Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows: *Spiritual Director*—The Rt. Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D. D. *President*—Thomas M. Mulry. *Secretary*—Edmond J. Butler. *Treasurer*—Michael J. Scanlan.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

President and Treasurer—Rt. Rev. Joseph Freri. *Secretary*—Very Rev. John J. Dunn.

The society protects missionaries in 325 vicariates and prefectures in Africa, Asia, Oceanica, the United States, and the non-Catholic countries of Europe. It is the oldest missionary organization in the Catholic Church, dating back to 1822. Since its foundation it has given six and a half millions of dollars to the various missions of the United States.

The official publication is "*The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*," issued bi-monthly and distributed from the New York headquarters, the New York Diocesan Office is at 462 Madison Avenue, and the National Office at 627 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Total membership in the world 1,000,000. New York membership 150,000.

American Federation of Catholic Societies.

THE American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of nineteen national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The Federation has the approval and blessing of eighty archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. National headquarters is at Victoria Building, St. Louis, Mo. The officers are as follows: *President*—Chas. I. Denechaud, New Orleans, La. *First Vice-President*—Thos. Flynn, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—F. W. Heckenkamp, Jr.

The Catholic Missionary Union.

President—Most Rev. J. M. Farley, of New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Very Rev. A. P. Doyle, Washington, D. C. *Directors*—Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, S. S., Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Matthew A. Taylor.

The Catholic Missionary Union was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, November, 1896. Its object is to arouse the Catholic people and the clergy of the United States to greater missionary activity; to train priests to be Home Missionaries; to establish bands of Diocesan Missionaries in the United States, and to present the truths of the Catholic Church to all the people in a purely expository manner, without any controversy or religious rancor. Its home and training college is the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America.

THE Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America is incorporated under the laws of New York State to train missioners for heathen lands.

In connection with its work it publishes books, pamphlets and other reading matter, including a monthly periodical *The Field Afar*.

Its incorporators include his Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the society; Rev. Thomas F. Price, Vice-President; Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Very Rev. John J. Dunn; the Hon. Victor J. Dowling; Major John F. O'Rourke and Michael Maginnis, esq.

Although having its centre in New York the work is a national one, being organized under the protection of the entire American hierarchy.

Its offices and seminary are located on a large tract of land, "Maryknoll," reached from the Ossining railroad station, and situated part in Ossining and part in New Castle, N. Y.

The Salvation Army.

A RELIGIOUS body founded on military principles by William Booth, at Mile End, England, July 5, 1865.

The United States is divided into two departments, with the National Headquarters in New York City. Miss Evangeline Booth is in charge, with Col. William Peart as Chief Secretary. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The Department of the West, which administers the affairs of the Western States, has its headquarters in Chicago. Commissioner Thomas Estill is in charge, with Col. George French as Territorial Secretary.

The following statistics refer to the United States and are for the year ending September, 1911:

Field Statistics—Corps and outposts, 870; indoor attendance, 7,814,741; local officers and bandsmen, 7,010; company attendance, 961,028; junior meetings, 55,866; junior meetings attendance, 1,598,433; War Crys published, 4,227,272. Workingmen's Hotels—Hotels, 83; accommodation, 6,792; beds supplied, 1,890,983; meals supplied, 223,436. Industrial Homes—Homes, 112; accommodation, 2,818; men admitted, 16,196; men passed out, 15,667; meals supplied, 2,625,935; beds supplied, 871,428. Children's Homes—Homes, 5; accommodation, 385; beds supplied, 117,141; meals supplied, 328,087. Rescue and Maternity Homes—Homes, 28; accommodation, 824; girls admitted, 1,702; girls passed out, 1,597; meals supplied, 791,768; beds supplied, 256,993; children admitted, 1,174; children passed out, 1,139.

Slum Work—Posts, 19; sick cases visited, 1,859; families visited, 23,859; persons temporarily assisted, 86,948; meals supplied, 11,652; nurseries, 8; children sheltered, 40,653. Prison Work—Hours spent visiting, 8,695; prisoners prayed with and advised, 16,793; prisoners assisted on discharge, 1,412; situations found, 229. Missing Friends—Inquiries, 1,103; persons found, 211.

General Statistics—Christmas dinners (1911), 314,106; Thanksgiving dinners (1911), 17,964; persons afforded temporary relief outside industrial homes and hotels, 209,548; mothers given Summer outings, 6,161; children given Summer outings, 27,832; men found employment outside Army institutions, 54,340; women found employment outside Army institutions, 6,835; meals given outside Army institutions, 125,765; beds given outside Army institutions, 43,041; pounds of ice distributed, 2,303,710; pounds of coal distributed, 5,014,681.

The Volunteers of America.

THIS statement of the inauguration, purposes, and advance of The Volunteers of America has been prepared by its President, General Ballington Booth, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social and Christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It was subsequently incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the Membership act of the State of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, which represents the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only fifteen years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal centres of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 36 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country. During the past year no less than 42,929 beds have been provided for all classes of women in the Volunteers' Women's Homes, and 3,778 have been received under the care of, and permanently aided. The commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 25,549 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities. In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 443,775 lodgings have been given, while 496,375 free meals were given, and 287,935 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, that is, the Volunteer hospital work, which hospital is located at 93 Gold Street, New York City, in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 1,418 ambulance calls, 430 major operations, 6,623 days' treatment given to patients in the surgical and medical wards, 12,014 new cases treated, 15,914 old cases treated, and a total during the year of not less than 28,358 cases of all kinds, surgically and medically treated in the institution. In addition, physicians connected with the hospital made visits to 131 homes.

The Volunteer Prisoners' League has embraced upward of some 75,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly 30 State prisons, and over seventy per cent. of those having left the prisons, are, through our Hope Halls, living reformed and honest lives. Through the Fresh Air Branch of the work many thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid hills and lakes, rivers and dales. From the regimental reports of Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 842,330 persons were gathered to our indoor services, while 2,100,472 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, our open-air stands. By these services 5,743 were led to promise that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in the State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of The Volunteers of America is at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The principal officers are General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Presidents; General Edward Fielding, Vice-President; Colonel Walter J. Crafts, Treasurer, and Colonel James W. Merrill, National Secretary.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

President—J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale University. *Secretary*—Leroy Scott. *Treasurer*—Morris Hillquit, New York Law School. *Organizer*—Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan University.

This society has chapters for the study of socialism in fifty colleges and universities in the United States and alumni chapters in Boston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Springfield and Washington. Headquarters, 105 West 40th Street, New York City.

President—Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vt. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. C. Bitting, D. D., 5109 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Newton Centre, Mass. *Treasurer*—Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Ia.

The purposes of the convention, as defined in its by-laws, are "To give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity and efficiency for the evangelization of the world."

The next meeting will be held in Detroit, Mich., May 21, 1913.

National Baptist Convention.

President—Rev. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark. *Secretary*—Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala. *Treasurer*—Rev. A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala.

The object of the convention is to do foreign mission, home mission, educational, publishing, Young People's Union and other work of a religious nature; this work to be done through and by its seven boards. The secretaries and chairmen of these boards are listed as officers of the convention.

The seven boards and their secretaries are: Foreign Mission Board—Rev. L. G. Jordan, Louisville, Ky. Home Mission Board—Rev. R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn. Publishing Board—Rev. R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn. Educational Board—Rev. S. E. Griggs, Nashville, Tenn. Baptist Young People's Union Board—Rev. E. W. D. Isaac, Nashville, Tenn. Benefit Board—Rev. R. M. Caver, Little Rock, Ark. Women's Auxiliary Board—Miss N. H. Burroughs, Louisville, Ky.

The membership of the National Baptist Convention as reported by the statistician at the last National Baptist Convention was 2,525,281.

Southern Baptist Convention.

President—Edwin C. Dargan, Macon, Ga. *Secretaries*—Lansing Burrows, Americus, Ga., Oliver F. Gregory, Staunton, Va.

It shall be the design of the convention to promote foreign and domestic missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, which shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the churches.

Church of God and Followers of Christ.

This organization is under the leadership of Bishop M. Marsh, 163 Prince Street, Islip, N. Y., Rev. Joseph Mills, Newbern, N. C., Rev. M. MacClain, Nashville, Tenn., and Rev. Charles Southall.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually. The Fortieth Session—1913—will be at Seattle, Wash., beginning July 2. *President*—Frank Tucker, 346 Fourth Avenue, New York City. *First Vice-President*—F. H. Nibecker, Glen Mills, Pa. *Second Vice-President*—Hon. James R. Garfield, Cleveland, O. *Third Vice-President*—O. K. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal. *Treasurer*—Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. *General Secretary*—Alexander Johnson, Angola, Ind.

The purpose of the National Conference is to be a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology and social progress. The Conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 650 to 700 pages; price $2.00.

The Secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning charity and correction, service free to members of the Conference. Annual subscription, $2.50. Sustaining membership, $10.00.

American Association of Societies for Organizing Charities.

The chief work of the Association is to carry the message of organized charity throughout the country, and to assist in the formation of new societies, in response to a call which will probably exceed all present resources for such work.

Executive Committee—John F. Moors, Boston, Mass., Chairman; Frederic Almy, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; Robert W. de Forest, New York City; J. M. Hanson, Youngstown, O.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Richard Hayter, Seattle, Wash.; Alice L. Higgins, Boston, Mass.; Eugene T. Lies, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Little, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jos. C. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.; S. T. Mather, Chicago, Ill.; John S. Newbold, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Secretary*—Francis H. McLean. *Associate Secretary*—Maurice Willows. General Office, No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The Baptist World Alliance.

President—Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, New York. *American Secretary*—Rev. J. N. Prestridge, Louisville, Ky. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London W. C., England. *Treasurer*—E. M. Sipprill, St. John, N. B. *Treasurer for Europe*—Herbert Marnham, London, England. *Deputy President for the Eastern Hemisphere*—Rev. John Clifford, London, England.

Lake Mohonk Conference.

President———————. *Secretaries*—Henry S. Haskins, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Dr. Charles F. Meserve, Raleigh, N. C. *Treasurer*—E. M. Wistar, Philadelphia, Pa.

The first Lake Mohonk Conference was held in 1883, when Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who was and still is a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, invited a number of those interested in Indian affairs to a meeting at Mohonk Lake to confer regarding measures affecting the interests of the Indians. This was the first of a series of October meetings, which has been continued to the present day.

In 1904 the scope of the Conference was enlarged to include the peoples of the Philippines, Porto Rico and other dependencies of the United States. Four of the six sessions of the 1911 meeting were devoted to questions of policy in our insular possessions.

The Conference seeks to clarify public opinion on these great questions through free discussion by those having first-hand knowledge of existing conditions.

National Municipal and Civic Organizations.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President—William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Chas. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; Chester H. Rowell, California; Jas. M. Thomson, New Orleans, La.; Dudley Tibbits, Troy, N. Y.; A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; George McAneny, New York City; C. G. Kidder, New Jersey. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. *Executive Committee*—Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; R. Treat Paine, Boston; Harvey S. Chase, Boston; Wm. G. Low, New York; Eugene H. Outerbridge, New York; Richard S. Childs, New York; Arthur C. Ludington, New York; Raymond V. Ingersoll, New York; Knowlton Mixer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. B. Munro, Cambridge, Mass.; Merwin K. Hart, Utica, N. Y.; Chas. W. Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; Clarence L. Harper, Philadelphia; Thos. Raeburn White, Philadelphia; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh; M. N. Baker, New York; Wm. P. Bancroft, Wilmington; Chas. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Walter L. Fisher, Washington, D. C.; Edmund J. James, Chicago; Mrs. Chas. F. Edson, Los Angeles; Chas. F. Adams, San Francisco; Wm. M. Chadbourne, New York; Julius H. Cohen, New York; John S. Bryan, Richmond; Edw. L. Burchard, Chicago; W. B. Lighthall, Montreal; N. F. Hawley, Minneapolis; C. J. France, Seattle; W. G. Eliot, Jr., Portland; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; W. S. Peters, Kansas City; Rich. W. Montague, Portland; Rev. C. N. Lathrop, San Francisco; Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles. The League is composed of individuals and associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or national parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the League may withdraw at any time.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

President—D. A. Brown, Kansas City, Kan. *First Vice-President*—Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John MacVicar, Des Moines, Iowa. (Report of 1911.)

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows—The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the League includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION.

Founded by Alexander Konta in 1911. Its specific objects include the use of the photographic plate as the most durable means of preserving records and documents; of the phonograph for the preservation of the utterances of celebrities; of moving picture machines in obtaining records of important events; and the application of all other suitable means for transmitting to posterity a vivid and comprehensive record of the life and civilization of the day. The association is not a commercial body. *President*—Herbert L. Bridgman. *Secretary*—William Trowbridge Larned. *Treasurer*—Louis Mansfield Ogden. Headquarters, the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, New York City.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—John Nolan, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. B. Dealey, Dallax, Tex.; Chas. H. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Can.; Geo. W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa. *Executive Board*—William P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; Henry A. Barker, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.; Leroy J. Boughner, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank Chapin Bray, New York; Arnold W. Brunner, New York; H. K. Bush-Brown, Washington; D. C.; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich. Charles M. Dow, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. Jas. S. Frick, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.; Edward Hatch, Jr., New York; Harold J. Howland, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Woods Hutchinson, New York; Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Louise Klein Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.; Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; John H. Patterson, Dayton, Ohio.; Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth, Ontario, Canada; George Stephens, Charlotte, N. C. *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrous, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The Association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates a Federal Bureau of National Parks; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment; it conducts a city planning department, and directs a national crusade against the "typhoid" fly. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

SOCIETY OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

President—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn. *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick, 4200 16th St., Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the Building Departments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU.

International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. *Secretary*—Rev. Henry Anstadt, D. D. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts. Devoted to the repression of Intemperance, Impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling among native races in Africa and elsewhere. The Bureau has drawn thirteen laws that have passed Congress.

American Institute of Social Service.

ORGANIZED 1898. *President*—Dr. Josiah Strong. *Lecturer*—Dr. Jas. H. Ecob. *Treasurer*—John T. Perkins. Object: The gathering and disseminating of information on all branches of social thought and service. Supplies information and advice as to methods by correspondence, by its publications, by lectures and by its special reference library, open to the public. Publishes *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, a monthly magazine (50 cents per year) devoted to studies in social reform from the Christian standpoint, used by classes in churches, Sunday schools, church brotherhoods, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s in all parts of the United States and Canada. The 1913 series, containing special articles and bibliographies in the What To Do department, will treat of the following subjects: Poverty, Wealth, Socialism, Eugenics, Euthenics, The Unfit, Rural Communities, The Mormon Menace, The Coming Church, Moral Training in the Public Schools, The Unemployed, Peace. The headquarters of the Institute is at Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

American Civic Alliance.

President—John Franklin Crowell. *Secretary*—Gerald van Casteel. *Treasurer*—Bradley Stoughton. Headquarters, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

The specific objects of the American Civic Alliance are to encourage the co-operation of all civic and non-partisan interests, in every part of the nation, in improving the standards of American citizenship, in increasing the efficiency of American Institutions for the service of popular welfare, and in preserving and promoting distinctively American ideals.

Annual fees, $10, $5 or $1 a year. Life membership, $100. Annual meeting, the last Monday in December.

The Alliance Francaise.

THE Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the Federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Alexander, T. Mason, New York; Z. P. Brosseau, Chicago, Ill.; G. Desaulniers, Montreal; A. Legallet, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—M. Louis Delamarre. *Treasurer*—M. T. Tileston Wells. *Board of Directors*—Frederic R. Coudert, New York; Jonathan Godfrey, Henry E. Gourd, H. McDougall Hawkes, R. L. Sanderson, Frank D. Pavey, M. Camille Thurwanger, Fabre-Surveyer, M. Chas. Downer, and Samuel Boyle. Office, 147 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Actors' Fund of America.

President—Daniel Frohman. *First Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Second Vice-President*—F. F. Mackay. *Treasurer*—William Harris. *Secretary*—E. D. Miner.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 29 honorary members and 339 life members. Office, Gaiety Theatre Building, 46th Street and Broadway

Actors' Church Alliance of America.

President—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer. *Secretary*—Mrs. May Kidder Peirce. *Treasurer*—Miss Eliza B. Harris.

The purpose of the Alliance is to establish closer relations between church and theatre, and ministering to members of the dramatic profession. It is established in 400 cities, and has on its rolls 1,252 chaplains. The calendars of church services of all denominations are posted in 600 theatres. The office of the General Secretary and headquarters is 550 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City. (Report of 1911.)

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

President—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—James Grant Wilson. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh. *Board of Managers*—Henry Bergh, Horace W. Carpentier, Herbert L. Pratt, Charles S. Roe, Thomas Sturgis, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Francis E. Ward, Gordon Knox Bell, John D. Crimmins, John H. Iselin, Evert Jansen Wendell, G. Howard Davison, Rush C. Hawkins, Howland Davis, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Alfred Wagstaff, Richard Welling, James Grant Wilson, F. R. Outerbridge. *General Manager*—William K. Horton. *Superintendent*—Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

THE society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a national society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities. *President*—George F. Kunz, Ph. D. *Secretary*—Edward Hagaman Hall, L. H. D., Tribune Building. *Treasurer*—N. Taylor Phillips.

American Humane Association.

A FEDERATION of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Highways Protective Society.

President—Thos. N. Rhinelander. *Secretary*—Edward S. Cornell. *Treasurer*—Bradley Martin, Jr. Headquarters, 46 East 29th St., New York. To prevent the improper and unreasonable use of the public highways and public roads and places by the owners and users of horses, carriages, bicycles, automooiles and all other vehicles; to enforce and protect the rights of the members of this Corporation and the public in the reasonable and proper use of such public highways, public roads and places, endeavor to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads by public authority; and in furtherance and not in way of limitation upon the objects above enumerated, to endeavor to bring about reasonable and uniform rules and regulations for the use of the public highways, roads and places throughout the United States of America; to aid in the enforcement of the laws in respect thereto, and so far as may be lawful to aid in securing any such changes or modifications thereof as may be found necessary or proper. The society has a children's farm-garden in New York City (Jones's Wood), Sixty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; play-ground for small children, Sixty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Established for the purpose of keeping children off the street and out of harm's way.

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General.....Hon. James Simons, LL. D., S. C.
Secretary-General.....Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., R. I.
Assistant Secretary-General.....Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer-General.....Mr. Charles Isham, Ct.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....Mr. Henry Randall Webb, Md.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies, there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL. D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1896..Hon. William Wayne, A. M., Pa.
1902..Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL. D., Va.
1787..Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A. M., Pa.
1799..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1800..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1805..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D., Mass.
1825..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1829..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1839..Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1872..Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1881..William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1887..Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896..Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.
1902..Hon. James Simons, Jr., LL. D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Mr. Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1875..Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., R. I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Newport, R. I., in June, 1911. The next triennial meeting will be held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914.

The office of the Secretary-General is at 12 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting June, 1911, was 981. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Generals Miles and Chaffee, and ex-President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the several State societies:

States.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
New Hampshire	William Davis Sawyer	Daniel Gilman	Francis Coffin Martin.
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Thornton K. Lothrop	David Greene Haskins.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	George W. Olney	Charles L. F. Robinson.
Connecticut	Henry Larcom Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour	Bryce Metcalf.
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey	James W. S. Campbell	William Pennington	Lewis Dunham Boggs.
Pennsylvania	Vacant	Harris Elric Sproat	Grant Weidman.
Delaware	Vacant	Philip Howell White	Edwin J. Sellers.
Maryland	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia	William Gordon McCabe	Francis T. A. Junkin	Levin Joynes.
North Carolina	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	M. De Lancey Haywood.
South Carolina	James Simons	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Francis Tennille.

Sons of the Revolution.

General President—Edmund Wetmore, N. Y.
General Vice-President—J. M. Montgomery, N. Y.
Second General Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. W. Weeks, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. Wm. Libbey, N. J.
General Treasurer—Richard M. Cadwalader, Pa.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, Ohio.
General Historian—Marshall D. Haywood, N. C.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was originated in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in conjunction with other patriotic gentlemen of Revolutionary ancestry. The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the Anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the Evacuation of New York by the British Army, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that war; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of national importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members."

Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the national Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The next triennial meeting of the general society will be held in the city of Washington, April 19, 1914.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Presidents*—Robert Olyphant, Walter L. Suydam and James May Duane. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Fraunces' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

There are thirty-one State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,560, that of the New York Society being over 2,000, and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,000.

Sons of the American Revolution.

President-General—James M. Richardson, Ohio.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Amedee B. Cole. Mo.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—O. D. Baldwin, Cal.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Henry V. A. Joslin, R. I.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Newell B. Woodworth, N. Y.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Edw. S. Crandon, Mass.
Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, N. Y.
Registrar-General and Secretary-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, D. C.
Historian-General—David L. Pierson, N. J.
Chaplain-General—Rev. T. Stone, Ill.

The National Society of "Sons of the American Revolution" was organized in New York April 30, 1889, and was incorporated by act of Congress, June 9, 1906. State societies exist in forty-three States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and France. A California society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," organized July 4, 1875, became a part of the National Society in 1889. The total membership of the organization is about 12,500.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890. The following are the officers: *President*—Louis Annin Ames. *Secretary*—Walter B. Hopping, 220 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting. *Historian*—Josiah C. Pumpelly.

Aztec Club of 1847.

President—Wm. M. Polk, M.D., New York City. *Vice-President*—Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Albert, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William Turnbull, New York City. *Vice-Treasurer*—Edward H. Floyd-Jones, New York City.

This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the city of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 222 members.

Societies of the War of 1812.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CONSTITUTING THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York was instituted in New York City, November 25, 1790, exclusively by officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution, and was duly confirmed as a separate corps in the active militia of the State by Governor George Clinton, March 3, 1791. Congress, in its militia laws of 1792, 1874, 1903 and May 27, 1908, enacted that it should retain "accustomed privileges" as a component part of the active militia, supplemental to the National Guard and the status of the corps, as part of the active militia, has also been embodied in several State statutes.

When composed wholly of Revolutionary veterans, it was in the military service of the United States, June 25 to July 2, 1812, and September 2, 1814, to March 2, 1815, and afterward recruited exclusively from veterans, War of 1812, until 1890, when the surviving veteran original members amended their regulations to admit male descendants of original members or male descendants of those who served honorably in the War of 1812, which limitation was fixed by law March 9, 1895.

On January 8, 1826, the Society of the War of 1812 was formed as New York City exclusively by officers of the Regular Army, Navy and Volunteer services of that war, and consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and was constituted by law the Civic Association of the Corps. Its last Revolutionary member, Daniel Spencer, died March 4, 1854, aged 94; its last War of 1812 member, Hiram Cronk, died May 13, 1905, aged 105.

The officers are: *Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D. *Vice-Commandant*—John Hone. *Adjutant*—Charles Eliot Warren, 32 East 42d Street, New York City. *Quartermaster*—Walter Lispenard Suydam. *Paymaster*—James Mortimer Montgomery. *Commissary*—Clarence H. Eagle. *Chaplain*—F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D. *Ordnance Officer*—Paul G. Thebaud.

The officers are commissioned, and the Corps, with the National Guard, form the active militia of the State.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Composed of federated State Societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, the members of each of which State Societies are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State Society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Herbert M. Leland, 10 Post Office Square, Boston Mass. *Registrar-General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, M. D., Orange, N. J. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—A. Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

Society of the Sons of Oneida.

President—Wm. J. Gaynor. *Vice-Presidents*—Jos. M. Deuel, Louis J. Conlan, Chas. R. Carruth. *Treasurer*—Charles E. Cady, 27 William Street, New York. *Executive Committee*—Elihu Root, James R. Sheffield, James E. Durass, A. Delos Kneeland, and Wm. F. Miller.

Women's Patriotic Societies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 18 East Eighth Street, New York City. *Vice-President*—Mrs. Ira Davenport. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Mrs. Arthur Taylor Sutcliffe. *Historian*—Miss Julia Livingston Delafield.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the city of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of national importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has already a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York; Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Georgia; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. R. Miller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Haverford, Pa.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America. This society is composed of thirty-six corporate societies, of which there is one in each of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia, and in twenty-four other States. It was founded as a memorial of the Thirteen Colonies. Membership is by invitation only. The membership is about 9,000. It holds a biennial council in Washington, D. C.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York maintain the Van Cortlandt House Museum in Van Cortlandt Park, give scholarships at the Teachers' College and the University of Rochester, and have a library of 1,700 genealogical and historical volumes at the rooms of the Society, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

President—Mrs. William Robison. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. F. F. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Miss Julia McAllister. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Jr., Townsend Place, Oyster Bay, N. Y. Membership about 625.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. *Vice-President-General* (of organization of chapters)—Mrs. Henry L. Mann. *Chaplain-General*—Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. Gains M. Brumbaugh. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Wm. F. Dennis. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Wm. D. Hoover. *Librarian-General*—Miss Amaryllis Gillett.

The society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. Membership, 95,000; 1,221 State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines.

Eligibility—Any woman who is of the age of eighteen years, is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrar-General, who reports on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, New York. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Herbert B. Henry, New York. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Fred M. Goss, Mass. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Frank P. Whiting, New York. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. Mary A. Todd, Mass. *Librarian-General*—Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, New York City.

The General Society was organized in the city of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York State Society—*Regent*—Mrs. Everett M Raynor, 464 E. 138th Street, *Secretary*—Miss Edith P. Gambrill, 2032 Madison Avenue, New York.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the national Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society. The President is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 250 Wingah Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Secretary, Miss K. J. C. Carville, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAUGHTERS.

President—Betty Washington Taylor. *Vice-President*—Kate Trimble Woolsey. *Secretary*—Mary Florence Taney. *Registrar-General and Treasurer*—Georgina Hodge Bailey.

The society was organized May 1, 1907, and its object is to perpetuate in enduring form the memory of the women of the Colonial Period from 1607 to 1775. Headquarters, Covington, Ky.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

President-National—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. Fisher King, Delaware. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Mathias Steelman, New Jersey. The office of the National Society is at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

Eligibility—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military or naval service during the war of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the war of the Revolution), provided the applicant be acceptable to the society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State Society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Miss Eloise Rand Butler.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Fred Hasbrouck. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William Arrowsmith, 208 West 71st Street, New York City. The purpose of the association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the war of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public. (Report of 1911.)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Eugene Reilley, 508 Park Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. J. Threadgill, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Descendants of the Signers.

THE Society was organized July 4, 1907, at Jamestown, Va. Its purpose is to help educate the people in love and patriotism to country, and to encourage a devotion which will stimulate them to offer upon the altar of their country their lives and property (if necessary) for its continuance and prosperity. Eligibility: Persons who are over twenty-one years of age and are lineally descended from one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. *President*—P. V. D. Conway, Fredericksburg, Va. *Secretary*—Miss Mary Vivian Conway, Fredericksburg, Va. *Treasurer*—John S. Braxton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the city of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the institution of the order the United States has fought two foreign wars (war with Spain and China campaign). By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

State commanderies now exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Major-Gen. Chas. F. Roe, N. G. N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Major David Banks, 23 Park Place, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge-Advocate-General*—James M. Lamberton. Present membership, about 1,500 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The Triennial Congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, California, and Washington. The officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*, Thos. S. Hopkins. *Secretary-General*, John Packwood Tilden, 44 E. 23d St., New York City. *Treasurer-General*, Henry H. Belknap; *Historian-General*, Frank Rumrill. *Captain-General*, Miles Standish, M. D.; *Surgeon-General*, Dr. Abiel W. Nelson.

Order of Washington.

THIS Society is similar to the Orders of Chivalry, instituted in Europe. Its purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a national pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a landowner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position and this ancestor must have had a descendant who assisted the Colonies in attaining their independence.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Washington, D. C., Commander; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Washington, D. C., Vice-Commander; Howard P. Wright, 1743 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C., Secretary-General; Dr. Charles H. Bowker, Washington, D. C., Treasurer-General.

George Washington Memorial Association.

President—Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, New York. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Northrop, New York. *General Secretary*—George Milbank Hersey, 200 Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

To furnish our National capital with a building which will provide facilities for the holding of congresses and conventions—both National and international. The building will also provide office accommodations for the many societies of National scope devoted to the advancement of mankind which require National headquarters, such as the patriotic, scientific, educational, art, literary, sociological and civic virtue organizations. The structure which is to embody this idea is to be known as the George Washington Memorial. In a broader sense it will fulfil Washington's wish expressed in his Farewell Address, to "promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

President—Capt. George W. Booth. *Vice-President*—Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve vice-presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 860.

Medal of Honor Legion.

THE Legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 440 such members.

Commander—John H. Cook, 12 E. 22nd St, New York City. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Chas. H. Houghton, Jersey City, N. J. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Michael G. Gibbons, Portsmouth, Va. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Wm. S. Hubbell, New York. *Adjutant*—Benjamin B. Levy, 211 W. 140th St., New York City. *Judge-Advocate*—Moses Veale, Philadelphia, Pa. *Surgeon-in-Chief*—Edward P. Grimes, New York. *Historian*—J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.

Naval Order of the United States.

THE Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and Commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated. The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, October 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members—first, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.

General Commander—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-Commanders*—Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Brig.-Gen. James Forney, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Recorder*—Wm. A. Dripps, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Registrar*—Alex. W. Russell, (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania. *General Treasurer*—Geo. De Forest Barton (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Historian*—Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., California. *General Chaplain*—George Williamson Smith, D. D. (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Judge-Advocate*—M. B. Field (late U. S. N.), New York (report of 1911).

Army and Navy Union.

National Commander—Geo. Russell Downs, Erie, Pa. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—Louis K. Passmore, Mariooro, N. Y. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—John P. Caugher, Phœbus, Va. *Adjutant-General*—Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Inspector-General*—John A. Miller, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. *Judge Advocate-General*—L. E. Fugit, Washington, D. C. *National Chaplain*—Rev. John E. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. There are twelve garrisons in Greater New York.

Society of American Wars.

Commander-in-Chief—Richard Wainwright. *Recorder-General*—Henry G. Beyer. Object: For the purpose of paying just homage to the memory of those who conquered that we might live, and to inculcate and foster in all citizens that love of country and flag and that ambition for honorable achievement upon which so largely depends the maintenance of our high position among nations. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Membership, 995. New York State Commandery: *Commander*—W. B. Hotchkin. *Recorder*—Henry S. Colding, 251 West Ninety-second Street, New York City. Membership, 107.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

National President—Fred A. Pope, Somerville, N. J. *Vice-President*—Sam. D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind. *Secretary*—Charles H. Stees, 1617 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1913, Trenton, N. J. Membership July 1, 1912, 225,000.

National Association of Naval Veterans.

Commodore Commanding—Chas. F. Dyce, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fleet Captain*—Chas. H. Shepard, New York. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Wm. H. Comstock, Denver, Col. *Fleet Lieutenant-Commander*—Francis McCarten, Los Angeles, Cal. *Fleet Lieutenant*—A. W. Ward, Rochester, N. Y. *Fleet Secretary and Paymaster*—Henry F. McCollum, 40 Shelter St., New Haven, Ct. *Fleet Chaplain*—Alex S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1887. 7,000 members, 1,500 contributing members. 25 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

THE Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va. (237 of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington), is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the Association in 1856 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty States.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys, Dover, Del. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Rider, Md. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John J. Pringle, Georgetown, S. C. *Treasurer*—Arthur T. Price, Washington, D. C. *Advisory Committee*—Lewis Cass Ledyard, N. Y., George Gray, and Col. Wm. Anderson.

The National League for the Civic Education of Women.

President—Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder. *Secretary*—Mrs. William Perry Northrup. *Treasurer*—Miss Elizabeth V. Cockcroft. *Executive Secretary*—Miss Genevieve W. Beavers.

The league is "a non-partisan, non-political, organization, whose purpose will be to collect, study and disseminate among women the facts of our daily civic life." Headquarters, 4 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Commander-in-Chief—Col. Arnold A. Rand. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut.-Col. Edwin A. Landell. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume. *Chancellor-in-Chief*—Brevet Capt. J. O. Foering. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D. *Council-in-Chief*—Brevet Col. Cornelius Cadle, Paymaster George De F. Barton, Capt. Urban A. Woodbury, Act. Asst.-Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, Capt. Wm. R. Hodges.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,902.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson.	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y..	N. Y. City ...	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine.	Portland....	Apr. 25, 1866	First Lieut. Horatio Staples.....	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass ..	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades.....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Brevet-Col. Wm. C. Alberger.....	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis. ..	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1874	Lieut. Amos P. Foster.....	198 Martin St., Milwaukee
7	State of Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason.....	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	District of Col..	Washington .	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee.....	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio...	Cincinnati ...	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich ..	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift....	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn..	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Captain Orton S. Clark	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin.....	Portland, Ore.
13	State of Mo	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb ...	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor.....	Leavenworth. [Moines.
16	State of Iowa ..	Des Moines ..	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet-Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngman B., Des
17	State of Col	Denver	June 1, 1887	Lieut. Austin W. Hogle.....	Denver, Col.
18	State of Ind....	Indianapolis .	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash .	Seattle	Jan. 14, 1891	Mr. Walter B. Beals.....	Seattle, Wash.
20	State of Vt.....	Burlington....	Oct. 14, 1891	Brevet Capt. H. O. Wheeler.....	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md....	Baltimore....	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney	Baltimore, Md.

Instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, Flanders Building, Philadelphia, *Recorder-in-Chief.*

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President—Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents*—Gen. John C. Black, Gen. Maxwell V. Woodhull, Gen. John H. Stibbs, Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Mrs. Jas. A. Sexton, Col. O. D. Kinsman, Gen. J. W. Barlow, Major A. V. Bohn, Major T. J. Cochrane, Mrs. Grenville Parker, Major H. B. Osborn, Capt. W. W. Scott, Major G. W. Reed, Mrs. O. C. Towne, Capt. J. S. Lothrop. *Corresponding Secretary*—Capt. J. L. Bennett, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, O. *Recording Secretary*—Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O. The Society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters is at Cincinnati.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. L. Deam. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonner, 624 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Roy. Organized at Washington, D. C. August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

President—Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn. *Corresponding Secretary*—Private O. A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Treasurer*—Major W. J. Colburn, Chattanooga, Tenn. *Recording Secretary*—Lieut. Chas. E. Stivers, Chattanooga, Tenn. *Historian*—Col. G. C. Kniffin. *Executive Committee*—Gen. C. H. Grosvenor. Chairman; Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Foley, Sergt. D. M. Steward, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Col. John Tweedale, Capt. W. M. Rule, H. Clay Evans, officers of the Society, *ex-officio*. The Society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn. Next reunion October 15-16, 1913.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President—Col. Andrew Cowan. *Vice-Presidents*—Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, Major Andrew H. Embler, Capt. Isaac P. Gragg, Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Gen. Edward S. Greeley, Elisha H. Rhodes, Lieut. B. Ray Phelou, Col. Louis L. Robbins, Major Chas. G. Davis, Sergt.-Major A. S. Perham, Major Edward S. Preston, Sergt. Henry J. Bardwell, Lieut.-Col. George H. Patrick, Capt. W. A. Howe. *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw. *Recording Secretary*—Geu. Horatio C. King, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 1,800

ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

President—Joseph Fifer, Springfield, Ill. *Treasurer*—Capt. E. C. Dougherty. *Secretary*—Fletcher White, Pension Office, Washington, D. C. The Association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

United Confederate Veterans.

Commander—Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department. *Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. Theodore G. Garnett, Norfolk, Va.; *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department. *Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department. *Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

This Association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the Association is at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,770. Number of members, according to last report, about 55,000. The last reunion of the veterans was at Macon, Ga. May 7-9, 1912, and the next will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the Spring of 1913.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

President—Mrs. Alexander White, Paris, Tenn. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer, Jessup, Md. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Roy W. McKinney, Paducah, Ky. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Katie C. Schnabel, New Orleans, La. *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. B. Tate, Draper, Va.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. The organization now has 1,380 chapters in the United States, North and South, and City, 1 Chapter in the City of Mexico. The organization has 80,000 members.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association.

During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defense of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented.

The Association is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association.

The officers of the association are: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome, No. 1419 Clifton Street, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Wallace Streater.

The American Flag Association.

President—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Theodore Fitch, 456 North Broadway, Yonkers, New York. *Treasurer*—Major Henry L. Swords, U. S. Custom House, New York. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American National Red Cross.

INCORPORATED by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. *President*—William H. Taft. *Treasurer*—Lee McClung. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis. *National Director*—Ernest P. Bicknell. *Executive Committee*—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, James Tanner, Charles Nagle, Huntington Wilson, Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, U. S. A.; Surg.-Gen. Chas. F. Stokes, U. S. N.

Union Veteran Legion.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the National Organization was perfected November 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 21 States and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps during the late civil war, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. Headquarters, 60 East Broad Street, Columbus, O. (Report of 1911.)

The Union Society of the Civil War.

President-General—Walter S. Morton, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Register-General*—Mayhew W. Bronson, Larchmont, N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Hiram Barney, 52 William Street, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Frederick W. Lincoln, Greenwich, Ct. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Frederick Parker, Manasquan, N. J.

The society was founded in 1909 "To perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States, rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the National Government and Union cause during the civil war." Eligibility—Any loyal Union man who between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, served as President, Vice-President, Justice of Supreme Court, Cabinet Officer, Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Senator, Member of House of Representatives, Special Commissioner or Executive Secretary of the United States, citizens who received by name the thanks of Congress for valuable services rendered to the Government during the Civil War, Loyal Governor of Loyal State, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, State Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Commissioned Officer of Governor's Military Staff, President of State Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, Executive Secretary, State Executive, Counsellor, Office of State Provost Marshal's Department on recruiting duty for United States Volunteer Service, State Military Agent, Member of Commission, Board or Committee appointed by Governor to aid and assist in matters connected with National protection and defence, United States Military or Provisional Governor of Secession State. Any man twenty-one years of age is eligible to membership who is descended from any of the foregoing classes provided he may be found worthy.

Military Order of the Dragon.

President—Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A. *Vice-Presidents*—Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N.; Major-General William P. Biddle, U. S. Marine Corps. *Registrar*—Colonel George Richards, U.S. Marine Corps. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Captain George C. Barnhardt, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Lake Champlain Association.

President—Frank S. Witherbee. *Historian*—Victor H. Paltsits. *Treasurer*—S. H. P. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. *Secretary*—Percival Wilds, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

The purpose of this association is: "To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions, and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley."

The American Indian.

THE annual reports of the various Indian superintendents showed as of June 30, 1912, that the Indian population was 327,348, distributed in the several States as follows:

†Alabama	909	Iowa	364	Nebraska	3,832	†So. Carolina	331
Arizona	40,754	Kansas	1,317	Nevada	5,262	South Dakota	20,333
†Arkansas	460	†Kentucky	234	†New H'pshire	34	†Tennessee	216
California	17,517	†Louisiana	780	†New Jersey	168	†Texas	702
Colorado	860	†Maine	892	New Mexico	21,374	‡Utah	3,225
†Connecticut	152	†Maryland	55	‡New York	6,036	†Vermont	26
†Delaware	5	†Massachusetts	688	‡North Carolina	7,914	†Virginia	539
†Dist. of Co'bia.	68	Michigan	7,519	North Dakota	8,389	Washington	11,833
§Florida	446	Minnesota	11,116	†Ohio	127	†West Virginia	36
†Georgia	95	†Mississippi	1,253	Oklahoma	117,444	Wisconsin	9,816
Idaho	3,823	†Missouri	313	Oregon	6,401	Wyoming	1,697
†Illinois	188	Montana	11,242	†Rhode Island	284	Total for U. S.	327,348
†Indiana	279						

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, were $17,690,018.65. The expenditures from 1789 to 1912, inclusive, have been $522,867,625.65.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, was $3,757,495. The Government supports 114 boarding schools, and 223 day schools. In addition to these there are 57 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,701; Chickasaw, 10,984; Choctaws, 26,762; Creeks, 18,717; Seminoles, 3,123. Total 101,287.

This total of 101,287 includes 23,345 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.	
Pueblos of New Mexico	9,349
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of N. Y.	*5,426
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,078
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Fort Sill, Oklahoma)	*261

*Approximate.
† States in which Indian Office has no representative; 1910 census report.
‡ Figures compiled partly from Indian superintendent's reports and partly from 1910 census.
§ Report of special agent to Seminoles.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.

Grand Sachem—John R. Voorhis. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Thomas F. McAvoy, Thomas E. Rush, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Julius Harburger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, John Fox, William Dalton. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*—Bryan P. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The Society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the Society.

Daughters of Holland Dames.

DESCENDANTS of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherland.

The objects of the Society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect commemorative and durable memorials to be lasting tributes to the early Dutch settlers.

Directress-General—Mrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham. *Recording Secretary*—Miss Alice Hart Neafie, Goshen, N. Y. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Russell W. Moore, 121 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Wm. H. Lefferts, 308 Lexington Avenue.

The Huguenot Society of America.

THIS Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

The American Cross of Honor.

President—Thomas H. Herndon, 1215 Harvard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—John J. Delaney. *Secretary*—Harry A. George. *Treasurer*—Richard Stockton.

The order was organized in 1898 and incorporated by act of Congress in 1906. The membership of The American Cross of Honor is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor, and its object is to encourage the saving of life throughout the world, both through individual effort and by advocating the principles of universal peace.

The honorary members are: the President of the United States, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Italy, the President of France, ex-President Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie. The Cross of Honor of the order is awarded annually to some person who has greatly distinguished himself in saving life, and who also has received the Government life-saving medal of honor. The associate members are persons interested in saving life and wish to aid by the payment of a small sum as annual dues.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York. *Secretary-General*—Clarence Storm, Room 62, 45 William Street, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Wm. Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar-General*—Geo. N. Mackenzie. *Historian-General*—T. J. Oakley, Rhinelander, N. Y. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Chas. L. Hutchins, Concord, Mass. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. Henry A. Griffin, New York.

The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Governor-General—Rev. Chas. Wadsworth. *Secretary-General*—John Elderkin, Lotos Club, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Arthur Marvin. *Attorney-General*—John C. Hinckley. *Genealogist-General*—Chas. Henry Smith. *Historian-General*—Julius M. Foote.

The Order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary war; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. There are State Societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is Theodore Gilman, 55 William Street, New York City. *Secretary*, Wm. H. A. Holmes.

Catholic Summer School of America.

A ROMAN Catholic Chautauqua or Summer School was opened at New London, Ct., in the Summer of 1892 under the auspices of distinguished clergymen and laymen, and the first meetings were held from July 30 to August 14. The association has since acquired a site at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, upon which the necessary buildings have been erected, and here the Summer School is held annually from July to September. The work of the institution is continued throughout the year by means of reading circles and study clubs on the University Extension plan. President, Rev. David J. Hickey, L.L. D., 7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

Woman's Relief Corps.

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National President—Cora M. Davis, Union, Ore. *National Secretary*—Jennie B. Higgins, Union, Ore. This organization was created by the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers of the civil war of 1861-65, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to "extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of 38 departments, which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. The year ending June, 1911, there were 2,882 corps and 164,538 members. Amount expended for relief from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1911, $127,874. Headquarters, Union, Ore. (Report of 1911.)

Sons of Veterans, U. S.

Commander-in-Chief—Ralph M. Grant, Hartford, Ct. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Chas. B. Martin, Parsons, Kan. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—C. H. Hudson, Madison, Wis. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the city of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late civil war. There are now about one thousand Camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-six Divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each Camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the Division is the Division Commander.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Miss Frances H. Fox, Rochester, N. Y., is *National President*, and Mrs. Mary E. Wigg, Rochester, N. Y., *National Secretary*.

Sons of Confederate Veterans.

THIS organization is composed of the male descendants of men who fought in the Confederate Army or Navy during the civil war. The following are the officers: *Commander-in-Chief*—J. P. Norfleet, Memphis, Tenn. *Adjutant-General*—Nathan Bedford Forest, Memphis, Tenn. *Inspector-General*—E. H. Smith, Montgomery, Ala. *Quartermaster-General*—Edwin A. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn. *Judge Advocate-General*—A. R. Heflin, Hinton, W. Va. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. W. H. Scudder, Mayersville, Miss. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.

Army of the Philippines.—*Commander-in-Chief*—F. Warner Karling. *Adjutant-General*—Dr. John W. Goggin, 1305 Heyworth Building, Chicago, Ill. Any officer, soldier or sailor of the regular or volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war or the Philippine insurrection is eligible to membership. The next reunion will be held in Denver, Col.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted February 2, 1899. Headquarters, 78 Broad St., New York City. Officers of the National Commandery.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Ensign W. B. Edgar, Fall River, Mass. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad Street, New York *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Major George F. Shiels, New York. The commander of the New York Commandery is Major Frank Keck, 29 Broadway, New York. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898. *President*—Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin. *First Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick. *Second Vice-President*—Major-Gen. C. F. Humphrey. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. *Ass't Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Chas. A. Williams, the Ontario, Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Gen. Philip Reade. Annual dues $1, life membership $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Illinois and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which was added in 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and in 1908 the Veteran Army of Philippines. *Commander-in-Chief*—O. T. Taylor, Pennsylvania. *Senior Vice-Commander*—E. H. Haber, St. Louis, Mo. *Inspector-General*—H. C. H. Stewart, New York. *Historian*—W. D. Tucker, Canton, O. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines prior to 1902 are eligible to membership. Headquarters, 436 Epler Block, Seattle, Wash.

United States Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 44,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. Wm. C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind. *First Vice-President*—G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with $14,000,000, and its primary purpose is to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. By the sixth annual meeting of the trustees in 1911, 300 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 73 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of $553,665. The amount of the average retiring allowance is $1,628.41, the average age of retirement being about 70 years.

In the administration of its endowment, the Foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of 72 institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; secretary, Clyde Furst; address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to his gift in 1907, and $10,000,000 in 1911, making a total endowment of $22,000,000.

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four Trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above.

The Trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the Institution are conducted by an Executive Committee, chosen by and from the Board of Trustees, acting through the President of the Institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of 16th and P Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution—Chairman, John S. Billings; *Vice-Chairman*, Elihu Root; *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge; Robert S. Brookings, John L. Cadwalader, Simon Flexner, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, Henry P. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, George W. Wickersham, Robert S. Woodward.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an act passed by the New York Legislature June 9, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911.

The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the charter, are as follows:

"Section 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram, and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

The incorporators met at Mr. Carnegie's house, Friday afternoon, November 10, 1911, accepted the charter, adopted the constitution and by-laws, and elected the following officers:

President—Andrew Carnegie. *Vice-President*—Elihu Root. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—James Bertram, 2 East 91st Street, New York City.

Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation, for its corporate purposes, $25,000,000 par value first mortgage gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is intended that the business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions which has been carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years, will be turned over to the corporation at an early date and carried on by the corporation.

The Carnegie Hero Fund.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904 and brought to the attention of the Commission within three years of the date of the act.

Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Commission has awarded 698 medals—422 bronze, 261 silver and 15 gold. In addition to the medals, $645,206 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and for educational and other special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1912, on monthly allowances. Pensions in force as of this date amount to $54,780 annually. The Commission has also awarded $174,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters —at Brockton, Mass., $10,000; from the California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah Mines,

Monongah, W. Va., $35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000; at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000, and at Mulga Mine and Palos Mine, Mulga and Palos, Ala., $15,000; at McCurtain Mine, McCurtain, Okla., $15,000; and at Jed Mine, Jed, W. Va., $10,000.

Russell Sage Foundation.

THE Russell Sage Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, April 1, 1907, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The Foundation does not attempt to relieve individual or family need.

TRUSTEES.—*President*—Mrs. Russell Sage. *Vice-President*—Robert W. de Forest. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge. Miss Helen M. Gould, Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and Alfred T. White. *General Director*—John M. Glenn. Office, 105 E. 22d Street, New York City.

National Association of State Universities.

President—William Lowe Bryan, President Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. *Vice-President*—Thomas Franklin Kane, President University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. *Ex-Officio Vice-President*—Philander Priestly Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. *Executive Committee*—The President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Association; James Alexander MacLean, President University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Francis Preston Venable, President University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Alfred B. Nobel Prizes.

THE Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six, and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (The Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

The awards made until now have been: Physics, 1901, W. C. Röntgen, German; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Hollanders; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie, and Marie Curie, all French; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, English; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, of Kiel University, German; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, of the University of Cambridge, English; 1907, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, American; 1908, Professor Gabriel Lippman, University of Paris, French; 1909, William Marconi, Italian, and Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg, German; 1910, Prof. Johannes Diederik Van der Waals, Dutch; 1911, Professor Wilhelm Wien, of Wurzburg University, German; 1912, Gustaf Dalen, gas engineer at Stockholm, Swiss.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. van Hoff, Professor of the Berlin University, Hollander; 1902, E. Fischer, German; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Swede; 1904, Sir William Ramsay, English; 1905, Adolph von Boeyer, German; 1906, Prof. Henri Moissan, French; 1907, Prof. Edouard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German; Sir William Crookes, English; 1908, Professor Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English; 1909, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, German; 1910, Professor Otto Wallach, of the University of Gottingen, German; 1911, Madame Marie S. Curie, of the University of Paris, French; 1912, Professor Griggnard, of Nancy, French, and Professor Paul Sabatier, of Toulouse University, French.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, German; 1902, R. Ross, English; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Dane; 1904, Pavloff, Russian; 1905, Prof. Robert Koch, German; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish; Professor Golgi, French; 1907, Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French; 1908, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German, and Professor Elie Metschnikoff, Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian; 1909, Professor Theodor Kocher, of Berne, Swiss; 1910, Dr. Albrecht Kossel, Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg University, German; 1911, Professor Alivar Gullstrand, of Upsala University, Swedish; 1912, Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller University, New York, French.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French; 1902, Th. Mommsen, German; 1903, Björnstierne Björnson, Norwegian; 1904, Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray, Spaniard; 1905, Henry Stenkiewicz, Pole; 1906, Professor Carducci, Italian; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, English; 1908, Professor Rudolf Eucken, Jena University, German; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Swede; 1910, Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, German; 1911, Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian; 1912, Anatole France, of the French Academy, French.

Peace: 1901, Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Fr. Passy, French; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, both Swiss; 1903, W. R. Cremer, English; 1904, The Institution of International Law, the first award to an institution; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austrian; 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, American; 1907, Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French; 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and M. Beernaert, Belgian; 1910, International Permanent Peace Bureau, Berne; 1911, Professor T. M. C. Asser, founder of the Institute de Droit International, Dutch, and Alfred Fried, editor of the Journal Freiedens-Warte, of Vienna, Austrian.

Smithsonian Institution

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, William H. Taft, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, ————————, Vice-President of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of Library and Exchanges*, Frederick W. True.

Board of Regents, ————————, Vice-President of the United States, Chancellor; Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States; Shelby M. Cullom, Member of the Senate; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; A. O. Bacon, Member of the Senate; John Dalzell, Member of the House of Representatives; Scott Ferris, Member of the House of Representatives; Irvin S. Pepper, Member of the House of Representatives; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Fairbanks, citizen of Indiana.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the Board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with national scientific bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions and of various scientific researches, and standard tables. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 265,000 volumes and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. The Institution supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and thirty-nine paintings, representing some of the best work of one hundred American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of treaties entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of scientific, literary and Governmental publications between the Government of the United States and foreign Governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and since its establishment more than 4,000,000 packages, containing many millions of publications, have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the North American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals, and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States are also branches of the work of the Institution.

Copyright Law of the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 4, 1909.

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The Amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19...., (year date of publication) by ..... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the copyright office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyright, he may also secure the renewal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

The Initiative and Referendum.

THE Referendum has been defined as "the referring of legislation to the people for final rejection or acceptance"; the Initiative as "the giving to the people the right of proposing legislation to be acted upon." It has been further said that the Referendum as it is now generally advocated requires that no law save a strictly defined class of urgent measures for the public peace, health and safety, which usually must have a two-thirds or three-fourths majority to pass, shall go into effect without waiting a fixed time, say ninety days. If, during this time, a part of the voters, say ten per cent. sign a petition for the Referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular election, when the people would vote on it, and if a majority voted "no" it would not be a law. The Initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters, say ten per cent., sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the Legislature and perhaps be referred to the people. Sometimes the law requires that legislation be referred to the people, whether they petition it or not. This is called the "Compulsory Referendum." Where the Referendum is taken only when a certain number petition for it, it is called the "Optional Referendum." The Referendum and the Initiative provide for direct legislation, that is, legislation directly by the people.

Mr. C. B. Galbreath, State Librarian and Secretary of the Board of Library Commissioners of the State of Ohio, in a pamphlet issued by the Ohio State Library in 1911, gives the following sketch of the progress of the Initiative and Referendum in the United States:

1897—Iowa applied Referendum to all franchise grants.
Nebraska made the Initiative and Referendum optional in cities.
1898—South Dakota adopted Initiative and Referendum amendment.
1900—Utah adopted amendment, for which Legislature has never passed enabling act.
1901—Illinois passed public policy law providing for Advisory Referendum.
1902—Oregon, by Constitutional amendment, secured an effective form of the Initiative and Referendum.
1903—Los Angeles, Cal., applied Initiative and Referendum in municipal affairs.
1905—Nevada, by Constitutional amendment, adopted the Referendum.
Grand Rapids, Mich., applied Initiative and Referendum to municipal affairs.
1906—Montana adopted Initiative and Referendum amendment.
Delaware, by popular vote, instructed the Legislature to provide for the Initiative and Referendum.
1907—Oklahoma placed Initiative and Referendum in the Constitution to be submitted to the people.
Maine Legislature voted to submit an Initiative and Referendum amendment.
Missouri Legislature voted to submit an Initiative and Referendum amendment.
North Dakota Legislature voted to submit an Initiative and Referendum amendment.
Delaware Legislature placed the Initiative and Referendum in the charter of Wilmington.
1908—Missouri adopted Initiative and Referendum by a vote of 177,615 to 147,290.
Maine adopted Initiative and Referendum by a vote of 53,785 to 24,543.
The Legislature of North Dakota failed to submit the Initiative and Referendum to the people.
1909—Arkansas Legislature voted to submit Initiative and Referendum amendment.
Colorado Legislature voted to submit Initiative and Referendum amendment.
1910—Arkansas adopted Initiative and Referendum amendment by a vote of 91,367 to 39,111.
Colorado adopted Initiative and Referendum amendment by a vote of 89,141 to 28,698.
Arizona placed Initiative and Referendum in Constitution to be submitted to popular vote.
New Mexico placed Initiative and Referendum in Constitution to be submitted to popular vote.
1911—People of Arizona voted approval of Constitution containing provisions for Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
The people of New Mexico voted approval of Constitution containing provisions for the Initiative and Referendum.
The California Legislature voted to submit the Initiative, Referendum and Recall amendments, and the electors later in the same year adopted them by a vote of 168,744 to 52,093.
The Legislature of Nevada for a second time voted to submit an Initiative amendment to the Constitution.
The Legislatures of the States of Washington, Wyoming, North Dakota, Nebraska, Florida, Idaho and Wisconsin voted to submit to the people Initiative and Referendum amendments to the Constitution.
The Legislature of Ohio in 1911 passed an act providing for the Initiative and Referendum in all the cities of the State; requiring thirty per cent. of the electors for the Initiative and fifteen per cent. for the Referendum.
An Initiative and Referendum system was adopted by the city of Los Angeles at a special election held on December 1, 1902. Since then Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Pasadena, Eureka, Santa Monica, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, Palo Alto, Richmond, and Berkeley in California have adopted charters of the model of Los Angeles. The California Legislature in 1911 passed a law conferring Initiative and Referendum powers on voters in cities.
Methods of electing United States Senators by a popular vote have been adopted by the States of Oregon, Nebraska, Nevada, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, and California.
The Initiative and Referendum bill was killed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1911 by a vote of 125 to 75. A two-thirds vote necessary in order to amend State Constitution.
1912—The Supreme Court of the United States on February 19, 1912, handed down a decision upon the claim of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, that a tax upon it imposed by the Initiative and Referendum method in Oregon, was unconstitutional. The Court decided that only Congress and not the Supreme Court of the United States may object to the Initiative and Referendum. Chief Justice White announced the decision of the Court. Returns on the Initiative and Referendum measures submitted to Montana's voters at the election in November, 1912, indicated that several of them were carried by heavy majorities. They provide for party nominations for State offices by direct vote, limiting the campaign expenditures of candidates to 15 per cent. of the office salary for one year, and providing for the direct election of United States Senators and for a Presidential primary.

The Library of Congress.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and this number may be increased up to 100. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1912) about 2,012,393 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs numbering about a million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, state, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the Library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

The Library is rich in special collections acquired since 1897.

In **Prints**—the Hubbard collection, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Noyes works of Japanese artists; Garrett, 19,113 prints (on deposit); George Lothrop Bradley, 1,980 engravings; prints issued by the Government calcographies of France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Austria-Hungary.

Manuscripts—The PAPERS OF NINE PRESIDENTS: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson. AMERICAN STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS: Franklin R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman, Gideon Welles (deposited); James H. Hammond, J. L. M. Curry. MILITARY PAPERS: Pickett papers, Gen. George B. McClellan; Gen. W. T. Sherman. DIPLOMATIC: Wm. Short papers. NAVAL PAPERS: Preble; John Paul Jones. COMMERCIAL HISTORY: Ellis, 1805-1853; Bourne, 1776-1816; Galloway (early part of the eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; Edward Dixon, merchant of Port Royal, 1743-1796. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Papers of William Thornton; George Watterston. EUROPEAN ARCHIVES: Stevens Index, 1763-1783; upward of 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American Colonial history. STATE PAPERS: Continental Congress; House of Representatives. COLONIAL DOCUMENTARY HISTORY: Records of Virginia Company; Spanish papers of New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam Documents. SCIENTIFIC: Maury papers. MEXICAN HISTORY: Yturbide papers; Inquisition papers, 1759. LITERARY: Louise Chandler Moulton collection of letters.

Maps—The Kohl Collection; manuscript maps of Lord Howe (and many other manuscript maps); the Lowery Collection of maps of SPANISH POSSESSIONS NOW WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Printed Books—The Weber library (Sanskrit literature, 3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets); Hattala (Slavic, about 1,500 volumes); Yudin (Russian, 80,000 volumes); the Huitfeldt-Kaas (Scandinavian, 5,000 volumes); the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula (deposited); the Deinard collection of Hebraica, comprising upward of 10,000 titles, was given to the Library by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1912.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of General Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, General Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly 8 acres. The book stacks including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

The Library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1913—$587,405.00. For service and contingent expenses, $390,420.00; purchase of books, $98,000.00; building and grounds, $98,985.00.

Library Service.—Library proper, 340 employés; copyright, 88; distribution of cards, 27; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 123. Total, 578. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the Library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office.—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign Governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—*Continued.*

Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans.—While not a lending Library, but a reference Library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators, engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the Library in question to supply, and which at the time, are not needed in Washington.

Hours.—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting certain legal holidays. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Main Reading Room, and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library.—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration.—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

The Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University.

CECIL RHODES, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three-years' course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made from three to nine from each of the British Colonies, two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all, and fifteen from Germany. Mr. Rhodes desired that in awarding the scholarships, account should be taken of different qualities—literary and scholastic attainments, love of outdoor sports, strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity, kindness, etc., high moral character, and desire to serve in public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces and in a few States of the American Union it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. Under this system the field of selection each year is somewhat narrowed, but it is possible to carry out more closely than otherwise the suggestions made by Mr. Rhodes, who appears to have had in his mind selection by a single institution. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In the great majority of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in four provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

In most of the States the selection is made by a committee appointed by representatives of the colleges; in some the appointments are made in rotation by the leading colleges.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. The upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable a man to pay the expenses of vacations as well as terms. The first instalment is not payable until the student has actually gone into residence at Oxford, so he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

At the beginning of Michaelmas term, October, 1904, there entered Oxford seventy-two Rhodes scholars; forty-three were Americans, twenty-four Colonials and five Germans. The full number of scholarships, when all are filled, is, at present, 189; and this number should be maintained from year to year, vacancies being filled as the men complete their three-years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in October, 1912. There will be examinations also in October, 1913, and 1915, respectively. The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information may also be obtained from The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S. W., or from F. J. Wylie, Secretary to the Rhodes trustees, Brasenose College, Oxford, England.

International Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Perpetual Secretary—Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, New York, N. Y.; *President*—Dr. Thomas G. Lewis, Washington, D. C.; *Vice-President*—E. B. Webster, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*—C. N. Murray, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*—J. D. McLaren, Washington, D. C. Organized and incorporated, Washington, D. C., 1910. Object: The promotion of the study of sciences, arts, and letters, on an international basis. Meetings at Oriental University Hall, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Annual dues $2.00. Membership, 75.

New York Public Library.

ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of the "Trustees of the Astor Library," the "Trustees of the Lenox Library" and the "Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations; in 1902 the number of Trustees was increased to twenty-five, of which number the Mayor of the city of New York, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen serve *ex-officio.* The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the city of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after consolidation in 1895, determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system that would serve the needs of scholars and of the general reading public as well. An act was passed by the Legislature and approved May 19, 1897, giving the city the necessary authority to issue bonds for the construction of a building on the present site and to contract with the New York Public Library for its occupancy. Carrère & Hastings were appointed architects of the building on December 9, 1897. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The building is in the form of a rectangle 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square; it has a cellar, basement and three upper floors. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 768 readers in the main reading room and seats in other public rooms bring the total capacity up to 1,760. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet (63.3 miles) of shelving, with capacity for about 2,500,000 volumes. Book stacks in the special reading rooms amount to about 70,000 feet, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes.

The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking East. On the basement floor, with entrance from Forty-second Street, are the rooms for circulation of books, for children's reading, for newspapers, a Library School and its offices, and public telephones; on this basement floor with entrance on Fortieth Street, are the shipping rooms and the printing and binding offices. On the first floor are the business offices of the circulation department, the offices of the Bursar, a reception room, an exhibition room, and reading rooms for current periodicals, technology, patents. On the second floor are the offices of the Director and Assistant Director, a lecture room, the ordering and cataloguing rooms, and reading rooms for Jewish literature, Oriental literature, Slavonic literature, science, economics and sociology and public documents. On the third floor are the public catalogue room and the main reading room, the latter occupying nearly the whole of the west front of the building, in size about 300 feet long by 80 feet wide, with seats for 768 readers. Along the south side of the third floor are special reading rooms devoted to American history, maps and engravings. Along the Fifth Avenue front are the art and architecture reading room, the Stuart room, and the picture galleries. Along the north front of the third floor are reading rooms for music and for genealogy and local history.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries, upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the Library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the Library, the buildings to be leased to the Library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 33 East Broadway. By the end of 1911 thirty-two branches had been opened under this contract. The Trustees of the Library are:

John W. Alexander,
William W. Appleton,
John L. Cadwalader,
Andrew Carnegie,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John Murphy Farley,
Samuel Greenbaum,
John Henry Hammond,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Stephen H. Olin,
Henry Fairfield Osborn,
William Barclay Parsons,
George L. Rives,
Chas. Howland Russell,
Edward W. Sheldon,
George W. Smith,
Frederick Sturges,
Henry W. Taft,
William Stewart Tod.

Mayor of the city of New York, *ex-officio;* Comptroller of the city of New York, *ex-officio;* President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex-officio.*

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman;* Mark Ash, D. P. Ingraham, J. E. Mahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, George W. Smith, Lucius Wilmerding, John Henry Hammond. *Director and Head Librarian,* Dr. John Shaw Billings.

CENTRAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, 40TH TO 42D STREETS—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P.M. every week day (including holidays). Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. The picture galleries and some of the special reading rooms close at 6 P. M. on week days and all day on Sundays. The adult circulation room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on week days (including holidays), 2 to 6 P. M. on Sundays. The children's room is open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and is closed on Sundays.

CIRCULATION BRANCHES—476 Fifth Avenue (Central Circulation); 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square); 192 East Broadway (Seward Park); 61 Rivington Street; 388 East Houston Street (Hamilton Fish Park); 66 Le Roy Street (Hudson Park); 49 Bond Street; 135 Second Avenue (Ottendorfer); 331 East 10th Street (Tompkins Square); 251 West 13th Street (Jackson Square); 228 East 23d Street (Epiphany); 209 West 23d Street (Muhlenberg); 303 East 36th Street (St. Gabriel's Park); 501 West 40th Street (St. Raphael); 226 West 42d Street (George Bruce); 123 East 50th Street (Cathedral); 742 Tenth Avenue (Columbus); 121 East 58th Street; 328 East 67th Street; 190 Amsterdam Avenue (Riverside); 1465 Avenue A (Webster); 222 East 79th Street (Yorkville); 444 Amsterdam Avenue (St. Agnes); 112 East 96th Street; 206 West 100th Street (Bloomingdale); 174 East 110th Street (Aguilar); 201 West 115th Street; 9 West 124th Street (Harlem); 224 East 125th Street; 103 West 135th Street; 503 West 145th Street (Hamilton Grange); 922 St. Nicholas Avenue (Washington Heights); 321 East 140th Street (Mott Haven); 78 East 168th Street (High Bridge); 610 East 169th Street (Morrisania); 1866 Washington Avenue (Tremont); 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue (Kingsbridge); 5 Central Avenue, St. George; 75 Bennett Street, Port Richmond; 132 Canal Street, Stapleton; 7430 Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days.

Statistics for year ended June 30, 1912: Volumes called for in reference branches, 1,311,229; number of readers using above volumes, 377,142; volumes taken out from circulation branches for home use, 7,969,160; volumes in reference department, 860,546; pamphlets in reference department, 303,858; volumes in circulation department, 878,089.

American Learned Societies.

Actuarial Society of America.—President, W. C. Macdonald, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-Presidents, Arthur Hunter, James M. Craig; Secretary, Robert Henderson, 346 Broadway, New York City; Treasurer, David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Editor of the "Transactions," Wendell M. Strong, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the Council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members; fellows, now numbering 140, and associates, 110. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

American Academy of Medicine.—President, Ray Lyman Wilbur, M.D., San Francisco, Cal. Secretary and Treasurer, Charles McIntire, M. D., Easton, Pa.; Editor of the "Bulletin," Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa. Object—To maintain a proper educational standard for the medical profession and to investigate the various problems of "medical sociology." Entrance fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 763. Organized 1876.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the "Annals," Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 6,117, distributed among every State and 35 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life membership, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Antiquarian Society.—President, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George Parker Winship, Providence, R. I.; Librarian, Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Asiatic Association.—President, Seth Low; Vice-President, Lowell Lincoln; Secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the Empires of China, Japan, and Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceanica. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe.

American Association of Anatomists.—President, Prof. Rass G. Harrison, Yale University, New Haven, Ct.; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 320 members. Annual dues, $5.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—President, Edward C. Pickering, Harvard College Observatory; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, Henry E. Summers, Iowa State College; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The Association was organized in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 8,100. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.—President, Dr. Miles F. Porter, Fort Wayne, Ind. Secretary, Dr. Ernst Gustav Zinke, 4 W. 7th Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Annual meeting at Providence, R.I. Sept 16-18, 1913.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons.—President, W. E. Kinnett, M. D., Peoria, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, V. H. Hallman, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark. (Report of 1911.)

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.—President, Herbert U. Williams, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice-President, John J. MacKenzie, M.D., Toronto; Secretary, Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. Frank B. Malloy, Boston, Mass.

American Association of Public Accountants.—Membership consists of all Accounting Societies organized in the various States and some individual members at large. President, Robert H. Montgomery, New York City; Secretary, A. P. Richardson, 55 Liberty Street, New York City; Treasurer, James W. Fernley, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Bar Association.—President, Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Geo. Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one vice-president and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 6,000. This Association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. The next annual meeting will be held in August, 1913.

American Chemical Society.—President, Alexander Smith, Columbia University, New York; Secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Durham, N. H. The Society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Annual dues, $10. Total membership, 5,500. (Report of 1911.)

American Climatological Association.—President, Chas. L. Minor, M. D., Asheville, N. C. Secretary, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, May 6-7, Washington, D. C., 1913.

American Dermatological Association.—President, Isadore Dyer, New Orleans, La. Secretary, James Macfarlane Winfield, 47 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Dialect Society.—President, Calvin Thomas, Columbia University, New York City; Secretary, W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Treasurer, Prof. George P. Krapp, Columbia University, New York. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes "Dialect Notes" yearly. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 230.

American Economic Association.—President, Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Princeton University; Secretary, Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized 1885. Has 2,500 members; annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. The objects of the Association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. F. Howard Humphris, London, Eng.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Edward C. Titus, New York; Dr. Geo. E. Pfahler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 E. 11th Street, New York, N. Y. Organized 1890. Membership, 280.

American Entomological Society.—President, Philip P. Calvert; Secretary, Henry Skinner, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object—The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society.—President, Dr. C. H. Townsend, The Aquarium, New York

City; Vice-President, Prof. H. B. Ward, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Recording Secretary, W. T. Bower, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. G. W. Field, Boston, Mass. Treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westerly, R. I. Organized December, 1870, Annual dues, $2. Membership, about 625. Next annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

American Folklore Society.—President, Prof. Lomax, Austin, Tex.; Permanent Secretary, Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of "The Journal of American Folklore" (quarterly), $3 per annum.

American Forestry Association.—President, Robert P. Bass, Petersboro, N. H.; Secretary, P. S. Ridsdale, 1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 7,000.

American Geographical Society.—President, ————————; Vice-Presidents, Walter B. James, John Greenough, Anton A. Raven; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell; Recording Secretary, Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York City. The objects of the Society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,200. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynæcological Society.—President, H. C. Coe, New York City; Secretary, Le Roy Broun, M. D., 148 W. 77th St., New York. Organized 1876.

American Historical Association.—President, Wm. A. Dunning, Columbia University, New York; Secretary, W. G. Leland, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,928.

American Institute of Architects.—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. President, Walter Cook, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C. The Institute has 34 chapters, 303 fellows, 678 members, 82 corresponding and 59 honorary members. Initiation fee is $25; yearly dues, fellows, $20; members, $15. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Ralph D. Mershon; Secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West 39th St., New York. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15; fellows, $20. Monthly meetings in various cities throughout the country. Organized 1884. Prints its "Proceedings" monthly. Membership, October 1, 1912, 7,323.

American Institute of Homœopathy.—President, Wilbert B. Hinsdale, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary, J. Richey Horner, M. D., Cleveland, O. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 3,000 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada. Next meeting in Denver, Col., June, 1913.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, James F. Kemp, New York; Secretary, Joseph Struthers, 29 West 39th St., New York; Treasurer, Frank Lyman, New York. Membership, October 1, 1912, 4,274. Organized 1871.—Incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $10.

American Institute for Scientific Research.—President, Charles N. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Hyslop, LL. D., 154 Nassau St., New York. Associates' dues, $5; members, $10; fellows, $25. Publications: "Monthly Journal" and "Annual Proceedings." Headquarters, 154 Nassau St., New York.

American-Irish Historical Society, The.—Founded 1897.—President, General Patrick F. McGowan, New York City; Vice-President, General Richard C. O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, General Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall St., New York City; Treasurer, General John J. Lenehan, New York. Membership, 1,300.

American Jewish Historical Society.—Founded 1892.—President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, New York City; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, New York.

American Laryngological Association.—President, Dr. Geo. A. Leland, Boston, Mass; Secretary, Harmon Smith, M. D., 44 West 49th St., New York. Organized 1878. Membership, 100.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.—President, Dr. H. Halbrook Curtis, New York; Secretary, Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 104 E. 40th St., New York.

American Library Association.—Organized 1876. Object—To promote the welfare of Libraries in America. President, Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Membership, 2,400.

American Mathematical Society.—President, H. B. Fine; Secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, J. H. Tanner; Librarian, D. E. Smith. Meetings held at Columbia University, New York. Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 650. The Society publishes two journals, the "Bulletin" and the "Transactions," and is located at 501 W. 116th St.

American Medical Association.—President, Abraham Jacobi, New York; Secretary, Dr. Alex. R. Craig; Editor and General Manager, Dr. George H. Simmons. Office of the Association, 535 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at Minneapolis, Minn., June 17-20, 1913. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 37,000.

American Medico-Psychological Association.—President, James T. Searcy, M. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Binghamton, N. Y. Next annual meeting at Niagara Falls, Canada, June 10-13, 1913.

American Medico-Pharmaceutical League.—President, Dr. Enoch Mather, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, Bernard Sacks, M. D., 139 East 103d St., New York; Treasurer, Eugenie R. Eliscu, M. D., New York. Object—To federate the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions of America, with a view to fostering all that appertains to their mutual welfare, in their relations to each other and to the public at large. Membership, 4,000.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Dr. F. D. Heald, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, T. W. Galloway, Decatur, Ill.; Treasurer, Prof. T. L. Hankinson, Charleston, Ill.; Custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Meadville, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 250. Research funds, $3,500.

American Nature Study Society.—President, B. M. Davis, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, M. A. Bigelow, New York; S. Coulter, Indiana; Anna B. Comstock, New York; F. L. Holtz, N. Y.; D. J. Crosby, D. C.; Secretary-Editor, Elliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools. The official organ is the "Nature Study Review."

American Neurological Association.—President, Dr. William N. Bullard, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Alfred Reginald Allen, M. D., 2013 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Report of 1911.)

American Numismatic Association.—President, Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.; General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; Treasurer, Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio. The Society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of Numismatics. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, The.—Audubon Park, 156th Street, west of Broadway, New York.—Governors, Edw. D. Adams, H. R. Drowne, Wm. B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.; Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of Numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 400.

American Ophthalmological Society.—President, Myles Standish, Boston, Mass. Secretary, W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 197.

American Oriental Society.—President, George F. Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia University, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, George C. O. Haas, College of the City of New York; Treasurer, F. W. Williams, New Haven, Ct. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes an annual journal. Annual fee, $5; no admission fee. Membership, 340.

American Ornithologists' Union.—President, Frank M. Chapman; Secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 966.

American Orthopedic Association.—President, A. R. Shands, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Ralph R. Fitch, M. D., 365 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

American Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. C. Batzen, Omaha, Neb.; Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 3,000.

American Otological Society.—President, Dr. James F. McKernon, 62 West 52d Street, New York City; Secretary, Dr. John B. Roe, 247 West 70th Street, New York.

American Pediatric Society.—President, John Lovett Morse, M. D., Boston, Mass; Secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. Next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., May, 1913.

American Philatelic Society.—Organized 1886. President, Frederick R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, W. E. Ault, 816 East 61st Street, Jeffersonville, Ind. Next convention, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

American Philological Association.—President, Prof. Thomas D. Goodell, Yale University; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University, and Prof. Frank F. Abbatt, Princeton University; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University, New York. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, 650. The Association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Society.—President, William W. Keen; Secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, and H. F. Keller. Office of Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1743.

American Physical Society.—President, W. F. Magie, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Secretary, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Proctologic Society.—President, Louis J. Hirschman, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., 1610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Psychological Association.—President, Carl E. Seashore, University of Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Van Dyke Bingham, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 238. Annual dues, $1. (Report of 1911.)

American Public Health Association.—President, Rudolph Hering, New York; Secretary, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass. Meeting in Colorado Springs, 1913.

American Roentgen Ray Society.—President, Dr. H. K. Pancoast, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. Sidney Lange, 22 W. 11th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Social Science Association.—President, John H. Finley, LL. D., College of City of New York; Treasurer, W. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York City; General Secretary, Robert S. Binkerd, 55 W. 44th Street, New York. Annual fee, $5. The Association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. Membership, 1,000.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President, John A. Ockerson; Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; Treasurer, Joseph M. Knap. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the Society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 6,663 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—President, F. May Tuttle, 1233 State Street, Osage, Iowa. Secretary, Mrs. Corinne Woolverton, Osage, Iowa. A national society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archæologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 346.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—President, Alex. C. Humphreys, New York; Secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Society House, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 4,343. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December; monthly meetings, October to May in Boston, Cincinnati, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Initiation fee, members and associates, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members and associates, $15; juniors, $10. The Society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, E. G. Conklin, Princeton University; Secretary, Prof. A. L. Treadwell, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Treasurer, Prof. W. E. Kellicott, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1883. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 300.

American Sociological Society.—President, A. W. Small, University of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago. Organized 1905 to encourage the scientific study of society. Membership, 430. Holds annual meetings. Publishes annual "Proceedings" and the "American Journal of Sociology." Annual dues, $3.

American Statistical Association.—President, Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Henry W. Farnum, E. Dana Durand, Chas. P. Neill, Franklin MacVeagh, Henry B. Gardner; Secretary, C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, S. B. Pearmain. Membership, 635. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association.—President, Charles Powers, Fourth and Stout Streets, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Robert G. Le Conte, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 144.

American Therapeutic Society.—President, Noble P. Barnes, Washington, D. C.; Secretary Lewis H. Taylor, Washington, D. C. Organized May 1, 1900.

American Urological Association.—President, Dr. Granville MacGowan, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Fowler, The Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

Archæological Institute of America (New York Society).—President, Prof. E. D. Perry, Columbia University; Secretary, Dr. Allan P. Ball, College, City of New York. Organized 1879. Has 160 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club of America.—President, General A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (retired); Secretary, Felix Riesenberg, 345 Amsterdam Avenue, New York. Organized 1894. Membership, 150.

Association of American Physicians.—President, L. F. Barker, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Geo. M. Kober, M. D., 1819 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 150 active and 25 associate members.

Astrological Society, The.—Incorporated at Albany, N. Y., 1912. President, Altan Z. Stevenson, 1629 Lexington Avenue, New York City; Secretary, David A. Ferro.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—President, Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Philip Fox, Evanston, Ill. Organized 1899. Membership, 234.

Botanical Society of America.—President, L. R. Jones, Madisen, Wis. Secretary, Prof. George T. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. Has 99 members, 62 associates. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906.

Geological Society of America.—President, E. A. Smith, University, Ala.; Secretary, E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Treasurer, William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stauley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 360 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Medical Association of the Southwest.—President, A. L. Blesh, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Secretary, F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla. (Report of 1911.)

Medico-Legal Society.—President, Thomas D. Crothers, M. D., Hartford, Ct.; Secretary-Treasurer, Clark Bell, LL.D., 39 Broadway, New York City. Meetings held monthly, on the third Wednesday, at Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. "Medico-Legal Journal" is its official organ. There are vice-presidents for each of the States and Territories and all the principal foreign countries. Total membership, 1,800.

National Academy of Sciences.—President, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal. Home Secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C. The Academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy holds a stated session each year in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 120 members and 45 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 E. 22d Street, New York City).—President, Homer Folks; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Wm. Osler; Executive Secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy.—President, W. C. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, J. F. Munson, M. D., Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, $5. Next meeting in Spring of 1913.

National Astrological Society of U. S.—President, Frederick White; Secretary, Altan Z. Stevenson, 1629 Lexington Ave., New York; Treasurer, Walter H. Lewis. Incorporated 1909 in Minnesota.

National Geographic Society.—President, Henry Gannett; Vice-President, O. H. Tittmann; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Director and Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 140,000 members.

New York Zoological Society.—President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine Street. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the management of the Society.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.—President, Wm. T. Magunder, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Henry H. Norris, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, W. O. Wiley, No. 43 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 1,200 members (1912), from 121 engineering colleges, 19 manual training and trades schools; 200 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $4.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section).—Chairman, M. C. Whitaker, New York City; Local Secretary, Parker C. McIlhiney, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Membership, 977. The Society is international, while the New York and New England branches are the American representatives. The officers of the general society are: President, Prof. Marston T. Bogert. Secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Stevenson Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 824 members, associates and juniors. (Report of 1911.)

Southern Medical Association.—President, Dr. James M. Jackson, Miami, Fla.; Secretary, Dr. Seale Harris, Mobile, Ala.

National Committee on Prison Labor.

Chairman—Thomas R. Slicer. *Treasurer*—R. Montgomery Schell. *General Secretary*—E. Stagg Whitin. Headquarters, 27 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

"The object of this organization is to study the whole problem of labor in prisons and correctional institutions, with a view to securing legislation among the States of the Union, to the end that all prisoners may be so employed as to promote their welfare and at the same time to reimburse the institutions for expense of maintenance, while preventing unfair competition between prison-made goods and the products of free labor, and securing to their dependent families a fair proportion of the rightful earnings of prisoners."

Literature of 1912.

BY FREMONT RIDER.

THE book production of the United States continues its steady increase in *volume*. In *quality*, however, if we refer to single big books of enduring worth, 1912 must be said to have fallen below 1911. On the other hand, there has been a notable production of excellent books at cheaper prices, covering in the aggregate almost all branches of knowledge—a manifestly desirable tendency.

FICTION, with a few exceptions, was commonplace in 1912, perhaps by contrast with 1911. Books in pure SCIENCE were few, and HISTORY seems to have been temporarily abandoned for BIOGRAPHY. A new science, EUGENICS, has sprung up in public interest, with an accompanying crop of new books. There has been something of a renaissance in POETRY, and the return to country living is reflected in the many good offerings in BUILDING and AGRICULTURE.

The following 400 odd titles, out of some 11,000 published in 1912, aim to include the most *important*, not only in the sense of having more or less enduring value, but also because of their popularity, possibly transient, but no less significant, as evidenced by sales or repute. Where choice was necessary, emphasis has been laid on the popular and practical rather than the scholarly and theoretical.

FICTION.

POPULAR ROMANCE OF THE "BEST SELLING" TYPE: "C Q"; OR, IN THE WIRELESS HOUSE. By Arth. Train. A wireless story, murder and smuggling on a transatlantic liner. (*Cent. $1.20n.*)—THE RED CROSS GIRL. By Rich. Harding Davis. Short stories. (*Scrib. $1.25n.*)—THE JOYOUS ADVENTURES OF ARISTIDE PUJOL. By Wm. J. Locke. Pujol is a typical Frenchman. (*Lane. $1.30n.*)—SMOKE BELLEW. By Jack London. Connected short stories of Alaskan life. (*Cent. $1.30n.*)—THE TEMPTING OF TAVERNAKE. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Romance of an unromantic business man. (*Lit. B. $1.25n.*)—FATE KNOCKS AT THE DOOR. By Will Levington Comfort. A wanderer and the "one woman" are parted—but meet again. (*Lipp. $1.25n.*)—PETER RUFF AND THE DOUBLE 4. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Ruff chooses a criminal career and lives to regret it. (*Little, B. $1.25n.*)—THE BANDBOX. By Louis Jos. Vance. The bandbox is mysteriously sent to a young playwright as he sails from England. (*Little, B. $1.25n.*)—THE GUESTS OF HERCULES. By C. N. Williamson & Mrs. A. M. L. Williamson. From a Scotch convent Mary Grant goes to Monte Carlo. (*Dou., P. $1.35.*)—THEIR YESTERDAYS. By Harold B. Wright. A love idyl appealing to the anti-highbrow. (*Bk. Sup. $1.30n.*)—THE NET. By Rex Beach. An adventure story in Sicily and New Orleans. (*Harp. $1.30n.*)—THE JINGO. By George Randolph Chester. Jimmy Smith, a live wire American, is shipwrecked on the coast of primitive Isola and sophisticates it. (*Bobbs, $1.35n.*)—GEORGE HELM. By David Graham Phillips. A rawboned, strenuous Westerner forces himself into political prominence. (*Aplln. $1.30n.*)—THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND. By Geo. Barr McCutcheon. Wife shields woman who murdered her own dissolute husband. (*Dodd, M. $1.30n.*)—THE LADY DOC. By Caroline Lockhart. A Western woman doctor, thoroly bad. (*Lipp. $1.25n.*)—THE RED LANE. By Holman F. Day. Smuggling on the Maine-Canada border. (*Harp. $1.35n.*)—THE MELTING OF MOLLY. By Maria Thompson Daviess. A humorous romance. Molly is a young, charming, but too plump widow. (*Bobbs-M. $1n.*)—RED EVE. By H. Rider Haggard. Mediæval story of Murgh, who, by a mysterious power, spreads pestilence. (*Dou., P. $1.20n.*)—THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF LETITIA CARBERRY. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Short stories of the mysteries which came to an energetic elderly spinster. (*Bobbs, $1.25n.*)—THE INNOCENCE OF FATHER BROWN. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. Detective stories, mysteries unsnarled by a little Catholic priest. (*Lane $1.30n.*)—RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE. By Zane Grey. Story of Utah in 1871, when the Mormons were at the height of their power. (*Harp. $1.30n.*)

BY SEMI-STANDARD AUTHORS: CEASE FIRING. By Mary Johnston. A civil war novel, sequel to "The Long Roll." (*H. Miff. $1.40n.*)—THE FINANCIER. By Theodore Dreiser. The rise of a ruthless captain of industry in the post-civil war period. (*Harp. $1.40n.*)—THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT. By Basil King. How a financial wreck influenced a love affair. (*Harp. $1.35n.*)—JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES. By Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. A modern woman makes a wordly marriage and becomes a suffrage leader. Scene: London. (*Macm. $1.35n.*)—HILDA LESSWAYS. By Arnold Bennett. Second of "Clayhanger" trilogy. (*Dut. $1.50n.*)—LONDON LAVENDER. By E. V. Lucas. Idyll of a Londoner who goes to live in a delightfully quaint village inn. (*Macm. $1.25n.*)

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PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES.

The Census Bureau made the following report in June, 1912, of the printing and publishing industry in the United States in 1904 and 1909, respectively:

	Census.		Per Cent. of Increase,
	1904.	1909.	1904–1909.
Number of establishments	27,793	31,445	13
Capital	$432,854,000	$588,346,000	36
Cost of materials used	$142,514,000	$201,775,000	42
Salaries and wages	$194,944,000	$268,086,000	38
Salaries	$67,748,000	$103,458,000	53
Wages	$127,196,000	$164,628,000	29
Miscellaneous expenses	$109,141,000	$149,297,000	37
Value of products	$552,473,000	$737,876,000	34
Employés:			
Number of salaried officials and clerks	68,592	99,608	45
Average number of wage-earners employed during year	219,087	258,434	18

The Production of Books.

American Publications, 1911 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,024; theology and religion, 917; literature, essays, 919; general encyclopaedias, general works—bibliographies, miscellaneous, 244; medical, hygiene, 527; juvenile, 734; poetry and drama, 685; law, 682; biography, genealogy, 695; history, 442; description, geography, travel, 598; education, 300; fine arts, 196; music, 86; business, 227; domestic economy, 95; philosophy, 334; sociology and economics, 653; philology, 192; science, 624; applied science, technology, engineering, 706; agriculture, 240; games, sports and amusements, 103. Total, 1911, 11,123; 1910, 13,470; 1909, 10,901; 1908, 9,254; 1905, 8,112; 1900, 6,356; 1897, 4,928.

Of the productions of 1911 there are 8,183 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1911 (including new editions)—Religion, 273; philosophy, 930; education, 250; philology, 187; fiction, 2,215; juvenile, 648; law, jurisprudence, etc., 303; sociology, 725; travels, geography, 601; history, 429; biography, 476; technology, 525; poetry and drama, 668; medicine, public health, etc., 413; agriculture, gardening, 169; domestic arts, 99; literature (general), 345; business, 151; fine arts, 232; music, 52; games, etc., 122; science, 650; general works (encyclopaedias, magazines, etc.), 451. Total, 1911, 10,914; 1910, 10,804; 1909, 10,725; 1908, 9,821; 1907, 9,914; 1902, 7,381.

German Publications, 1911—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 469; theology, 2,732; law and political science, 3,191; medicine, 2,012; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,819; philosophy and theosophy, 700; education, books for the young, 5,252; language and literature, 2,237; history, 1,377; geography, 1,447; military science, 575; commerce, industrial arts, 2,037; architecture and engineering, 1,089; domestic economy, agriculture, 1,127; drama and popular literature, 4,620; art, 1,056; year-books, 640; miscellaneous, 618. Total, 1911, 32,998; 1910, 31,281; 1908, 30,317; 1907, 30,075; 1906, 28,703; 1905, 28,886; 1901, 25,331.

French Publications, 1910—Religion, 1,058; law, 376; philosophy 224; political and social science, 1,676; science, applied science, technology, engineering, 403; medicine, surgery, 1,226; agriculture, 276; industrial arts, 21; history, biography, 1,263; geography, travel, 381; belles-lettres, fiction, 2,188; literature, 150; fine arts, 291; education, 1,153; games, sports, amusements, 78. Total, 1910, 10,830; 1909, 11,200 (estimated); 1908, 8,805; 1907, 10,785; 1906, 10,898; 1900, 13,362.

The book productions in Japan in 1910 were 29,000; Russia, in 1910, 29,057; both inflated by pamphlet and periodical material. Switzerland, 1910, 4,290; Italy, 1910, 6,788; Denmark, 1910, 3,305; Holland, 1910, 3,777; Belgium, 1910, 2,588; Poland, 1908, 2,317; Spain, 1908, 2,273; Roumania, 1901, 1,739; Sweden, 1904, 1,474; Bulgaria, 1909, 1,400; Norway, 1904, 682; Servia, 1888, 258; Luxemburg, 1910, 97; Ireland, 1902, 180; Iceland, 1903, 212; Uruguay, 1906, 110; Greece, 1908, 53; Argentina, 1886, 899; Egypt, 1898, 164; Turkey, 1890, 924; Mexico, 1888, 167; Chile, 1891, 385; India, 1895, 8,000; Austria, 1901, 2,050; Canada, 1893, 450; Ceylon, 1909, 422; Hungary, 1898, 1,600.

The total book publications of the world annually approximate 150,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions. M. Iwinski estimates the number of books published since the invention of printing to the end of 1908 at 10,378,365.

Mr. Fremont Rider, editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, furnished the statistics from which the above figures were compiled.

New York Catholic School Board.

Headquarters, 23 East 51st Street, New York. *President*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G. *Secretary*—Rev. Michael J. Considine. *Superintendents*—Revs. Joseph F. Smith and Michael J. Larkin. This Board gives the following report of Catholic Schools: In 1910 there were in the Archdiocese of New York 156 Catholic Elementary Schools with a registration of 77,363 scholars. The valuation of land and buildings for school purposes in Manhattan was $9,769,500; Bronx, $1,362,000; Richmond, $216,000 and the city of Yonkers, $345,000. In 1912 there were 173 Catholic Elementary Schools in Greater New York, at which the enrolled attendance of pupils was 135,000.

The Prison Association of New York.

President—Eugene Smith. *Treasurer*—J. Seely Ward. *Gen. Secretary*—O. V. Lewis. Headquarters 135 E. 15th Street, New York City.

Chartered in 1846. Its objects are to secure: 1. The protection of society against crime. 2. The reformation of the criminal. 3. Protection for those unjustly accused. 4. Probation for first offenders. 5. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline. 6. Employment, and, when necessary, food, tools, and shelter for discharged prisoners. 7. Necessary aid for prisoners' families. 8. Supervision of those on probation and parole. 9. Needed legislation and correction of abuses in our penal system.

The Dickens Fellowship.

THE Dickens Fellowship is a worldwide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them."

The Fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. Headquarters, Whitcomb House, London. Branches of the Fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand, 15,000 members in all. It is estimated that there are 24,000,000 copies of Dicken's works extant.

Statistics of the Press.

THE Annual, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1912 as follows:

Alabama	248	Indiana	774	Nebraska	628	South Carolina	167
Alaska	24	Iowa	959	Nevada	46	South Dakota	445
Arizona	65	Kansas	747	New Hampshire	114	Tennessee	298
Arkansas	312	Kentucky	306	New Jersey	369	Texas	1,021
California	863	Louisiana	227	New Mexico	119	Utah	98
Colorado	417	Maine	135	New York	1,994	Vermont	100
Connecticut	158	Maryland	163	North Carolina	304	Virginia	261
Delaware	37	Massachusetts	661	North Dakota	353	Washington	392
Dist. of Columbia	79	Michigan	731	Ohio	1,163	West Virginia	222
Florida	173	Minnesota	748	Oklahoma	645	Wisconsin	678
Georgia	358	Mississippi	246	Oregon	285	Wyoming	80
Idaho	157	Missouri	966	Pennsylvania	1,399		
Illinois	1,779	Montana	193	Rhode Island	56	Total	22,763

The total number of newspapers published in New York City, 878.

In Porto Rico, 21; Hawaii, 38; Philippines, 27; Canada, as follows: Alberta, 118; British Columbia, 113; Manitoba, 143; Saskatchewan, 168; Yukon, 3; New Brunswick, 54; Nova Scotia, 76; Ontario, 665; Prince Edward Island, 15; Quebec, 152; Newfoundland, 18.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 24,245; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes. *First Vice-President*—Charles H. Taylor, Boston *Globe*. *Second Vice-President*—Crawford Hill, Denver *Republican*. *Secretary*—Melville E. Stone. *Asst. Secretary*—Frederick Roy Martin. *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt. *Executive Committee*—Adolph S. Ochs, Victor F. Lawson; Charles W. Knapp, Frank B. Noyes, Charles H. Clark, and William L. McLean. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times*. Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution;* W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin;* Charles A. Rook; Pittsburgh *Despatch;* Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* Frank B. Noyes, Washington (D. C.) *Star;* Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans *Picayune;* Herman Ridder, New York *Staats-Zeitung;* V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento *Bee;* A. C. Weiss, Duluth *Herald;* William R. Nelson, Kansas City *Star*, C. H. Clark, Hartford *Courant*, and W. H. Cowles, Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.) *Dixie Manufacturer;* Elden Small, Detroit *News;* Ada Tower Cable, Bradford (Pa.) *Herald;* George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia *Nord Amerika;* Thomas F. Smith, New York. *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading (Pa.) *Times*. *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn *Item*. *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Walter B. Frost, Providence (R. I.); Louise Allen Osborne, Scranton; E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown (N. J.); James C. Garrison, (N. Y. City) *Press;* Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich, Washington (D. C.); A. G. Anderson, Toledo (Ohio); C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; Giles H. Dickinson, Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican;* H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh *Leader;* Libbie Luttrell Morrow, Nashville *Banner;* Harriet Hayden Finck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*.

Order of the Blue Goose.

A NATIONAL organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "pond" and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the national officers: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Ed. E. Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; Supervisor of the Flock, F. G. Snyder, Louisville, Ky.; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, Fred. W. Ransom, Columbus, O.; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, R. H. Wieban, Milwaukee, Wis.; Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, E. G. Carlisle, Chicago, Ill. Grand Nest, Milwaukee National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Model License League.

President—T. M. Gilmore, Louisville, Ky. *Vice-President*—George G. Brown, Louisville, Ky. *Treasurer*—O. H. Wathen, Louisville, Ky. *Secretary*—G. R. Washburne, Louisville, Ky.

The purpose of the organization is to conduct a national educational campaign in favor of legislation intended to take the liquor question out of politics and to put law-breakers out of the liquor business. It advocates limitation of licenses in proportion to population, thus preventing undue competition; mandatory penalties suspending and cancelling licenses of law-breakers; moderate license fees enabling the license holder to make a legitimate profit, and the renewal of a license so long as the holder obeys the law, and so long as the business is not outlawed by vote of the people, thereby relieving the liquor dealer of the domination of politicians.

The League's legislative plan has been adopted as a whole by Indiana, and in part by Texas, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Louisiana, Iowa, Connecticut and Oregon. The League was organized in October, 1907. Its membership comprises leading distillers, brewers, wholesalers and retailers throughout the country, and includes numerous professional and business men.

The School of Journalism.

(From a Statement prepared by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director.)

THE School of Journalism in Columbia University, New York City, on the Pulitzer foundation, opened September 30, 1912. It had in all—November 1, 1912—104 students, of whom 11 are women. Divided by classes there are 61 in the first year class, 15 in the second year class, 14 in the third year class and 14 in the fourth year class. Of the women who will take their degree in the School of Journalism, 9 are in Barnard, and 23 of the men are at present registered in Columbia College, but will later be transferred to the School of Journalism. Of the entering or first year class, 38 were admitted on the usual college examination and 23 under the provision laid down by the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his gift that students of maturity, experience and marked fitness should be admitted without an examination. This has enabled, as Mr. Pulitzer expected, a number of journalists to enter the school. Some twenty States and three foreign countries—China, Turkey and New Zealand—are represented among those attending the course of the School of Journalism. The school offers a four years' course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Literature in Journalism. This degree will be conferred on graduates in course for the first time at the Commencement of Columbia University, June 4, 1913.

Besides those admitted to the first year class by examination and for special fitness, particularly as shown in journalism, those in the three upper classes, 43 in number, come from other colleges, and the fourth year class is wholly composed of college graduates who enter for a year of professional study. This attendance is far larger than was expected and establishes the position of the school. The number attending is greater in proportion to the number of journalists in the country than the number attending the law and medical courses in Columbia University is in proportion to the number of those practising law or medicine. Taking the number entering for the first year as a gauge and the attendance four years hence should reach 200 or more. At the opening of the next College year in September, 1913, the school will be housed in the new building, costing $500,000, provided by Mr. Pulitzer's bequest.

No step in professional education has attracted wider public attention or awakened a more general approval in the American press. When Mr. Pulitzer proposed the school 12 years ago, its plan, purpose and need were all challenged. From the announcement of the appointment in February, 1912, of its Director, Talcott Williams, once of the NEW YORK WORLD staff and for 38 years in active journalism, to its successful opening and full operation, the school has commanded the confidence of newspapers and journalists. One-third of its teaching staff of 25 have been in active service in journalism.

The plan of the school and its course of study were approved and at many points directed by an advisory board of twelve journalists, including Mr. John Langdon Heaton, of the editorial staff of the NEW YORK WORLD, Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of The Press Publishing Company (The NEW YORK WORLD) and Mr. George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The other journalists on this Advisory Board, of which President Butler of Columbia University is a member, are: Samuel Bowles, *Springfield Republican;* Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News;* St. Clair McKelway, *Brooklyn Eagle;* Charles Ransom Miller, *New York Times;* Edward Page Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Whitelaw Reid (chairman), 451 Madison Avenue, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, Associated Press, New York; Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe* and Samuel Calvin Wells, *Philadelphia Press.*

The administrative work of the school is conducted by an administrative board, composed of President Butler; the Director, Talcott Williams; the Associate Director, Prof. John W. Cunliffe; Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College; William P. Trent, Professor of English Literature; Henry R. Seager, Professor of Political Economy; James T. Shotwell, Professor of History; Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English, and Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics.

While there are over 20 universities and colleges which give courses in various phases of journalism and several which have schools of journalism, no other school has an endowment so large, reaching $1,000,000 at present, with other gifts in prospect from the Pulitzer estate; none a course giving so much time to the solid study needed for the training of the journalist, and this has also the crowning advantage of a metropolis like New York in which to train its students in reporting by sending them to see and to write upon events as they come in the life of a great city. The visit of the battleship fleet and the Becker trial were two occurrences used in this way by the school. The City Hall, the departments and the regular newspaper assignments have all been used to train men in getting news as well as in writing it. Attendance on first night performances is employed in training for dramatic criticism. From the second year on, the students are under direction and correction, writing articles on financial and business subjects, editorials, special articles, and other fields of newspaper work. The headquarters of the political parties in New York City have given opportunity for training in National and State politics.

This practical training in the work of the journalist in the greatest news centre of the country comes in the last two years, but of the four years' course four-fifths are devoted to the study of history, constitutional law, political science, economics, statistics, etc.; a mastery of either French or German. These studies follow the lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his plan for the school. They are taught with the comprehensive thoroughness only possible in a great university. The work and study required is on a professional standard. Taking the technical work of reporting and their studies, the students of the school are working as hard as in a newspaper office, covering the same range of subjects and writing under close supervision and correction from men trained as journalists.

The American Federation of Arts.

The American Federation of Arts is an association of organizations and individuals. It was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, which was called by the Regents of the National Academy of Art. In May, 1910, a second convention was held, and by then the American Federation of Arts had 100 chapters (affiliated organizations) and about 1,000 associate members, scattered throughout the United States.

The objects of the Federation are to unite in closer fellowship all who are striving for the development of art in America, either through production or the cultivation of appreciation; to encourage and foster endeavor; to prevent, as far as possible, duplication of effort, and to furnish a channel through which public opinion, instrumental in securing better legislation, may find expression.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.
1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1902. Alexander, J. W., 123 East 63d Street.
1899. Barse, George R., Jr., 7 West 43d Street.
1902. Beaux, Cecilia, Gramercy Park.
1894. Beckwith, J. Carroll, 58 West 57th Street.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1903. Bitter, Karl, 44 West 77th Street.
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., 48 West 59th Street.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris, France.
1883. Brown, J. G., 51 West 10th Street.
1908. Brush, George De Forest, 9 Macdougal Alley.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, Princeton, N. J.
1872. Calverley, Charles, Caldwell, N. J.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
1890. Chase, William M., 333 Fourth Avenue.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1909. Clark, Walter, Bronxville, N. Y.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, Pawling, N. Y.
..... Coffin, William A., Jennerstown, Pa.
1908. Cole, Timothy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 320 Central Park West.
..... Cook, Walter, 3 West 29th Street.
..... Cooper, Colin C., 222 Central Park South.
1911. Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 67th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
1904. Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., 57 Onslow Gardens, London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 222 West 23d Street.
1885. Dewing, Thos. W., 51 West 10th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
1907. Dougherty, Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 49 West 39th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1902. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
..... Emmett, Lydia F., 515 Park Avenue.
1910. Flagg, Montague, 222 Central Park South.
1904. Foster, Ben, 253 West 42d Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1903. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Griswold, C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1910. Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
1868. Hall, George Henry, 96 Fifth Avenue.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, 615 West 144th Street.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, abroad.
1910. Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
1891. Hartley, J. S., 256 West 55th Street.
1905. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1911. Hawthorne, Chas. W., abroad.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., London, England.
1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., 366 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Isham, Samuel, 471 Park Avenue.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 58 West 57th Street.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1909. Konti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.

Elected.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
..... Lockwood, Wilton, Carnegie Hall.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, N.Y.
1876. Magrath, William, Towaco, N. J.
1885. Maynard, George W., 156 East 36th Street.
1910. Mead, William R., 160 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Melchers, Gari, abroad.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1894. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 253 West 42d Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Cos Cob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1884. Parton, Arthur, 489 Fifth Avenue.
1909. Pennell, Joseph, London.
1869. Perry, E. Wood, 7 West 43d Street.
1911. Platt, Chas. A., 11 East 24th Street.
1908. Post, George B., 341 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
..... Prellwitz, Henry, 247 West 71st Street.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 168 East 51st Street.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
1908. Rehn, F. K. M., 222 West 23d Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, 16 Gramercy Park.
1911. Robinson, Wm. S., 202 West 74th Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. J.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1890. Shurtleff, R. M., 350 West 55th Street.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 37 West 22d Street.
1911. Symons, Gardner, 253 West 42d Street.
1911. Taft, Lorado, Chicago, Ill.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott H., Monadnock, N. H.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 401 Fifth Avenue.
1891. Tryon, D. W., Harperly Hall, Central Park West.
1886. Turner, C. Y., Baltimore, Md.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, A. T., Litchfield, Ct.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1899. Volk, Douglas, Center Lovell, Me.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 33 West 67th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
1883. Ward, Edgar M., 51 West 10th Street.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1911. Waugh, Fred. J., Montclair, N. J.
1911. Weinman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., New Haven, Ct.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Wiggins, J. Carleton, Carnegie Hall.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1908. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Aitken, Robert I., 510 Park Avenue.
Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Square South.
Ballin, Hugo, Saugatuck, Ct.
Beach, Chester, 9 Macdougal Alley.
Beal, Gifford, 27 West 67th Street.
Beal, Reynolds, 318 West 57th Street.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bellows, George, 146 East 19th Street.
Blumenschein, Ernest L., 246 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Bogert, George H., 204 West 55th Street.
Borglum, Solon H., Norwalk, Ct.
Boston, Joseph H., Carnegie Hall.
Boyle, John J., 109 West 77th Street.
Brandege, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Brunner, Arnold W., 320 Fifth Avenue.
Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 86th Street.
Calder, Alexander S., 51 West 10th Street.
Carlson, John F., Woodstock, N. Y.

Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago Ill.
Cohen, Lewis, 27 West 67th Street.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Comans, Mrs. Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Avenue.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Crowninshield, Frederick, abroad.
Cushing, Howard Gardiner, 80 West 40th Street.
Day, Francis, 27 West 67th Street.
Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
DeHaven, F., 23 West 24th Street.
DeLuce, Percival, 617 West 144th Street.
Drake, W. H., 37 West 22d Street.
Dufner, Edward, 318 West 57th Street.
Earle, L. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Eyre, Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
Flanagan, John, 1931 Broadway.
Foote, Will Howe, Orange, N. J.
Franzen, August, 222 Central Park South.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, Windsor, Vt.
Garber, Daniel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Gauley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Geith, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
Glackens, Wm. J., 29 Washington Square.
Granville-Smith, W., 96 Fifth Avenue.
Green, Frank Russell, 366 Fifth Avenue.
Hardenbergh, H. J., 47 West 34th Street.
Hays, William J., 145 East 23d Street.
Herter, Albert, 130 East 67th Street.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hitchcock, George, abroad.
Hoeber, Arthur, Nutley, N. J.
Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
Hubbell, Henry S., 1 Lexington Avenue.
Hyde, William H., 66 East 91st Street.
Johansen, John C., 62 Washington Square.
Jongers, Alphonse, 15 West 67th Street.
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
La Farge, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square North.
Lawson, Ernest, 23 Macdougal Alley.
Longman, Evelyn, 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Low, Mrs. Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
Lyman, Joseph, 7 West 43d Street.
MacCameron, Robert, 222 Central Park South.
MacEwen, Walter, abroad.
Marsh, Fred Dana, Nutley, N. J.
Martiny, Philip.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 31 Barclay Street.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 590 Eagle Avenue.
Parshall, DeWitt, Carnegie Hall.
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
Pearce, Charles Sprague, France.
Pelxotto, Ernest, 58 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 467 East 142d Street.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, W. Merritt, 27 West 67th Street.
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, 247 West 71st Street.
Rice, William M. J., 15 West 67th Street.
Ritchel, William, 253 West 42d Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Sartain, William, 130 West 57th Street.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sewell, R. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Sterner, Albert, 132 East 15th Street.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian.
Tanner, Henry O., abroad.
Thorne, William, 58 West 57th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Walker, C. Howard, Boston, Mass.
Webb, J. Louis, 32 East 42d Street.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th Street.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.

COUNCIL, 1912-1913.

President, John W. Alexander; *Vice-President*, Herbert Adams; *Corresponding Secretary*, Harry W. Watrous; *Recording Secretary*, Charles C. Curran; *Treasurer*, Francis C. Jones; Wm. Rutherford Mead, Kenyon Cox, Frederick Ballard Williams, Henry B. Snell, J. Alden Weir.

The addresses given in the list refer to the city of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the Academy, corner Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

President—Herbert Adams. *Vice-Presidents*—Donn Barber, Solon H. Borglum. *Secretary*—J. Scott Hartley. *Treasurer*—I. Wyman Drummond. Class expiring May, 1913: Henry E. Frey, Donn Barber, Augustus Lukeman, H. A. MacNeil, F. G. R. Roth, John De Witt Warner. Class expiring May, 1914: Robert I. Aitken, Solon H. Borglum, Charles Keck, Isidore Konti, Edmund T. Quinn, Arnold W. Burnett. Class expiring May, 1915: Herbert Adams, Karl Bitter, A. Sterling Calder, I. Wyman Drummond, J. Scott Hartley and Lloyd Warren.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart. *Keeper and Librarian*—A. C. Gow. *Treasurer*—Sir Aston Webb. *Secretary*—Sir Frederick A. Eaton. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1909 Belcher, John.
1911 Bramley, Frank.
1891 Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
1877 Davis, Henry Wm. Banks.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir George J.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1910 Hacker, Arthur.
1910 Hemy, Charles N.
1890 Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C. V. O.
1897 Jackson, Thomas Graham.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1905 Murray, David.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1911 Parsons, Alfred.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1895 Richmond, Sir Wm. Blake, K.C.B.
1869 Sant, James.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1909 Shannon, James J.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1906 Solomon, Solomon J.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1895 Waterhouse, John Wm.
1903 Waterlow, Sir E. Albert.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, C.B.
1893 Woods, Henry.
1907 Wyllie, William Lionel.
1878 Yeames, Wm. Frederick.

Honorary Retired Academician: 1877 Shaw, Richard Norman.

ASSOCIATES.

Bacon, John H. F.
Blomfield, Reginald.
Brangwyn, Frank.
Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
Cameron, D. Y.
Colton, William Robert.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Drury, E. A. B.
East, Sir Alfred.
Farquharson, Joseph.
Fisher, Mark.
George, Sir Ernest.
Henry, George.
La Thangue, Henry H.
Lavery, John.
MacKennal, Bertram.
Newton, Ernest.
North, John W.
Orpen, William.
Pegram, Henry A.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Shannon, Charles.
Sims, Charles.
Smythe, L.P., R.A.-Elect
Stokes, Adrian.
Storey, George Adolphus
Stott, Edward.
Strang, William.
Tuke, Henry S.
Wood, F. Derwent.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

Abbott, Elenore P.
Adams, Charles P.
Adolphe, Albert J.
Ahrens, Ellen W.
Bailey, Henry T.
Baker, Martha S.
Ball, Thomas W.
Barnes, Gertrude J.
Bartlett, Fred E.
Baxter, Martha W.
Beatty, John.
Beaumont, Lilian A.
Beaux, Cecilia.
Bisbing, H. S.
Bogert, George H.
Boggs, Frank M.
Bohm, Max.
Breckenridge, Hugo.
Browne, Charles F.
Burgess, Ida J.
Carter, Charles M.
Coffin, William A.
Coman, Mrs. Charlotte.
Cooper, Emma L.
Davies, Arthur B.
Dawson, Arthur.
Dow, Arthur W.
Eaton, Charles W.
Ertz, Edward F.
Funk, Wilhelm H.
Gauley, Robert D.
Gay, Walter.
Hale, Philip Leslie.
Harrison, Thomas A.
Haskell, Ernest.
Homer, Winslow.
Ives, Halsey C.
Johansen, M. J. M.
Johnston, John H.
Keller, Arthur.
Knight, Daniel R.
Knight, Louis A.
Lamb, Frederocl S.
Lowell, Orson.
Marr, Carl.
McChesney, Clara T.
McKinstry, Grace E.
Merritt, Mrs. Anna L.
Metcalf, Willard L.
Miller, Richard E.
Moran, Edward.
Mosler, Henry.
Needham, Charles A.
Nicolls, Mrs. Rhoda H.
Norton, William E.
Parker, Lawton S.
Potthast, Edward H.
Redfield, Edward W.
Robinson, Florence V.
Rolshoven, Julius.
Roseland, Harry.
Rosseau, Percival L.
Sartain, Emily.
Sears, Taber.
Shannon, James J.
Sloan, John.
Smith, Francis H.
Sparhawk-Jones, Elizabeth.
Stewart, Julius L.
Tanner, Henry O.
Thum, Patty Prather.
Tillinghast, Mary E.
Vail, Eugene.
Walter, Martha.
Watrous, Harry W.
Webster, Herman A.
Wentworth, Mrs. Cecile D.
Wheeler, Janet D.
Whittaker, John B.
Yeto, Genjire.

SCULPTORS.

Alfano, Vincenzo.
Barnard, George G.
Barnhorn, Clement J.
Bartlett, Paul W.
Berge, Edward.
Bissell, George E.
Borglum, John G. M.
Bracken, Clio H. H.
Brenner, Victor D.
Bringhurst, Robert P.
Brooks, Richard E.
Dallin, Cyrus E.
Donato, Giuseppe.
Ezekiel, Moses.
Flanagan, John.
Harley, Charles R.
Harvey, Eli.
Elwell, Frank E.
Fraser, James E.
Mercer, Henry C.
Miller, Joseph Maxwell.
Partridge, William O.
Perry, Rowland H.
Rhind, J. Massey.
Schonhardt, Henri.
Yandell, Enid.
Young, Mahonri M.
Zolnay, George J.

ILLUSTRATORS.

Betts, Anna Whelan.
Christy, Howard C.
Corbett, Bertha L.
Fisher, Harrison.
Flagg, Jas. Montgomery.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Green, Eliz. Shippen.
Guerin, Jules.
Leyendecker, Frank X.
Leyendecker, Joseph C.
Morgan, Wallace.
Newell, Peter.
Penfield, Edward.
Pyle, Howard.
Reuterdahl, Henry.
Smith, Dan.
Smith, Jessie W.
Stephens, Alice B.
Wenzell, Albert B.
Wilson, Rosa C. O'N.
Yohn, Frederick C.
Zogbaum, Rufus F.

American Academy of Arts and Letters.

THE first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the Institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are William Dean Howells, President; William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor; Robert Underwood Johnson, 33 E. 17th St., Permanent Secretary.

The following are the present members of the Academy, there being two vacancies:

William Dean Howells	William Crary Brownell	Abbott Handerson Thayer
Henry James	Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve	John Muir
Henry Adams	Woodrow Wilson	Charles Francis Adams
Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury	Arthur Twining Hadley	Henry Mills Alden
Theodore Roosevelt	Henry Cabot Lodge	George deForest Brush
John Singer Sargent	Francis Hopkinson Smith	William Rutherford Mead
Alfred Thayer Mahan	Edwin Howland Blashfield	John W. Alexander
Daniel Chester French	William Merritt Chase	Bliss Perry
John Burroughs	Thomas Hastings	Abbot Lawrence Lowell
James Ford Rhodes	Hamilton Wright Mabie	James Whitcomb Riley
Horatio William Parker	Brander Matthews	Nicholas Murray Butler
William Milligan Sloane	Thomas Nelson Page	Paul Wayland Bartlett
Robert Underwood Johnson	Elihu Vedder	George Brown Post
George Washington Cable	George Edward Woodberry	Owen Wister
Andrew Dickson White	Kenyon Cox	Herbert Adams
Henry van Dyke	George Whitefield Chadwick	Augustus Thomas

The following now deceased, were members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters: Augustus St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay, Edward MacDowell, Charles Follen McKim, Charles Eliot Norton, John Quincy Adams Ward, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Joseph Jefferson, Richard Watson Gilder, Winslow Homer, Carl Schurz, Joel Chandler Harris, Daniel Coit Gilman, Donald Grant Mitchell, Julia Ward Howe, Francis Marion Crawford, Henry Charles Lea, Bronson Howard, Edwin Austin Abbey, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Vaughn Moody, Frank Davis Millet, Horace Howard Furness, John Bigelow and Edward Everett Hale.

The Forty Immortals of the French Academy.*

	Year Elected.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1870	Émile Ollivier	Marseilles, 1825	De Lamartine.
2	1874	Alfred Jean François Mezières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
3	1886	Othénin P. de Cléron, Comte d'Haussonville.	Gurcy, 1843	Caro.
4	1888	Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie	Limoges, 1840	Cuvillier-Fleury.
5	1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
6	1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet.
7	1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvion, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
8	1893	Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin	Paris, 1837	Rousset.
9	1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp.
10	1895	Jules Lemaître	Orleans, 1853	Jean Victor Duruy.
11	1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps.
12	1897	Albert Comte de Mun	Lumigny, 1841	Jules Simon.
13	1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemel-Lacour.
14	1899	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac.
15	1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé.
16	1900	Paul Hervieu	Neuilly, 1857	Pailleron.
17	1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez.
18	1901	Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de Vogué	Paris, 1829	Duc de Broglie.
19	1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier.
20	1903	Frédéric Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
21	1903	René Bazin	Angers, 1853	Legouve.
22	1905	Etienne Lamy	Cize, 1845	Gerard.
23	1906	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot	St. Omer, 1842	D'Andiffret Pasquier.
24	1906	Maurice Barrès	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
25	1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel.
26	1907	Marquis de Ségur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
27	1908	Francis Charmes	Aurillac, 1848	Berthelot.
28	1908	Jean Richepin	Medea, Algeria, 1848	Theuriet.
29	1909	Raymond Poincaré	Bar-le-Duc, 1860	Gebhardt.
30	1909	Eugène Brieux	Paris, 1858	Halévy.
31	1909	Jean Aicard	Toulon, 1848	Coppée.
32	1909	René Doumic	Paris, 1860	Boissier.
33	1909	Marcel Prévost	Paris, 1862	Sardou.
34	1910	Monsigneur Duchesne	Saint-Servan, 1843	Mathieu.
35	1911	Henri de Régnier	Honfleur, 1864	Melchior de Vogué.
36	1911	Henry Roujon	.....	Barboux.
37	1911	Denys Cochin	Paris, 1851	Comte Vandal
38	1912	Louis Lyautey	.....	Jules Henri Poincaré.
39	1912	Emile Boutroux	.....	Hippolyte Langlois.
40	....	Vacant	.....	

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The present permanent secretary is Thureau-Dangin (No. 8), who was elected an Academician in 1893. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

The Commission of Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress. Said commission shall have a secretary and such other assistance as the commission may authorize, and the members of the commission shall each be paid actual expenses in going to and returning from Washington to attend the meetings of said commission and while attending the same.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding ten thousand dollars a year is hereby authorized.

Approved, May 17, 1910. Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MEMBERS.

Chairman—Daniel C. French, New York City; *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas Hastings, New York City; Cass Gilbert, New York City; Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York City; Peirce Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A.

Art Progress in the United States.

BY HENRY TYRRELL.

In gauging the art progress of the United States year by year, at the present stage of development, it is necessary to take note not only of the opening of new museums and galleries, the increasing number of organizations, the evidences of growing popular interest in art and the augmented commercial value of the product of American artists living and dead; but also the rapidly accumulating riches of our public and private collections through the acquisition of foreign masterpieces, particularly the "old masters," by wealthy connoisseurs such as Messrs. Morgan, Frick, Kahn, Huntington, Widener, Altman, Clark, Johnson and others, against whose competition the resources of European conservators are usually unavailing.

It is a matter of official record that during the year ending June 1, 1912, the aggregate value of art importations alone reached the unprecedented figure of $40,000,000. Never before has so much been spent for art works by the United States—the nearest approach being in the last preceding year, when the value of imports of this character was $22,500,000.

The above figures take no account of the vast and priceless collections of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in London, now destined for removal to New York, and of which several installments already have been brought over. Estimates of the value of these Morgan collections range all the way from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000—the latter figure being that arrived at by the official assessor sent to England from the United States to make an approximate appraisal. Three single items among these treasures, valued according to the present rising scale, are: Raffaelle's "Colonna" Madonna, $500,000; set of Gothic tapestries, $500,000; set of Fragonard panels, $325,000.

The sum of $10,000,000, approximately, represents the yearly expenditures of American collectors for Old World masterpieces. This competition, while enormously inflating the prices of pictures, even as modern as those of the Barbizon school, has secured to America a large and increasing representation of the best work of Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez, Van Dyck, Gainsborough and Reynolds, besides Italian primitives and Renaissance and French landscapists and romanticists of the first half of the nineteenth century. For the two famous Velasquez portraits of King Philip IV. and his minister Olivares Mr. Benjamin Altman is said to have paid a round million. Corot's "Lake Nemi," which at the Mary Jane Morgan sale twenty-five years ago brought what was then thought a record price of $17,000, sold recently at public auction in New York for $85,000. At a Fifth Avenue dealer's a Rembrandt etching of Jan Lutma was lately sold for $10,000. Two years ago an authoritative list was published of 86 Rembrandts owned in the United States. Since then there have been several notable additions to the number, including the noble "Mill."

Side by side with this phenomenal acquisition of world-masterpieces, the growth of American art institutions has gone on steadily, with marked advance of patronage and prestige of the work of American artists at home and abroad.

In the past year several important new art museums have been dedicated, including the Sweat Memorial, at Portland, Me.; the Toledo (Ohio) Museum; the Rice Institute, at Houston, Tex.; the Hackley Art Gallery at Muskegon, Mich.; and art institutions and schools of design at New Orleans, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles.

The new art societies organized during the past year include: the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, with Arthur B. Davies President, and Gutzon Borglum Vice-President; the National Association of Portrait Painters, including J. W. Alexander and W. M. Chase; the Society of Women Painters; and the French Institute and Museum of New York, which plans to exhibit in America representative art treasures selected from the State museums and manufactories of France.

Announcement is made of the endowment and establishment at Harvard University of a Chair of Prints—the first of the kind to be formally established in any of the world's great universities—under the professorship of FitzRoy Carrington, of New York, editor of the Print Collectors' Quarterly, and who will in conjunction with his Harvard lectures assume the position of curator of the print department of the Boston Museum.

The accessions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art during the past year reached a total of 2,524 objects—1,131 by gift and 1,393 by purchase—of which 53 are paintings and 40 sculptures. The Museum has also acquired the indefinite loan of the Holden collection of Italian primitive paintings—a part of the important group of old masters assembled half a century ago by Consul James Jackson Jarves at Florence.

The Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has issued a sumptuous illustrated catalogue of its celebrated Avery collection of ancient Chinese cloisonnés, by John Getz, with a preface by Prof. William H. Goodyear. The Fine Arts (Albright) Academy of Buffalo, celebrated in November the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, with an impressive retrospective exhibition. At the sixteenth annual art exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the 348 paintings shown were viewed by 30,000 persons. Eleven paintings by foreign artists and ten by Americans (including J. Alden Weir and J. Francis Murphy) were sold, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $5,000.

The rapidly increasing values in American paintings and sculptures form a topic of perennial interest among connoisseurs and dealers generally. Not only have the Innesses, Martins, Wyants and Homers risen in the last few years to something like the commercial level of the Barbizon masters, but such living contemporaries as Chase, Alexander, Weir, Hassam, Tarbell, Benson, Metcalf, Murphy, Crane, Foster, Henri, Thayer, Dewing, Carlsen, Volk, Melchers, Hawthorne, Brush, Walker, Redfield, Symons and Schofield fetch thousands of dollars to-day where they did hundreds a decade ago.

A well known Academician, in pointing out the fact that a ten year investment in American pictures pays better than stocks and bonds, quotes William T. Evans as saying: "Tarbell's 'Girl Crocheting,' catalogued in an exhibition of The Ten at $1,500, is now valued at $5,000. La Farge's 'Visit of Nicodemus to Christ,' which I bought from the artist in 1899 for less than $2,000, and gave to the National Gallery, is now worth $20,000. * * * I recommended a friend to buy a Wyant in the sale of 1894 at $500. I saw the same picture at Cottier's last Winter, and the price was $20,000. Wyant's "No Man's Land," sold in the Clarke sale for $550, brought $6,500 in the recent Bonner sale, and with a less desolate title it might have sold for $12,000."

The organizing and distribution of Travelling Art Exhibitions, under the auspices of the Federation of Fine Arts, have accomplished important work in practically transporting the Fifth Avenue sales galleries to towns remote from the great commercial centres, yet where there are increasingly large numbers of discriminating small buyers ready to pay moderate prices for many pictures painted by young artists of promise, rather than high figures for a few prize selections with notable names attached.

In sculpture, mural painting and applied art in its various branches, the activity and recognition are impressively manifested in such public buildings as the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, and the new Museum Building of the Brooklyn Institute, with their extensive use of statuary; the commissions to American artists for mural paintings in capitols, court houses and municipal buildings throughout the country; and in the movement centred in the Art and Trades Club, an organization of the leaders in the art trades in New York, with the purpose of stimulating practical interest in decorative art.

Music.

BY MAZIE E. CLEMENS.

IN the season of twenty-two weeks of opera—1911-12—there were 155 performances, in which thirty-four different operas were heard. Of these Wagner led in the number of works and presentations Puccini was second, with four works, and twenty-five representations; Verdi came next with five music dramas and twenty-two performances. In addition, there were seven performances of works by the Chicago Company. The novelties mounted were "Lobetanz," a German opera by Ludwig Thuille (see 1912 ALMANAC for story), "Le Donne Curiose," "Versiegelt," "Mona" and "La Vita Nuova." The Chicago Company introduced two novelties into the repertoire, "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "Cendrillon." Forty operas were produced altogether; seventeen were Italian, ten German, eleven French and two English. German opera was the favorite in New York, in point of operas performed. French works took first place in the repertoire of Chicago.

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on December 27, 1911, as the heroine of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." While Tetrazzini had sung better on former occasions, she showed that her voice had gained in fulness and power. In the sextet, which won applause and had to be repeated, she was at her best. To support Mme. Tetrazzini, Florencio Constantino was brought from Boston to sing the part of Edgardo, which part he sang very well. Pasquale Amato impersonated Lord Enrico Ashton, Herbert Witherspoon was Raimondo and Sturani conducted,

A work of unusual worth and originality in the line of lyric drama was disclosed when Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's opera, "Le Donne Curiose" ("The Inquisitive Women"), was sung on January 3. This delightful piece is in three acts and is composed to the Italian libretto by Luigi Sugana after Carlo Goldoni, the Italian comic dramatist of the eighteenth century. The music has spirit and sparkle and abounds in touches of wit, laughter and humorous characterization. There is frequent use of vocal ensemble and the quartet in the second act is especially attractive. The comedy is laid in Venice. A group of Venetian gentlemen establish a club, one of the principles of which is the exclusion of women. A silence about the doings of this organization by the members to their wives and sweethearts causes curiosity and jealousy. Rosaura, one of the members, loves Florindo, who through strategy obtains a key and, after some difficulty, effects an entrance to the club, accompanied by the other women. By looking through a keyhole the women see, much to their surprise, the men quietly enjoying a sumptuous dinner. While they are watching, their weight causes the door to give way and they are discovered by the revellers, who upbraid them for their adventure. But all is forgiven, and a dance in which all join ends the performance.

Leo Blech's (1871) one-act opera, "Versiegelt," had its American premier at the matinee of January 20. It was just fifty minutes long, was first performed in Hamburg in 1908 and has been heard in many other German cities. The text is by Richard Balka and Pordes-Milo after Raupach. The score, which is very well written, is melodious, descriptive and frequently humorous. Except for a short love duet, the general theme is one of comedy. The action takes place in a German village in 1830. Widow Gertrud's neighbor, Widow Willmer, is sold out for taxes unpaid and among her possessions is a wardrobe which she persuades Gertrud to hold for her. Bertel, Mrs. Willmer's son, and Elsie, the Mayor's daughter, are in love but Elsie's father, who is in love with Widow Gertrud, is opposed to the marriage. The young people tell Gertrud that the Mayor is in love with her and she is pleased. Lampe, a busybody and the only town constable, discovers the wardrobe in Gertrud's house and comes in as the Mayor is visiting Gertrud. She hides the Mayor in the wardrobe, which Lampe seals up. The young people come in and promise to release him after he signs a paper, through a small opening in the wardrobe, giving his consent to their marriage and the promise of a large dowry. Meantime Gertrud and the neighbors are coming to find the Mayor. He makes the young lovers take his place and he hides in another room. The door of the wardrobe is opened and the pair are disclosed, much to the disappointment of the constable, who is forced into the wardrobe and carried off to Widow Willmer's house. Johanna Gadski as the Widow Gertrud showed her fine skill in comedy and sang well, and Marie Mattfeld was effective as the Widow Willmer. Bella Alten was Elsie, Otto Goritz was the constable, Hermann Jadlowker was Bertel, Hermann Weil was the Mayor and Alfred Hertz conducted in a masterly and effective manner.

On Sunday evening, January 28, Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova" (1901), set to Dante's text, was given under the composer's direction. Pasquale Amato sang the baritone solos in the part of Dante skilfully, but hoarseness prevented him doing full justice to the rôle. Alma Gluck sang beautifully the part allotted to her, that of Beatrice. This piece was performed for the first time in Munich in 1903 and sung for the first time in New York in 1907.

"Cendrillon," Massenet's work, was given in French on February 20 by the Chicago Company. Maggie Teyte made a dainty and attractive Cinderella and she sang sweetly. Mary Garden was the Prince Charming. Jannie Dufau, a newcomer, disclosed a charming voice and personality in the rôle of the Fairy; Louise Berat was Mme. De la Haltiere and Mabel Riegelman and Marie Cavan were the daughters. The Chicago Opera Company acquainted New York with Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Gioielli della Madonna" ("The Jewels of the Madonna") on March 5, and it made an immediate success. It was first heard in Berlin in December, 1911, and shows a new side of the musical talents of its author. In his two other works which we have heard there were humor and mirth, while in this one there are sadness and gloom. It depicts the lowly side of the life of the Neapolitan people. The story is as follows: It is the Fiesta of the Madonna. Maniella, a beautiful girl, is the foster sister of Gennaro, a blacksmith, who is in love with her. She disdains him and rushes from the house followed by his mother, Carmela, who entreats her to return; but she turns savagely on them and refuses. Voices of the Camorristi are heard and Maniella begins to sing and dance. The leader of the band, Rafaele, attempts to make love to her but she repulses him. He persists in his attentions and whispers to her that he will bring her the jewels which gleam on the Madonna, if she wishes them. Gennaro finds them together, overhears the conversation, and tells Maniella of the wickedness of her companion. She does not heed him. The second act is laid in the garden of Carmela's house on the same evening. Maniella tells Gennaro that she wishes to be free and to live her own life. As she departs he pleads with her and tells of his love. She mocks him and says that she loves only one man and he would steal even the jewels of the Madonna for her. As she attempts to pass through the gate, Gennaro stops her, locks the gate and takes the key with him. He goes to his shop, selects certain tools which he puts in his pockets, and disappears in the darkness. Meanwhile Rafaele and the Camorristi come to serenade Maniella and she appears in the garden, promising to follow him to his home. He goes away to await her. Gennaro returns carrying in his hand a bundle which he places on the table and opens. It contains the jewels and Maniella takes them, puts them on her neck and cries that she wishes Rafaele were there to see her. Gennaro, enraged, grasps her in his arms and the curtain drops.

The next scene is in the abode of the Camorristi. Rafaele is drinking to the maiden left behind and his companions are dancing and singing. Suddenly the voice of Maniella is heard calling him to save her from Gennaro and she enters in a weak and dishevelled condition. As the shawl falls from her shoulders the jewels are seen by the crowd. She tears them off, tramples on them and tells Rafaele she loves only him. The Camorristi depart awestricken at the sight of the jewels, and leave

Gennaro alone. Making his way to the altar of the Madonna, he replaces the jewels and stabs himself to death with a knife, just as the crowd enters with weapons to kill him. The honors of the evening went to Carolina White, who as Maniella excelled dramatically and vocally; Mario Sammarco, who ably impersonated the leader of the Camorristi, Rafaele; Amadeo Bassi in the rôle of the blacksmith, Gennaro; Louise Berat as Carmela, and to Mr. Campanini, whose masterly reading of the score deserved the highest praise.

Leo Slezak returned to the Metropolitan Opera House in a revival of "Tannhauser." His magnificent voice showed to good advantage. There was a new Wolfram in the person of Mr. Weil and Putnam Griswold was a new Landgravo.

"Mona," the $10,000 prize opera by Prof. H. W. Parker, of Yale University, and Brian Hooker, was heard on March 14. The story concerns the efforts of Mona, Princess of Britain, at the time of Roman rule, to free her country from the domination of the invaders. Mona learns that Gwynn, whom she loves, is Quintus, son of the Roman Governor, but she does not know that he has been working through his Roman connections for peace and that he had saved her life. When Mona, not knowing his devotion to Britain, discovers that Gwynn is a Roman, she kills him.

The performance of "Mona" has not advanced, to any material degree, the cause of opera in English, although there was an improvement in the singing in the vernacular over last year's performance when the "Pipe of Desire" was put on. From a literary point of view the book has distinction and the characters are evolved with a strong imagination but it is not adapted for music. The music is largely made up of leit motifs, in the Wagnerian sense, and the composer associates his characters with certain keys. But there are no lyric moments, no chance for the development of an emotional climax. One characteristic of the work, however, is its originality of musical style. The opera was well rendered and Mr. Hertz conducted with enthusiasm and understanding. Mme. Louise Homer's impersonation of the heroine was one of her best achievements. She sang with expression and beauty. Mr. Hinshaw, as Gloom, displayed his fine voice to advantage; Riccardo Martin, as Gwynn, a difficult part to sing, did admirably, and Putnam Griswold as the Roman Governor was striking in appearance and in excellent voice. Others who took part were Rita Fornia as Enya, Herbert Witherspoon as Arth, Albert Reiss as Nial, Lambert Murphy as Caradoc and Basil Ruysdael as an Old Man.

Mme. Charles-Cahier, an American singer, made her initial bow on April 3, as Azucena in "Trovatore," but she did not gain the measure of success expected.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SEASON 1911-12.

Opera.	First Performance.	No. of Times.	Opera.	First Performance.	No. of Times.
"Aida"	Nov. 13	7	"La Traviata"	Jan. 6	2
"Königskinder"	Nov. 15	7	"Rigoletto"	Jan. 11	5
"La Fanciulla del West"	Nov. 16	5	"Versiegelt"	Jan. 20	4
"Tristan und Isolde"	Nov. 17	5	"Ariane et Barbe-Bleue"	Jan. 31	3
"Lobetanz"	Nov. 18	5	"Das Rheingold"	Feb. 1	1
"Madama Butterfly"	Nov. 20	7	"Die Walkure"	Feb. 8	5
"Faust"	Nov. 22	3	"Tannhauser"	Feb. 17	4
"Götterdämmerung"	Nov. 23	3	"Otello"	Feb. 21	4
"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Nov. 24	6	"The Bartered Bride"	Feb. 23	2
"Pagliacci"	Nov. 24	9	"Die Meistersinger"	Mar. 6	3
"Lohengrin"	Nov. 25	5	"Mona"	Mar. 14	4
"La Gioconda"	Nov. 29	6	"Manon"	Mar. 30	3
"Parsifal"	Nov. 30	3	Chicago Opera Co.:		
"Il Trovatore"	Nov. 30	4	"Carmen"	Feb. 23	1
"La Bohême"	Dec. 2	8	"Cendrillon"	Feb. 20	1
"Hansel und Gretel"	Dec. 4	7	"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"	Feb. 27	1
"Tosca"	Dec. 11	5	"Il Segreto di Susanna"	Feb. 27	1
"Armide"	Dec. 16	4	"Le Giojelli della Madonna"	Mar. 5	2
"Orfeo e Euridice"	Dec. 25	5	"Thais"	Mar. 12	1
"Lucia di Lammermoor"	Dec. 27	3			
"Siegfried"	Dec. 30	3	Total		162
"Le Donne Curiose"	Jan. 3	5			

The following is a review of the opera for season 1912-13, up to time of the Almanac going to press:

New Yorkers had an opportunity to hear a new soprano on the opening night of the Metropolitan Opera House for the season, on November 11. Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" was the work in which Lucrezia Bori made her very successful début, disclosing a voice of beauty and freshness. Caruso, as Des Grieux, delighted the audience with the golden notes that make him stand out as the greatest tenor. In addition there was a new conductor, Giorgio Polacco, who made a favorable impression. Scotti made a fascinating Lescaut and Andrea de Segurola was the old suitor, Gerone. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the second night's performance. "Tannhauser" was the attraction and a superb performance was given. Olive Fremstad was Venus, Emmy Destinn sang Elizabeth, Leo Slezak was Tannhauser, Herman Weil was Wolfram and Herbert Witherspoon was Landgraf. On November 14 "La Gioconda," by Ponchielli, was sung with an entirely familiar cast, including Caruso, who sang "Cielo e Mar" particularly well. Louise Homer appeared for the first time this season as Laura. Mr. Polacco conducted. Geraldine Farrar received a warm welcome on November 15 in Puccini's "Madama Butterfly." Martin sang Pinkerton and Scotti was Consul Sharpless. Two works rarely heard and the début of Titta Ruffo gave an especial attraction to the second week of opera. He appeared in Ambroise Thomas's (1811-1896) "Hamlet" (1868), which was given here before in April, 1892, with La Salle as Hamlet and Marie Van Zandt as Ophelia, and again in 1896, with Calve as Ophelia. On the evening of the 19th, Titta Ruffo received an ovation. While his acting did not come up to expectations, his voice revealed its power and clearness. It is fresh and vibrant, showing to best advantage in the drinking song. Mme. Zeppilli made a charming Ophelia and Gustav Huberdeau was an imposing Claudius. Others who effectively sang their parts were Henri Scott as the Ghost, Mme. de Cisneros as Gertrude, Frank Preisch as Polonius and Nicolay as Horatio. Mr. Campanini received a warm welcome and conducted with spirit and skill.

Pasquale Amato sang, to an enthusiastic audience, on November 20, the prologue to "Pagliacci," which was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana." In "Pagliacci," there was a new Nedda in the person of Lucrezia Bori and Caruso sang the music of Canio.

"Il Trovatore" was selected for the evening of November 27. Marie Rappold was heard as Leonora, Louise Homer was Azucena, Leo Slezak was Manrico, and Pasquale Amato was the Count.

The first novelty to be brought out during the season was Mozart's "Magic Flute" ("Die

Zauberfloete") at the matinee of November 23. The last time this work was heard in New York was in 1903 with Sembrich, Gadski, Goritz, Reiss, Plancon and Dippel. Mr. Gatti-Casazza's presentation was a praiseworthy one and the careful planning and execution of the production was revealed in the charming and artistic result. Ethel Parks made her first appearance as Queen of the Night, disclosing a pleasing voice. Another initial bow on the Metropolitan's stage was made by Edward Lankow, who sang the arias of Sarastro. Two survivors of the former production were Goritz and Reiss. The former sang and played Papageno in a delightful manner and the latter humorously portrayed the rôle of the negro, Monastotos. Leo Slezak made an imposing figure as Tamino and sang with his usual polish of style. Others in the cast were Mme. Destinn, who sang beautifully the music of Pamino, Bella Alten as Papagena, Putnam Griswold as the Speaker, Vera Curtis, Florence Mulford, Louise Homer, Lambert Murphy and Anna Case. Hertz conducted in his usual masterly manner.

"Parsifal" was sung for the holiday matinee of November 28 and "La Bohême" was given in the evening.

During the second week of December, Caruso appeared three times. He revived "Alda" on Monday night, with Destinn; "La Bohême on Wednesday night, in which Frances Alda sang for the first time during the season, and "Pagliacci" on Friday. The latter was followed by Wolf-Ferrari's opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," sung for the first time by a New York cast, which included Farrar, Scotti and Bade.

The newcomers in the company are: Lucrezia Bori, Louise Cox, Vera Curtis, Frieda Hempel, Stella de Mette, Lila Robeson, Paul Althouse, Umberto Macnez, Jacques Urlus, Willy Buers, Edward Erhard, Carl Braun. The conductors are: Alfred Hertz, Giorgio Polacco, Arturo Toscanini, Giuseppe Stuarani, Adolf Rothmeyer. The regular Corps de Ballet consists of forty dancers. The premiere danseuses are Mlle. Lucia Fornaroli, Mlle. Maria Pezzatini and Miss Eva Swain. The last named is the first graduate of the ballet school and the first American girl to become a premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Co. The librarian is Mr. Lionel Mapleson.

In addition to opera given at the Metropolitan, the French Opera Co. of New Orleans visited New York in April, 1912, and gave opera at the Lyric Theatre. Among the works they sung were "Il Trovatore" in French, "Mignon" and "La Favorite."

Philadelphia—The repertoire for opera in this city consisted of "Aida," "Louise," "Quo Vadis," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Cendrillon" and "Traviata." "Versiegelt," by Blech, pleased its hearers. Mme. Gadski was the susceptible widow Gertrud, Goritz portrayed Lampe, the constable; Herman Weil was the Mayor; Herman Jadlowker was Bertel; Marie Mattfeld was Widow Willmers. Caruso appeared in "Pagliacci," and Dinh Gilly delivered the prologue. "Quo Vadis" was not received with much enthusiasm, but quite the reverse was the reception given to the performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" on February 14. Amadeo Bassi was Gennaro, Carolina White was Maniella, and Mario Sammarco was Rafaele.

Another novelty was Attilio Parelli's one-act opera "A Lovers' Quarrel," which had its first performance on any stage on March 6. It is a catchy, tuneful little work and was well received. The libretto is by E. Comitti. A pair of country lovers, Florindo and Rosaura, were betrothed when children by their parents. Florindo loves Rosaura, but knowing that she disdains him, he pretends to be indifferent. This state of affairs causes a quarrel, much to the distress of the anxious parents. But it is patched up and the lovers express their mutual happiness. The music is charming and melodious and expresses the action of the play. In the cast were Amadeo Bassi as the young lover. His voice fitted the part and he sang well; Alice Zeppilli was Rosaura, and the parents were Mario Sammarco and Louise Berat, as Don Fulienzio and Donna Angelica respectively.

The Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Co. commenced the season of 1912-13 on October 31, on which occasion "Aida" was performed. Dickens's tale, "Cricket on the Hearth," set to music by Carl Goldmark, was first produced in English at the matinee of November 13. Maggie Teyte was Dot, and Mabel Riegelman was Cricket. Hector Dufranne was John, and Arnold Wintervitz conducted. On November 4 Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, made his bow in America, in the Quaker City, in "Rigoletto," and was warmly received. He proved himself a great singer. Others who sang were Orville Harrold as the Duke, and Alma Gluck as Gilda. Mr. Ruffo made his second appearance as Renato in "The Masked Ball." On November 13 he was heard in the title rôle of Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," and on November 19 he appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, in the same opera, and met with immense success. Thomas's "Mignon" was sung on November 18, with a cast including Maggie Teyte and Edmond Clement. Mr. Charlier conducted.

Chicago—Ten weeks of opera was given under the direction of Andreas Dippel. Nearly all the novelties met with success. Among them were "Natoma," "Cendrillon," "The Secret of Suzanne," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "The Jewels of the Madonna." There were seventy performances of twenty-five different operas. Other works rendered were Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Jane Osborn-Hannah as Sieglinde and Heinrich Hensel as Siegmund; "Carmen" on the afternoon of January 24, with Mary Garden. In the evening of the same date, "The Jewels of the Madonna" was given, and Carolina White took advantage of all the opportunities which the work afforded and scored a triumph as Maniella. Bassi excelled as Gennaro.

The receipts were reported to be $452,536, and in addition, $42,040 for performances in Milwaukee. This sum is $70,168 in excess of the amount of the previous season. The season of 1912-13 commenced on November 25, with "Manon Lescaut."

Boston—There were seventy-two subscription performances and six special ones. "The Girl of the Golden West" (4), was heard for the first time on January 17, with Carmen Melis as the Girl, Zenatello as Johnson, Giovanni Polese as the Sheriff, Luigi Cilla as Nick and Edward Lankow as Ashby.

During the week beginning January 21 there were rendered "Pélléas et Melisande" (5), "Rigoletto" (4), with Maurice Renaud; "Faust" (7), with Zenatello in the title rôle, Zina Brozia as Marguerite and Vanni Marcoux as Méphistopheles, and on January 27, "Hänsel und Gretel" (4), with Jeska Swartz, Bernice Fisher, and Florence de Courcy.

Revivals of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (1), on January 29, and Massenet's "Manon" (2), on February 2, were given. In the former Mme. Tetrazzini appeared as Rosina, Constantino as Almaviva, Rodolfo Fornari as the Barber and Vanni Marcoux as Basilio. In the latter performance, Zina Brozia was Manon, Edmond Clement was Des Grieux, Fornari was Lescaut, José Mardone was the Count, and Jeska Swartz was Madeleine. On January 31, Mme. Gay took the part of Suzuki in "Madama Butterfly" (3), and Zenatello was Pinkerton. A dramatic and musical little opera, "La Habañera" (2), by Laparra, was revived on March 22. The cast included Mme. Gay as Pilar, Jean Riddez as Ramon, Fernand de Potter as Pedro. Other works heard were "Aida" (6), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (2), "Germania" (3), "Lucia di Lammermoor" (3), "Otello" (2), "I Pagliacci" (4), "Il Trovatore" (1), "La Traviata" (2), "Tosca" (5), "Carmen" (7), "L'Enfant Prodigue" (2), "Mignon" (2), "Samson et Dalila" (6), "Thaïs" (8), "Werther" (2), and "Tristan und Isolde" (4). The season closed on March 30, with Debussy's music to D'Annunzio's "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," followed by "Hänsel und Gretel" in the afternoon, and "Pélléas et Melisande," with Mary Garden, in the evening.

During the opening week of the season of 1912-13, beginning November 25, there were heard Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," "La Bohême," "Madama Butterfly" and "Il Trovatore."

Pittsburgh—Victor Herbert's "Natoma" was enjoyed by its hearers on February 9, at the Nixon Theatre. Mr. Herbert, who was present, received an ovation and addressed the audience. Mary Garden was Natoma; Carolina White was Barbara; Hector Dufranne made an effective Father Peralta; George Hamlin was the Lieutenant; Henri Scott was Don Francisco, and Mario Sammarco was Alvarado. "The Secret of Suzanne" was sung on the afternoon of February 10, and "Hänsel und Gretel" in the evening.

Denver—On October 21 "The Secret of Suzanne" was presented by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Co. In the cast were Alfredo Costa, Alice Zeppilli and Francisco Daddi.

Los Angeles—Grazi's French Opera Co., at the Auditorium, gave "Madama Butterfly." In this well staged performance were Mme. Fregoleska as Cio-Cio-San. Another work heard was "La Bohême" with Mme. Chambellan as Mimi. "Carmen" and "Lucia" were also offered. The company presented as a novelty "La Navarraise." It was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana." On another occasion "Tosca" was sung and later in the season "Rigoletto" and "Herodiade," the latter displaying the voices of the tenor, Affre, and the soprano, Mme. Richardson, to advantage. On October 31 "Conchita" was produced by the Lombardi Opera Co.

New Orleans—The French Opera Co. gave among their several performances "Madama Butterfly" and "Tosca." These works were very popular with the audience. Mlle. Lavarenne sang the principal rôles in these operas.

St. Paul—"Tristan und Isolde" received its first production in this city on January 29. Mme. Saltzman Stevens was Isolde; Charles Dalmores was Tristan; Mme. Gerville-Reaché was Brangaene and Clarence Whitehill was the faithful Kurwenal. The second opera heard was ' Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Mary Garden as Jean, Hector Dufranne as Boniface, and Gustav Huberdeau as the Prior. The following offering was "The Jewels of the Madonna" by Wolf-Ferrari, with Carolina White as Maniella, Amadeo Bassi as Gennaro, and Mario Sammarco as Rafaele.

"Die Walküre" brought out a large crowd to hear it at the Auditorium, and Mme. Fremstad came in for a great deal of applause. The last work heard and which closed the season was Victor Herbert's "Natoma." The heralding of this work's California setting, American composer, and excellent cast, caused the house to be filled. The audience showed its appreciation of Campanini's masterful conducting of the score, and Mary Garden's beautiful interpretation of the Indian maiden by much applause. It was reported that the receipts for the season amounted to $40,000, which lacked $6,000 of meeting expenses.

San Francisco—San Francisco is the first American city that can boast of a municipal opera house. An especially musical week was given in the middle of March, when good programmes were offered by Efrem Zimbalist, Harold Bauer, Luisa Tetrazzini and Myrtle Elvyn. The opera season began with "La Bohême" on September 21, at the Cort Theatre. Zandonai's "Conchita" had its first performance on the Pacific coast on September 28. On October 11, Strauss's "Salome" was rendered. Other works heard were "Carmen" and "Madama Butterfly," the latter with Amini Matini as Cio-Cio-San.

Baltimore—Opera in Baltimore was not a financial success, though it lacked nothing in the way of artistic merit. "Mignon" was given by the Aborn Opera Co., at Ford's Opera House, with Mrs. Mabel G. Siemonn as Filina.

Milwaukee—"Samson et Dalila" and "Carmen" were heard at the Pabst Theatre, and "Die Walküre" was sung in the Auditorium by the Chicago Grand Opera Co.

Three performances of opera were given in New Haven, tw in Portland, two in Springfield, one in Hartford.

Montreal—The Montreal Opera Co., for the first time rendered Charpentier's "Louise" in January. Louise was sung by Fely Dereyne; Huberty had the rôle of the father; Courso was the mother, and Darial sang the part of the artist-lover. Two weeks of opera were given in the latter part of February by the Montreal Opera Co. The deficit in the receipts amounted to about $75,000.

"Aida" served to open the season in November, 1912. Other works heard were "Herodiade," "La Bohême," "Faust."

London—Mr. Hammerstein produced at his London Opera House fifteen weeks of grand opera. Felice Lyne, who made a sensational success in "Rigoletto," also appeared in "Lucia." Massenet's "Herodiade" introduced the Peruvian contralto, Mme. d'Alvarez, who was Herodias, and Lina Cavalieri made her reappearance in London as Salome. On January 24, Oscar Hammerstein gave a production of Charpentier's "Louise," with Aline Vallandri as Louise. He produced "Traviata," with Mme. Victoria Fer and Mr. Orville Harrold in the principal rôles. Massenet's "Jongleur de Notre Dame" was sung on January 10, before a large audience. Interest centred chiefly around the fact that the part of 'Jean, written for a tenor, was sung for the first time in London by a woman. Victoria Fer as the Juggler showed that her singing and acting were of the highest. The only American in the cast was Arthur Philips, who was the monk musician. On March 2 the curtain was rung down on the close of the winter season. During the season twelve different operas were performed, "Rigoletto" and the "Tales of Hoffmann" being the favorites, with eleven performances each. "Norma" was the last work heard and had only one performance. Among the artists who appeared were Frank Pollock, of Galesburg, Ill.; Henry Weldon, who has a magnificent bass voice, and Maurice Renaud, whose great voice and artistic singing were much appreciated. Mr. Hammerstein began his second season on April 22, with "Romeo et Juliette." Orville Harrold and Felice Lyne had leading rôles. During the first fortnight of the season there were three new stars provided—Tura, as Manrico, revived "Il Trovatore" after an eclipse of a quarter of a century; M. Lafont, a French basso, who was the Mephistopheles in "Faust," and Mme. Augusta Doria, an American, who sang Carmen. At the second night's performance "Mignon" was given. A novelty was given to London opera-goers on May 17, when Massenet's "Don Quixote," which was produced at Monte Carlo some years ago, was presented. Lafont, a new singer, had the title rôle.

Leoncavallo's new short opera, "The Gypsies," written especially for the London Hippodrome, was produced on September 16, and was warmly received. It is of lighter texture than the author's "I Pagliacci." Leoncavallo conducted the opera and was greeted with an ovation.

Covent Garden opened for the season on April 20, with Mlle. Tarquinia in "Carmen." In the same month a performance of "The Ring" was given. Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna" was produced for the first time in England, on May 30, and met with great success. Mario Sammarco was Rafaele. Mme. Edvina was Maniella, and Martinelli was Gennaro. The first performance of Riccardo Zandonai's opera "Conchita" was presented in July. The previous month "Il Barbiere di Siviglia "was heard, with Tetrazzini in the title rôle.

Berlin—Miss Geraldine Farrar and Herman Jadlowker had their first appearance abroad in Humperdinck's "Königskinder." The artists were in brilliant form and were given an enthusiastic reception. The Komische Oper mounted "The Vampire," the plot of which is laid in Scotland, with Max Werner as the conductor and Franz von Egenieff in the leading part.

Emmy Destinn appeared at the Kurfürsten Oper as Marta in "Tiefland." She also was heard in "Die Verkaufte Braut" and "La Tosca." At the same house two works of Erik Meyer-Helmund,

"Traumbilder" and "Taglioni," were heard. Berlin audiences did not care especially for "Quo Vadis," which was well staged and sung. Adam's "Village Barber" closed the season.

At the performance of "Rosenkavalier" on February 2, Florence Easton was Sophie, Margarete Ober had the principal music to sing and Dr. Muck conducted. "Il Matrimonio Segreto" was staged at the Königliche Hochschule. This work was first produced in Vienna in 1793 and was again heard in Milan in 1911.

The Berlin Royal Opera season of 1911-12 closed on June 23, and the new season began on August 20. Caruso and Marguerite Sylva appeared in "Carmen" on October 7.

Paris—Puccini's "Tosca" was given at the Toulouse Opera House with Mme. Compte in the title rôle. On March 22, Miss Alys Lorraine, a young soprano of California, sang the rôle of Elsa in "Lohengrin" at the National Opera. The début of Mary Garden in "La Tosca" at the Opéra Comique caused quite a stir and she came in for a storm of praise and condemnation on the part of critics, but at her third performance on September 18 she achieved a triumph with her audience.

Because of the startling character of the plot, which deals with leprosy, praise and adverse criticism was given when "La Lepreuse," an opera by Henry Bataille and Sylvio Lazzari, was heard at the Opéra Comique. It is a brilliant piece of work and the music, which is Wagnerian in character, is considered to interpret ably the morbid horror of the story. Mme. Marguerite Carri sang the part of Ailette. Mme. Delna was Tili, and Mr. Beyle sang the music of Ervoanik.

A drama of Bulgarian peasant life, the plot of which is something similar to that of "Cavalleria," is "The Colzar Mine," which was presented at the National Opera House on March 28. The title part was taken by M. Muratore. Augusta Doria won success in Donizetti's "La Favorita" and in Massenet's "Herodiade," which were given at La Gaiete.

Another novelty to Paris opera-goers was "Le Cobzar," a lyric drama in two acts, by Helene Vacaresco and Paul Milliet, music by Gabrielle Ferrari. The story of the opera is laid in a quaint little village in Roumania. It was given at the Paris Opéra and M. Muratore sang the part of Stan. Another new work heard was "La Sorcière" by Camille Erlanger, at the Opéra Comique. Marthe Chenal created the title rôle.

An opera to have its first performance in Paris was "Nail," a lyric drama in three acts by Jules Bois, music by Isidore de Lara, given at La Gaiete, in April. It is a love story of the Algerian desert and the scenes are laid on the border of Algeria and Morocco. Marguerite Merentie impersonated the dancing girl of the Arabian tribe, Naïl. Massenet's "Roma" was heard at the Grand Opéra with a cast including Mmes. Kousnetzoff, Campredon and Arbell and MM. Muratore and Delmas. On May 16, Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" received its first performance in the French capital at the same house. Caruso was Johnson and Carmen Melis was Minnie. "Helen of Sparta," a four-act tragedy with music, by Emile Verhaeren, was received with favor. Ida Rubinstein portrayed the heroine.

Rome—In the beginning of 1912, at the Costanzi, "La Wally" was produced. This work is set to music by Alfredo Catalani (1854-1893) and the libretto is by Luigi Illica. It was first given at Milan in 1891 and was much admired. At the production here, Ersilia Caroli sang the music of Wally. On January 10 Puccini's "Bohême" was presented, with Ersilia Caroli as Mimi. Marini made his first bow to an audience in Rome as Rudolfo. Strauss's "Electra" was well received on February 7. It was new to Rome, though it had been heard at Milan in 1909. The Italian libretto is by Ottone Schanzer. Emma Carelli interpreted the title part. There were performances also given of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," Don Giocondo Fino's "La Festa de Grano," "Traviata" and "Il Trovatore." In the latter a newcomer appeared, Juanita Capella. "Conchita," the work of a promising young composer, Zandonai, was brought forth on March 23. The story is taken from the novel of Pierre Louy's "La Femme et le Paintin." Ersilia Caroli was the heroine, Taccani was Matteo, the lover, and Virali conducted. Another new work to be heard was Franz Lehar's "Amor di Zingaro" ("Gypsy Love"), which was rendered in May, but it did not receive the success expected. At the Nazionale "La Casta Susanna," a comic opera whose theme is taken from the French, was given, with Vanni Galliana. The music is by G. Gilbert and the libretto by G. Okoukonsky. Safonoff, the conductor, put the symphonic poem "Salome," by Henry Hadley of San Francisco, in his repertory when he played at the Augustium. Signorina Storchio appeared in revivals of Italian opera of the old romantic school, which fitted her pure soprano voice. As Violetta in "La Traviata" she gave her best impersonation and was warmly applauded.

Favorable comments were given by the critics of Leoncavallo's new comic opera, "La Reginetta delle Rose," which was mounted at the Costanzi.

Nice—A new opera called "Sangre y Sol" was written by Maria Star and Henri Cain, music by Alexander Georges, and mounted on March 1. In the same city "Gina," a lyric poem in four acts, by Michael Carré, music by Jacques Larmanjat, was produced at the Municipal Opera House.

Rouen—A very picturesque work of Nougues's "L'Aigle" was given at the Theatre des Arts. The librettists, Henri Cain and Louis Payen, have taken Napoleon I. for the central figure in the book and around him are woven various stages of his career. Like the author's "Quo Vadis," it is spectacular and abounds in novelty. The Paris tragedian, M. de Max, appeared as the Spectre of Defeat.

Marseilles—A. Saugry produced the two operas, "Charlemagne" and "Les Trois Masques," during February. The latter is by Isidore de Lara, and the libretto by Colanti, and is taken from a one-act drama by Charles Mere.

Vienna—At the Vienna Opera House on March 16 "Aphrodite" was produced. It is a new one-act work. The book is by Haus Liebstoeckl, and the music by Max Oberleithner, a composer of the modern school. The music, while lacking in rhythm and melody, is characterized by extraordinary orchestral effects.

Siegfried Wagner's "Banadietrich" was brought out at the Hofoper and the composer was present at its performance. In November, Eugen d'Albert's "Liebesketten" was produced at the Volks Oper.

Stuttgart—Mr. Richard Strauss's new thirty-five minute opera, "Ariadne auf Naxos," had its première on October 25. In the orchestration of this work Strauss has made a radical departure from his usual bombastic methods and with thirty-three players united an ensemble not unlike the chamber music style.

Ariadne was sung by Fraulein Jeriska and Zerbinetta by Fraulein Siems. Bacchus was assigned to Herman Jadlowker and the tailor's apprentice was impersonated by Fraulein Greta Wiesenthal.

Hamburg—The first opera of Feruccio Busoni, "Die Brautwahl," was mounted for the first time anywhere at the Stadttheater on April 13.

Milan—Gluck's "Armide" served to open the grand opera season at La Scala with Serafin as conductor and Eugene Burzio in the principal rôle. The second opera of the season was Humperdinck's "Figli di Re" ("Königskinder"), which won favor, with Lucrezia Bori. The "Merry Wives," the German composer Nicolai's three-act opera, written sixty-three years ago, based upon Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," was revived. Mascagni's "Isabeau," which was highly successful in South America, had its première at the same house. Mme. Agostinelli had the principal part, De Muro had the tenor music to sing and Mme. Verger was Giglietta. A typically Russian

work was presented, "La Pskovitana" ("Ivan the Terrible"), by Rimsky-Korsakow, in April. On April 17 Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" was revived. On October 17, "Cingallegra," by Lepilli, was heard for the first time at the Lyric, and on October 27 "Radda" was given by Orefice.

Concerts—THE WORLD made possible, by a gift of $10,000, a series of sixty-one concerts that were given during the Winter, in order that the very best music could be heard by the masses. The first concert was given December 31, in the auditorium of Normal College. Prof. Henry T. Fleck directed. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the soloist and her singing of the great airs from "Samson and Delilah" delighted the audience. On January 7 Mme. Chalia volunteered her services and sang, besides an aria from "La Gioconda," Massenet's "Pensee d' Antomme," and Secchi's "Lungi dal caro bene." The series included, besides those mentioned, recitals in which the following artists appeared: Claude Cunningham, Miss Ricci, Mme. Frances Alda, Albert von Doenhoff, Virginia Root, Harriet Barkley, Signor Prati, Edward Dethier, Signor Alessandroni, Miss Rubner, Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould, Miss Carrie Hirschman, Ernstine Schumann, Miss Bridewell and Mlle. Borschneck. All the boroughs of Greater New York shared in the advantages arising from these concerts. At all the performances there were record-breaking crowds and more than 20,000 people were turned away from the sixty-one concerts given. The series closed on February 11. Prof. Henry T. Fleck, who developed the idea and carried out the artistic work, deserves high praise. Able assistance was given by Dr. Frank Damrosch, Prof. Cornelius Rubner and Prof. Samuel Baldwin.

On November 19 Eugen Ysaye received a warm welcome when he appeared in Carnegie Hall, after eight years absence. Among the selections on the programme were his own "Reve d' Enfant" and "Old Mute," Saint-Saen's "Rondo Capriccioso," and Mozart's G Major Concerto.

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, drew a very large audience when he appeared in concert at Carnegie Hall November 25. "Largo al factotum" from "The Barber of Seville," was the first selection. It was followed by an aria from "Don Giovanni."

The Drama.

IN the following summary the season is reckoned from the opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1911, to their closing in the Spring of 1912. It does not include performances at the Irving Place Theatre and stock company houses.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.

Number of New Plays	97
Number of New Musical Comedies	36
Number of Revived Plays	19
Number of Revived Musical Comedies	12
Shakespearian Revivals	18

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.

Serious, Sentimental or Problem	36
Melodramas	13
Comedies	31
Pantomimes	1
Tragedies	2
Farces	14

SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.

Original Plays	79
Adapted from Foreign Plays	12
Dramatized from Published Novels and Stories	6

NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.

By Native Authors	56
By Foreign Authors	41

NATIONALITY OF MUSICAL COMEDY COMPOSERS.

By Native Composers	27
By Foreign Composers	9

STARS OF VARYING MAGNITUDES.

Native Stars	39
Foreign Stars	8

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SEASON.

Total weeks of New Plays	668
Total weeks of New Musical Comedies	315½
Total weeks of Revived Plays	81½
Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies	73

The plays that were mentioned in the 1912 ALMANAC, and that were still running when the book went to press, with the number of their performances, are as follows: "Around the World," 445; "Bought and Paid For," 400; "Disraeli," 332; "The Red Widow," 300; "The Woman," 254; "Maggie Pepper," 298; "The Quaker Girl," 320; "The Garden of Allah," 248; "The Little Millionaire," 250; "The Return of Peter Grimm," 234; "The Price," 196; "The Witness for the Defense," 137; "First Lady of the Land," 102; "The Enchantress," 114; "Little Boy Blue," 160; "The Million," 130; "Senator Keeps House," 76. The Irish players in répertoire of plays, 50.

The following is a review of the principal theatrical events from January 1, 1912, up to the time of the ALMANAC going to press:

There were many successful plays during the year and most of them deserved their good fortune. It is also true that there were quite a number of disastrous productions.

Of theatres, there were several additions to an already oversupply, and the folly of building so many theatres is likely to be brought home to the managers in the shape of financial losses. These houses must be kept filled in order to pay; works that will attract must be produced, and the question is whether there are enough people who care to attend theatrical performances and by their presence enable the box offices of all these houses to have profitable receipts.

Among the foreign visitors to this country was Mme. Simone, who, in "The Thief," was rather disappointing. When she appeared later in Maurice Donnay's racial drama, "The Return from Jerusalem," and later in "Frou Frou," she divulged her great talents. Lewis Waller remained in America, after his engagement in the "Garden of Allah," and appeared in several plays. Paul Orleneff and his Russian company were seen in "Czar Paul I.", an historical drama by Dmitri Mereshkovsky, which was forbidden to be produced in his native country. Others were the Berlin actors who gave Max Reinhardt's wordless play, "Sumurun," at the Casino.

The plays that met with but little success were the English productions "Preserving Mr. Panmure," by Pinero; "Lady Patricia," with Mrs. Fiske, by Rudolf Besier, and Mr. Jones's "Lydia Gilmore." "The Fatted Calf," by Arthur Hopkins, at Daly's, with Cyril Scott, was a complete fiasco.

The second week in January brought forth seven new plays. Among them, on January 8, at Daly's, was "The Bird of Paradise," a play in three acts by Richard Watson Tully, with Laurette Taylor, Lewis Stone, Guy Bates Post, Theodore Roberts, Pamela Gaythorne, Albert Perry, Ida Waterman (Oliver Morosco, 114 times).

At the Gaiety, on January 29, "Officer 666" furnished genuine mirth. It was a melodramatic farce in three acts by Augustin McHugh and told the story of a well to do young man, Travers Gladwin, an art collector. He learns that some one has assumed the name of Gladwin, is planning to steal his best pictures and to elope with Helen Burton. She thinks the burglar is the real Gladwin. She is willing to go with him because of all the lovely things she had heard about him and also because her aunt wishes her to marry a Mr. Hogg, whom she dislikes. Gladwin is determined to prevent the mistake, so he borrows for $500 a uniform from officer 666 and disguises himself as a policeman. Confronting the thief, who discovers who he is, he is compelled to submit to menial tasks, even taking his own pictures down from the wall and wrapping them up. He is finally arrested and has difficulty in explaining that he is not the thief. However, the thief is foiled, the girl is rescued and all ends well. George Nash as the Burglar and Wallace Eddinger as Gladwin furnished thrills

of melodrama and amusing situations. Ruth Maycliffe was Helen Burton (Cohan & Harris, 300 times).

The Little Theatre was launched on its career on March 11 with John Galsworthy's comedy "The Pigeon." It had literary worth but lacked dramatic substance. Frank Reicher as Ferrand, carried off the honors of the performance. Miss Pamela Gaythorne, as the flower girl, acted delightfully, and Sidney Valentine ably portrayed the drunken cabman. At the same house were seen "The Terrible Meek," by Charles Rann Kennedy, and "The Flower of the Palace of Han," the latter a Chinese drama in five scenes and chiefly attractive because of its pictorial beauty. Both plays were tiresome and uninteresting. The second season at this house opened on October 14, with "The Affairs of Anatol," by Arthur Schnitzler, paraphrased in English by Granville Barker. Miss Marguerite Clark was Hilda, Anatol's first love, and she was a charming and piquant character. Then came Bianca, a circus lady, in the person of Miss Gail Kane. The third affair was with Mimi of the opera, who was Doris Keane, who played the rôle with distinction. Katherine Emmet was Gabrielle, and Isabelle Lee was Lona, who succeeded each other in his affections. Anatol's confidential friend Max was in the capable hands of Oswald Yorke and John Barrymore made the hero, Anatol, quite a popular chap and did full justice to the rôle (Winthrop Ames*).

Interest was shown in "The Typhoon," at the Fulton, on March 12. This unusual play by Menybert Lengyel, translated by Emeli Nyltray and Baron Ongley, dealt with its subject in an entirely new way. It was a mingling of the Orient and the Occident in a remarkably clever manner. The scenes were laid in Berlin and the charcters were Tokeramo in the person of Walker Whiteside, who gave a fine performance; Ilona, played by Florence Reed, who did splendid work; Jashikawa, excellently performed by Henry Bergman, and Ernest Lindner, which Malcom Williams portrayed intelligently.

W. A. Brady's Forty-eighth Street Theatre opened on August 12 with "Just Like John," a farce in three acts by George Broadhurst. It would not be very difficult to find a play of better timber than the one which Mr. Brady selected. The cast made the best of the parts allotted to them. Among them were William Courtenay, Joseph Kilgour, Ben Johnson, Scott Cooper and Margaret Green, 16 times.

The Messrs. Shubert opened the Hippodrome for the season on August 31, with a gorgeous new spectacle entitled "Under Many Flags." The entire production was conceived and invented by Arthur Voegtlin; musical numbers staged by Wm. J. Wilson; drama written by Carroll Fleming; music and lyrics by Manuel Klein (*).

Another new theatre, the Eltinge, was dedicated on September 1, with Bayard Veiller's melodrama of psychology and character, "Within the Law." The story is based on the life and practices of the criminal class who operate in New York. The leader is a young woman, Mary Turner, who was sent to prison on a false charge of stealing goods in a department store where she worked. In revenge she determines to make society pay its debt for the undeserved imprisonment by blackmail. She is particularly bitter against her former employer, Gilder. She plans to marry his son and as he loves her it is a simple matter. The rôle of Mary Turner was splendidly acted by Jane Cowl. Florence Nash was amusing as Agnes Lynch, a slangy young person; Orme Caldara played the part of the young lover cleverly, and Dodson Mitchell gave a splendid portrayal of the elder Gilder (*).

The new Pinero comedy, "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl," with Billie Burke, appeared at the Lyceum, September 9. It caused quite a fire of discussion when seen at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. It derives its title from a musical comedy song, and it is a dissection of theatrical life. Lily Parradell, whose parents keep a fish store, has become a star at the Pandara Theatre. She has two admirers, Captain Jeyes and Viscount Farncombe, the latter a member of the nobility. Jeyes, who has ruined his career because of Lily, cannot afford to marry her. He is jealous of the Viscount, whom she tells her origin and refuses to marry. After Jeyes and Lily exchange recriminations in the presence of Farncombe, who does not heed them, Jeyes finally leaves her to the Viscount and she becomes Lady Farncombe (Chas. Frohman*).

The first play from the pen of Miss Alice Bradley, "The Governor's Lady," was staged by David Belasco at the Republic on September 10, and won the heart of the audience immediately. It tells the story of a man and woman married thirty years who have risen from poverty to riches. While Daniel Slade, the husband, has progressed, his wife, Mary, has stood still. He has a chance to run for Governor, but instead of being in sympathy with his ambition and helping him, she stays at home, wears old clothes, darns his socks and is altogether commonplace. He determines to divorce her and marry a younger woman. After two years of separation husband and wife meet again in a Childs restaurant, a scene follows in which she triumphs, and they begin life anew. A finer piece of acting has not been seen in many moons than that of the wife by Emma Dunn, whose portrayal was sincere and natural. Emmett Corrigan gave an impressive and thoroughly human performance of the husband. The other woman was ably impersonated by Gladys Hanson, and Robert McWade, Jr., was Wesley Merritt(*).

George Bernard Shaw's "Fanny's First Play," a comedy in prologue, three acts and epilogue, was given under Granville Barker's direction at the Comedy on September 16. In the cast, which was brought from London, were Elizabeth Risdon, Kate Carlyon, Eva Leonard Boyne, Mary Barton, Tim Ryley and Walter Kingsford (*).

A novel and enjoyab e play, "Milestones," came to the Liberty on September 17. It is the work of Arnold Bennett, the novelist, and Edward Knoblauch. While it has its humorous and quaint side, it is not lacking in pathos. The story is laid in the mid-Victorian age of 1860. A firm of shipbuilders made a fortune building wooden vessels. When the era of iron ships made its appearance, John Rhead, son of the founder of Rhead & Sibley, takes eagerly to the new method, much to the disgust of old Sibley, who refuses to have him as a son-in-law. Twenty-five years later the characters who refused to take up the new ideas have paid the penalty in ruined fortunes. John Rhead has now fallen behind the times and is blind to the advantage of steel ships instead of iron ones. So he scoffs at new methods and drives away from his house a young inventor who would marry his daughter. Rhead has forgotten his own early manhood and experience. He chooses for his daughter a man of his own ideals and this causes her much unhappiness. The next scene is in 1912. John Rhead, who grasped the new ideas in 1860, who was the conservative in 1885, is at this period ancient in ideas. He now scoffs at the ambitions of his grandchildren. But, unlike the past generations, they have learned to assert their independence and in defiance of his wishes, Murial Rhead and Richard Sibley marry. Leslie Faber gave an excellent portrayal of John Rhead; Miss Gillian Scaife won favorable comment as Rose Sibley and Auriol Lee was Gertrude Rhead (Klaw & Erlanger*).

John Mason appeared at the Garrick on September 20, in Henry Bernstein's latest play, "The Attack." It revolves around a Senator who is surprised at an attack made on his character by a newspaper. It brings up a mistake which he made in his early life. Having been successful and honest, he realizes that he is likely to be cast down by those who believed in him. He is a widower with three children and wants to retain their love as well as that of the woman whom he intends to marry. He fights the attack and forces his enemy to retreat. Mr. Mason in the rôle of Alexandre Merital gave an excellent performance and proved himself a finished artist. Martha Hedman, a

new leading woman, acted with charm and distinction; Sidney Herbert gave a creditable performance of the hypocritical editor and Frank Hollins was the statesman's son (Chas. Frohman, 100 times).

George M. Cohan scored a genuine success when he appeared in his own theatre and in his own play, "Broadway Jones," on September 23. It is a comedy in 4 acts and without music. With him are his father and mother, Jerry J. and Helen F. Cohan, George Parsons, Russell Pincus, Ada Gilman and Myrtle Tannehill (*).

Graham Moffat, author of "Bunty Pulls the Strings," had an addition to his laurels on September 26, when "A Scrape o' the Pen," a Scotch comedy, was presented at Weber's. Two of the scenes are laid on the farm of Matta Inglis in Honeycuk, and another shows the village cross in Minnichieve on New Year's Eve in 1874. The Scotch company included Agnes Bartholomew, Helen Hamilton, Carl Lyle, W. G. Robb, Roy Cochrane and J. Crichton Russell (77 times).

The story of a dual personality in the person of Dorothy, a victim of malicious influence, and the struggles of the doctor who would cure her of her malady, and control the mind of Balzamo, the charlatan hypnotist, whose influence is the cause of Dorothy's mental condition are the basic ideas of the remarkable new work of Edward Locke, "The Case of Becky," given at the Belasco on October 1. Miss Frances Starr, as Dorothy, surpassed anything she has yet undertaken and she scored a triumph. Albert Bruning, as Dr. Emerson, played splendidly throughout, and Charles Dalton portrayed the bold Balzamo with admirable effect.

Liebler & Company brought out at the Century, on October 12, "The Daughter of Heaven." It is a grand spectacle but is lacking in dramatic merit. It is by Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier, English adaptation by George Egerton. The climax of the brilliant display is the battle scene near the Wall of Nankin, with the Empress of China in armor leading against the invading Manchus. Viola Allen was the Ming princess and Basil Gill, an Englishman, the Manchu Emperor (*).

With a company from the Royalty Theatre, London, "The New Sin," a play in four acts by A. MacDonald Hastings, was well received on October 15, at Wallack's. The play is unique in the fact that there were no women in the cast, which consisted of Cyril Keightley, Julian L'Estrange, O. P. Heggie, A. P. Poulton, Roland Rushton, Arthur Bowyer and Harry Braban (Liebler & Co., 23 times).

A lovely, fresh and wholesome little play, "Little Women," in four acts, dramatized by Marion de Forest from Louisa M. Alcott's story, came to the stage of the Playhouse on October 16. The acting was in keeping with the naturalness and charm of the story. Particularly good was the Prof. Bhaer of Carl Sauerman and the Meg of Alice Brady. Howard Estabrook had in Laurie a rôle which fitted him splendidly, and Marie Pavey as Joe was pleasing and effective. Gladys Hulette was Beth, Beverly West was Amy, Gertrude Berkeley was Mrs. March and Lynn Hammond made a capital Mr. March (Wm. A. Brady*).

William Collier came to town on November 2 at the Forty-eighth Street in "Never Say Die," and scored a hit. It was written by himself and W. H. Post and is an amusing little comedy. Mr. Collier proved his ability as a laugh provoker and Willie Junior added his quota of assistance. Paula Marr was Violet, Emily Fitzroy was the mother-in-law, John Chulow and Charles Dow Clark were the physicians (Lew Fields*).

James Bernard Fagan's comedy romance, "Hawthorne, U. S. A." scored a success at the Astor on November 4. It is a breezy little play that tells the story of an American, Anthony Hamilton Hawthorne, who is touring abroad. With his friend, Rodney Blake, he visits Oberon, the capital of Borrovina, and finds the place on the eve of a revolution. He falls in love with Princess Overitch, daughter of the king, but is in ignorance of her rank. He disposes of the villainous prince who wanted to wed her, prevents a revolution, changes traditional court etiquette and introduces American business methods. Borrovina becomes a republic and Irma, the Princess and Hawthorne can marry. Douglas Fairbanks plays the rôle of the American with rollicking success. Ivan Simpson was an admirable Minister of Police; Sam B. Hardy was Rodney Blake, the friend of Hawthorne (Cohan & Harris*).

A distinctive novelty, "The Yellow Jacket," was mounted at the Fulton on November 4. It is a Chinese play in three parts, by George C. Hazelton and J. Harry Benrimo. The play tells the story of Wu Sin Yin, who has designs on the lives of his wife, Chee Moo, and his son because he prefers his other wife, Due Jung Fah. They plot to kill them. The executioner is the father of the favored woman and he picks a farmer, Lee Sin, to kill them. But Lee Sin loved Chee Moo, so he saves her life and that of her son by killing a maid, Tso, and putting her in place of the dead body of Chee Moo. Taking the son to his home he rears him. When the boy Wu Hoo Git grows to manhood he claims his rights and achieves the "yellow jacket," which is the insignia of civil and spiritual power. The work is beautifully staged and had a thoroughly Chinese atmosphere. In the cast were George Raply, who made a handsome and atractive Wu Sin Yin; Miss Saxone Moreland, who was an appealing Chee Moo; Arthur Young as the loyal farmer, Lee Sin; Grace Valentine, as Due Jung Fah and Antoinette Walker as the maid, Tso (Harris & Selwyn*).

Henry W. Savage offered a farce by Rupert Hughes, "What Ails You," on November 18, at the Criterion. It is a laugh provoking play, the first act of which reveals a fashionable restaurant at midnight; the second, the gymnasium of Medills; and the third, the humorous things which occur in a 12-mile cross-country walk. William Courtleigh met all the requirements of the rôle of Medill; Shelly Hull did some excellent acting as Bayard Duclos, an intoxicated young man; Edouard Durand was the chef and Desmond Kelley and Marguerite Skirwin indulged in calisthenics in Medill's gymnasium (*).

Mrs. Fiske began an engagement at the Hudson, on November 19, in "The High Road," a story of a woman's life, by Edward Sheldon. It has for its background sociological, political and moral conditions. Mrs. Fiske's acting was skilful and effective. Arthur Byron gave a particularly good performance of John Maddock; Frederick Perry ably acted the part of Winfield Barnes, who becomes a Presidential candidate, and Charles Waldron was Alan Wilson (Harrison Grey Fiske*).

"The Whip," which occupied the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, for two years, was presented at the Manhattan Opera House on November 22 and was a big success. It is a melodrama, in four acts and 13 scenes, by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton. Among the scenes are the Chamber of Horrors at Madam Tussaud's, where a man disguises himself as Dr. Chippen and stands in Murderer's Box; a railroad wreck from which The Whip was saved and a racing scene. Marie Illington scored the hit of the performance as the Hon. Mrs. Beamish; John L. Shine gave a capital performance of Joe Kelly, Leonore Harris was the villainess, and Lumsden Hare was the Rev. Verner Haslam. On a whole the production was a splendid spectacle, well staged and well acted.*

Charles Frohman presented at the Empire Mme. Alla Nazimova in the four-act play "Bella Donna," on November 11. This piece was adapted from Robert Hichens's novel of the same name by James Bernard Fagan. It ran for nearly a year at the St. James Theatre in London and was a success here as well. Mme. Nazimova assumed the title rôle and did full justice to the character; Charles Bryant was excellent as the London physician, Dr. Isaacson; Frank Gilmore gave an intelligent portrayal of the husband; Robert Whitworth was Mahmoud Baroudo, and Mrs. Leslie Faber was Mrs. Marchmont (*).

The Adolph Philipp Theatre was added to the list of playhouses in the city on November 23. "Auction Pinochle" was the play performed. Mr. Philipp assumed the role of the principal comedian

in this work, which is an adaptation of Paul Herve's, "Une Partie de Cartes," a French farce with music, by Jean Briquet. In the company are the German players: Miss Grete Meyer, Emil Berla and Miss Dora Bregowska, a Russian actress.

Mme. Simone, the French actress, returned to the New York stage at Wallack's on November 25 in "The Paper Chase," a comedy by Louis N. Parker. Historic Versailles furnished the scenes and the story is of the court intrigues during the reign of Louis XVI. It is founded upon the novel by Henry Mountjoy, "The Minister of Police." Mme. Simone did some clever pieces of acting and was ably supported by a cast including Julian L'Estrange, Pauline Frederick, Dallas Anderson, Pedro de Cordoba and others. (Liebler & Co.*)

J. Hartley Manners took Wilkie Collins's novel, "Man and Wife," as the basis of his comedy, "The Indiscretion of Truth," which was brought out at the Harris on December 3. Walter Hampden was seen in the character of Bruce Darrell, with whom Truth Coleridge eloped. Anne Meredith, in the rôle of Truth Coleridge, did remarkably well. Frank Kemple Cooper was the guardian, Sir George Stirling (*).

An English play, "Hindle Wakes," by Stanley Houghton, was staged on December 9 at the Maxine Elliott. It is a drama dealing with a rich millionaire's son and a girl weaver in his father's factory. The English company that made up the cast included Dulcie Conry, Kathleen MacPherson, Alice O'Dea, Alice Chapin, Emelie Polini, Herbert Lomas, James C. Taylor, Charles F. Lloyd and Roland Young.

MUSICAL PIECES.

In the line of musical comedy there were several clever productions, including "The Rose Maid," which was mounted at the Globe on April 22. It was a Viennese operetta by Bruno Granichstaedten, English book by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith. The piece was in two acts and four scenes. The story concerned the adventures of a Duke of Barchester and several American heiresses who are in search of titles (Werba & Luescher, 202 times). At the Park on September 12 was "My Best Girl," with Clifton Crawford; it was in three acts, book and lyrics by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf; music by Clifton Crawford and Augustus Barratt (H. B. Harris, 77 times). A musical romance which proved popular was "Count of Luxembourg," in two acts, at the New Amsterdam on September 16. Music by Franz Lehar; lyrics by Adrian Ross and Basil Hood. American libretto by Glen MacDonough. The Count to save his friend, who has helped him financially several times, from imprisonment for debt, accepts the offer of the Grand Duke Rutizinov of Russia of 120,000 francs to marry under certain conditions. These conditions are, namely, that he will not see his bride or ask questions about her, to leave Paris and three months later to get a divorce. They are married with a screen between them. The bride is a celebrated singer who owes her success to the Grand Duke and in return has promised to marry him, but he can only wed a titled lady, hence the plan to have her marry first the Count of Luxembourg. However, quite unexpectedly just before the divorce, the Count and his bride meet and fall in love and she gives up the Duke. Ann Swinburne sang and danced the part of Angele Didier delightfully (Klaw & Erlanger*). A work from the pen of the author of the "Pink Lady," which had such a successful run here and abroad, was "Oh! Oh! Delphine," at the Knickerbocker on September 16, in three acts, by C. M. S. McLellan, music by Ivan Caryll, founded on the French farce "Villa Primrose," by Georges Berr and Marcel Guillemand. In the cast besides Frank McIntyre, who caused continual laughter by his humorous impersonation of Alphonse Bouchotte, were Miss Grace Edmond, who made a very charming Delphine; Frank Doane, who was a capital Col. Pomponet, and Scott Welsh, who capably sang and danced the rôle of Victor Jolibeau. Another in the cast who deserves special mention was Octavia Broske, who as Pimboula, a Persian woman, acquitted herself remarkably well, especially in the "Venus Waltz" number. There are some pleasing selections among the fifteen musical numbers, and taking the production all together, it is a huge success (Klaw & Erlanger*). A piece with pretty music and a very poor libretto came to the Astor on October 7 in the name of "The Woman Haters," in three acts. American book and lyrics by George V. Hobart; music by Edmond Eysler. Besides captivating waltz numbers, there was a revival of the polka. Joseph Stanley danced remarkably well and Sally Fisher sang prettily. A new comer, Daily Castle, sang and danced charmingly (A. H. Woods, 32 times). Montgomery and Stone and Elsie Janis made their appearance in "The Lady of the Slipper" on October 28 at the Globe. It is a musical fantasy in three acts, by Anna Caldwell and Lawrence McCarthy, lyrics by James O'Dea, music by Victor Herbert. It is an attractive little piece containing catchy music. Besides the three stars, there are in the cast Lydia Lopoukowa, the Russian dancer; Queenie Vassar, Douglas Stevenson, Vernon Castle and others (Chas. Dillingham*). On August 20, the Casino opened up with "The Merry Countess," by Gladys Unger, music by Johann Strauss with lyrics by Arthur Anderson (137 times). The new Weber and Fields Music Hall opened its doors on November 21, with the Weber and Fields all-star stock company in "Roly-Poly," and a burlesque "Without the Law," by Edgar Smith; lyrics by E. Ray Goetz and msuic by A. Baldwin Sloane.. In the company were Marie Dressler, Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth, Frank Daniels, Bessie Clayton, Helena Collier Garrick, Arthur Aylesworth, Thomas Beauregard and eighty chorus girls (*). "The Sun Dodgers," at the Broadway on November 31, contained a number of entertaining songs and dances. It was by Edgar Smith; music by E. Ray Goetz and A. Baldwin Sloane, and had in the cast George W. Monroe, Bessie Wynn, Madeline Harrison, Ann Tasker, Nan Brennan and Harry Fisher (Lew Fields*).

Under the direction of Arthur Hammerstein, Emma Trentini returned to town on December 2, at the Lyric in "The Firefly," a comic opera by Otto Hauerbach; music by Rudolf Friml. "The Firefly" concerns the fortunes of a street singer. While she sings near a pier in New York one of the men of a yachting party about to sail falls in love with her and displeases the young lady to whom he is engaged. Disguised as a boy, the singer sails with the party and is not discovered until they reach Bermuda. Sent back to New York, she meets an old German musician who recognizes talent in her singing and sends her abroad to study. She has become a great opera singer and on her return to New York meets, at a Fifth Avenue mansion where she is taken to sing, the man who learned to love her in her street singing days. Supporting Trentini, who displays to advantage her ability as a singer and actress, were Roy Atwell, Melville Stewart, Henry Vogel, Craig Campbell, Sammy Lee, Audrey Maple, Evelyn Carter and Ruby Norton (*).

At Daly's was seen on November 13 "The Red Petticoat," in three acts, book and lyrics by Rida Johnson Young and Paul West, music by Jerome Kern. Helen Lowell was Sophie Brush, around whom the story of the book is woven (Shuberts*).

A RECORD OF DRAMATIC EVENTS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE REVIEW:

Jan. 1—Liberty: "Modest Suzanne," a Viennese operetta in 3 acts; music by Jean Gilbert, book by Okonkowsky; the American adaptation by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith. 24 times.

Jan. 1—Criterion: James K. Hackett in "The Grain of Dust," a dramatization of David Graham Phillips' novel, by Louis Shipman. 24 times.

Jan. 8—Harris: "The Talker," a comedy in 3 acts by Marion Fairfax. In the cast were: Tully Marshall, Lillian Albertson, Pauline Lord, Malcom Duncan, Wilson Day, Isabelle Fenton, Elaine Foster, Bert Dunn and Warren Munsell (H. B Harris), 189 times.

Jan. 8—Globe: "Over the River," a musical farce by George V. Hobart and H. A. Du Souchet, music by John L. Golden, with Eddie Foy (Werba & Luescher), 198 times.

Jan. 9—39th St.: "A Butterfly on the Wheel," a play in 4 acts by Edward G. Hemmerde and Francis Neilson with Madge Titheradge, 192 times.

Jan. 10—Hudson: Mme. Simone in "The Return from Jerusalem," a play by Maurice Donnay, adapted by Owen Johnson (Liebler & Co.), 55 times.

Jan. 11—Bijou: Wilton Lackaye in "The Right to Happiness," in 3 acts by Gustav Guiche and P. B. Ghensi, adapted by F. C. Fay.

Jan. 16—Casino: "Sumurun," a wordless play in 9 scenes by Friedrich Friska; music by Victor Hollaender (Winthrop Ames).

Jan. 22—Liberty: Louis Mann in "Elevating a Husband," a domestic comedy in 4 acts by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman (Werba & Luescher), 165 times.

Jan. 22—New York: Jefferson De Angelis in "The Pearl Maiden," a musical play by Earl G. Anthony and Arthur F. Kales; music by Harry Auracher (Welch & Aaron).

Jan. 22—Daly's: "The Rose of Panama," an adaptation of the German operetta "Kreolenblut," with an English libretto by John B. Shine and Sidney Rosenfeld; music by Heinrich Berte (John Cort), 24 times.

Jan. 24—Criterion: Gertrude Elliot in "White Magic," a comedy in 3 acts by David Graham Phillips and Roi Cooper Megrue (Liebler & Co.), 13 times.

Jan. 29—New Amsterdam: Charlotte Walker in "The Trail of the Lonsome Pine," in 4 acts by Eugene Walter, from the novel by John Fox, Jr. (Klaw & Erlanger), 33 times.

Jan. 29—Empire: Ethel Barrymore in "A Slice of Life," an "advanced" drama by J. M. Barrie, followed by "Cousin Kate" (Chas. Frohman).

Feb 5.—Fulton: "Making Good," in 4 acts by Owen Davis with William Courtenay and Doris Keane (William A. Brady), 18 times.

Feb. 5—Grand Opera House: Chauncey Olcott in "Macushla," an Irish play by Rida Johnson Young, 26 times.

Feb. 8—Broadway: "Hokey Pokey," a "potpourri of Weber-Field reminiscinces," by Edgar Smith, lyrics by Edgar Smith and E. Ray Goetz, music by John Stromberg. In the cast were Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Wm. Collier, John T. Kelly, George Beban, Chas Mitchell, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Helena Collier Garrick, Bessie Clayton and Frankie Bailey. "Bunty Bulls and Strings" followed. 110 times.

Feb. 12—Liberty: Marie Cahill in "The Opera Ball," a musical comedy adapted from the German by Sidney Rosenfeld and Claire Kummer; music by Richard Huebenger (Daniel V. Arthur and Klaw & Erlanger), 33 times.

Feb. 26—Empire: Mrs. Fiske in "Lady Patricia," a comedy in 3 acts, by Rudolf Besier (Harrison Grey Fiske), 32 times.

Feb. 26—New Amsterdam: "Oliver Twist" in 5 acts, by J. Comyns Carr. In the cast were: Nat C. Goodwin as Fagin, Lyn Harding as Bill Sikes, Constance Collier as Nancy and Miss Marie Doro as Oliver (Liebler & Co.), 80 times.

Feb. 27—Daly's: "The Truth Wagon," a comedy in 3 acts, by Hayden Talbot (Oliver Morosco), 31 times.

Feb. 27—Lyceum: Gertrude Elliott in "Preserving Mr. Panmure," a comedy in 3 acts, by Arthur Wing Pinero (Chas. Frohman), 35 times.

Feb. 28—Hudson: Mme. Simone in "The Lady of Dreams," in 4 acts, by Edmond Rostand, adapted by Louis N. Parker (Liebler & Co.), 21 times.

Feb. 29—Astor: "The Greyhound," a melodrama in 4 acts, by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner (Wagenhals & Kemper), 144 times.

Mar. 11—Daly's: Lewis Waller in "Monsieur Beaucaire, 64 times.

Mar. 11—Little: "The Pigeon," by John Galsworthy, a comedy (Winthrop Ames), 57 times.

Mar. 13—Liberty: "The Rainbow," a comedy by A. E. Thomas, with Henry Miller, 113 times.

Mar. 15—Winter Garden: "Whirl of Society," a musical play in 2 acts, by Harrison Rhodes; lyrics by Harold Attridge; music by Louis H. Hirsch; "A Night with the Pierrots," a fantasy in one act.

Mar. 18—Hudson: Mme. Simone in "Frou Frou" (Liebler & Co.), 8 times.

Mar. 25—New Amsterdam: "The Man from Cook's," a musical comedy by Henry Blossom; music by Raymond Hubbell (Klaw & Erlanger).

Mar. 26—Hudson: "The Right to be Happy," in 3 acts, by H. Kellett Chambers. In the cast were: Dorothy Donnelly, Louise Galloway, Grace Morrissey, George LeGuere, Edmund Breese (Henry B. Harris), 31 times.

Mar. 28—Criterion: "The Bargain," in 4 acts, by John Maynard Booth.

Apr. 11—Moulin Rouge: "A Winsome Widow," a farce comedy with music, in 3 acts; music by Raymond Hubbell, with Harry Conor, 188 times.

Apr. 15—Geo. M. Cohan: Blanche Ring in "The Wall Street Girl," a musical play in 3 acts, by Margaret Mayo and Edgar Selwyn; lyrics by Hapgood Burt; music by Karl Hoschna, 50 times.

Apr. 15—Maxine Elliott's: Chas. Hawtrey in "Dear Old Charlie," a farce in 3 acts, by Chas. H. Brookfield, 32 times.

Apr. 23—Casino: James T. Powers in "Two Little Brides," a musical comedy by Arthur Anderson and J. T. Powers; music by Gustav Kerker (Shubert).

May 7—Daly's: Lewis Waller in "The Explorer," by W. Somerset Maugham. In the cast were: Chas. Cherry, Constance Collier and Grace Lane (15 times).

May 13—Maxine Elliott's: "The Marriage-Not," a comedy in 3 acts, by Joseph Noel. The cast included: Robert Drouet, Oza Waldrop, Fritz Williams, Albert Howson, Sybilla Pope, Charlotte Carter (Cecil B. DeMille).

May 20—Broadway: "Mama's Baby Boy," music by Hans Linne; book and lyrics by Junie McCree.

July 22—Winter Garden: "The Passing Show of 1912," "The Ballet of 1830."

Aug. 5—Broadway: "Hanky Panky," a musical comedy in 2 acts, by Edgar Smith; lyrics by E. Ray Goetz; music by A. Baldwin Sloane (Lew Fields), 106 times.

Aug. 5—Criterion: "The Girl from Montmartre," a farce with music in 3 acts; American version by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith; music by Henry Bereney, with Richard Carle and Hattie Williams (Chas. Frohman), 59 times.

Aug. 19—Maxine Elliott's: "Ready Money," a comedy by James Montgomery. In the cast were: William Courteney, Joseph Kilgour, Ben Johnson, Scott Cooper, Henry Miller, Jr. (H. H. Frazee), 130 times.

Aug. 22—39th St.: "The Master of the House," a comedy drama in 4 acts, by Edgar James. In the cast were: Malcom Williams, Grace Rials, Ralph Morgan, Mary Servass, Helin Reimer, Eva Randolph, Florence Reed, 85 times.

Aug. 29—48th St.: "Little Miss Brown," a farcical comedy in 3 acts, by Philip Bartholomae, 84 times.

Sept. 2—Lyric: "Ne'er Do Well," a dramatization by Chas. Klein of Rex Beach's novel, "The Ne'er Do Well" (Authors Producing Co.) 40 times.

Sept. 7—Daly's: Lewis Waller in "Discovering America."
Sept. 12—Park: Clifton Crawford in "My Best Girl," a musical play in 3 acts, by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf; music by Clifton Crawford and Augustus Barratt (H. B. Harris), 94 times.
Sept. 16—Hudson: Tim Murphy in "Honest Jim Blunt," a comedy in 3 acts, by Wm. Boden. Moved to Wallack's (Liebler & Co.), 24 times.
Sept. 20—Empire: "The Perplexed Husband," a comedy in 4 acts, by Alfred Sutro, with John Drew (Chas. Frohman), 72 times.
Sept. 25—Fulton: "June Madness," in 3 acts, by Henry Kitchell Webster, with Chas. Waldron, Hedwig Reicher and Renee Kelly.
Sept. 28—Harris: Arnold Daly in "Steve," a comedy, by John T. McIntyre.
Sept. 30—Hudson: Robert Loraine in a revival of "Man and Superman," by George Bernard Shaw (Liebler & Co.), 32 times.
Oct. 2—Globe: "The Charity Girl," a musical comedy in 3 acts; book and lyrics by Edward Peple; music by Victor Hollaender.
Oct. 2—Criterion: "Tantalizing Tommy," a musical comedy in 3 acts; book by Michael Morton and Paul Gavault; lyrics by Adrian Ross; music by Dr. Hugo Felix (A. H. Woods), 29 times.
Oct. 8—39th St.: "The Brute," a play in 3 acts, by Frederick Arnold Kummer. In the cast were: Ernest Glendinning, Ruth Shepley, Stephen Davis, Jeffreys Lewis, Ethel Clayton, Willard Robertson and Nell Moran (Comstock & Gest), 23 times.
Oct. 25—48th St.: "The Point of View," in 4 acts, by Jules Eckert Goodman (W. A. Brady), 14 times.
Oct. 28—39th St.: "The Blindness of Virtue," a play in 4 acts, by Cosmo Hamilton (Wm. Morris), 17 times.
Oct. 29—Hudson: Helen Ware in "Trial Marriage," in 3 acts, by Elmer Harris (H. B. Harris), 28 times.
Nov. 4—Harris: "A Rich Man's Son," a comedy by James Forbes. In the cast were: Jessie Ralph, Paul J. Morgan, Paul Everton, Walter Allen, Louise Rutter, Lillian Sinnott, John Cumberland and Joseph Rieder. Moved to the Park (H. B. Harris), 32 times.
Nov. 4—Broadway: "The Dove of Peace," a comic opera in 3 acts; book and lyrics by Wallace Irwin; music by Walter Damrosch, 25 times.
Nov. 4—Wallack's: Henry Kolker in "Our Wives," a comedy in 3 acts, by Helen Kraft and Frank Mandel. Moved to the Gaiety (Jos. M. Gaites), 41 times.
Nov. 4—Lyric: "Julius Caesar," by Wm. Shakespeare. Supporting Mr. Faversham were Julie Opp; Fuller Mellish, Tyrone Power, Frank Keenan, Berton Churchill and Jane Wheatley, 33 times.
Nov. 11—39th St.: Annie Russell in "She Stoops to Conquer," a comedy in 4 acts, by Oliver Goldsmith. 16 times Nov. 25—"Much Ado About Nothing," by Shakespeare. Nov. 9—"She Stoops to Conquer" revived.
Nov. 11—Gaiety: "C. O. D." a farce in 4 acts, by Frederic Chapin (John Cort), 16 times.
Nov. 14—Park: "The Gypsy," a romantic operetta by Pixley & Luders. In the cast were: Forrest Winant, Ernest Lambert, John D. O'Hara, Francis Lieb, Eleanor Kent and Blanche West (John Cort), 11 times.
Nov. 20—Winter Garden: Gertrude Hoffman in "Broadway to Paris," by George Bronson Howard and Harold Attridge; music by Max Hoffman.*
Nov. 25—Harris: "Mere Man," a comedy by Augustus Thomas (Wm. Harris), 8 times.

SOME LONG THEATRICAL RUNS.

"Cato," Addison: Drury Lane, London, April 14, 1713; 35 times.
"The Beggars' Opera," Gay: Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, January 29, 1727; 62 times.
"The Duenna," Sheridan: Covent Garden, November, 1775; 75 times.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Aiken's version: National Theatre, New York, August 23, 1853; 325 times.
"The Colleen Bawn," Boucicault: Adelphi, London, September 10, 1860; 361 times.
"Hamlet," Shapespeare: Winter Garden, New York, November 28, 1864; 100 times.
"The Black Crook," Barras: Niblo's Garden, New York, September 12, 1866; 475 times.
"Humpty Dumpty:" Olympic, New York, March 10, 1868; 483 times.
"Hamlet:" Lyceum Theatre, London, October 30, 1874; 200 times.
"Julius Cæsar," Shakespeare: Booth's Theatre, New York, December 27, 1875; 103 times.
"Our Boys," Byron: Vaudeville Theatre, London, January 16, 1875, to April 18, 1879; 1,362 times.
"Les Cloches de Corneville," Planquette: Folly and Globe Theatres, London, February, 1878; more than 600 times.
"The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare: Lyceum, London, November 1, 1879; 250 times.
"Hazel Kirke," Mackaye: Madison Square Theatre, New York, February 4, 1880; 486 times.
"School for Scandal," Sheridan: Vaudeville, London, February 4, 1882; 404 times.
"Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare: Lyceum, London, October 11, 1882; 212 times.
"Adonis," Gill: Bijou, New York, September 4, 1884; 603 times.
"A Trip to Chinatown," Hoyt: Madison Square New York, November 9, 1891; 656 times.
"Charley's Aunt:" Royalty and Globe, London, December 21, 1892, to February 24, 1897.
"Florodora:" Casino and New York Theatres, New York, November 12, 1900; 547 times.

Theatres and Other Places of Amusement in Brooklyn.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.
Amphion, Bedford Ave., near S. 9th St.
Brighton, Brighton Beach, Coney Island.
Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, East'n Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, Lafayette Av.
Bushwick, Broadway and Howard Ave.
Casino, Flatbush Ave. and State St.
Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.
Crescent, Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St.
DeKalb, DeKalb Ave. and Broadway.
Empire, Broadway and Ralph Ave.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave. & 4th St.
Fox's Folly, Graham Ave. and Debevoise St.
Fulton, Fulton near Nostrand Ave.
Gayety, B'way & Throop Av.
Grand Opera House, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.
Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.
Greenpoint, 825 Manhattan Av.
Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
Jones's, Fulton St. & Grand Av.
Loew's Bijou, Smith & Livingston Sts.
Majestic, Fulton St. near Rockwell Pl.
Montauk, Livingston St. and Hanover Pl.
Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.
Olympic, Adams St. bet. Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave.
Orpheum, Fulton St., and Rockwell Pl.
Oxford, State St., near Flatbush Ave.
Payton's, 31 Lee Ave.
Phillips Lyceum, Montrose Ave. and Leonard St.
Sam S. Shubert, Howard Ave. and Broadway.
Star, Jay St., near Fulton.
Teller's Broadway, Broadway near Myrtle Ave.

The Stage.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanell, Lena	Berlin	1880
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y.	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Ade, George	Indiana, Ill.	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Aldrich, Mariska	Boston, Mass.	1881
Alexander, George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Alten, Bella	Cologne	1881
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal.	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	Texas	1867
Arden, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo.	1864
Arliss, George	London, England	1868
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont.	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass.	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.	England	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, Frank C.	Alexandria, Va.	1836
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1862
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H.	1860
Barrie, James M	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1833
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O.	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md.	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore.	1873
Beban, George	San Francisco, Cal.	1873
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Norfolk	1856
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1862
Bell, Digby	Milwaukee, Wis.	1851
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, Eng.	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Bingham, Amelia	Hickville, O.	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia, Pa.	1857
Blaine, Robert	New York City	1872
Blinn, Holbrook	San Francisco, Cal.	
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Bonita	Mennan, Ga.	1886
Boucicault, Aubrey	London	1838
Bourchier, Arthur	England	1863
Brady, William A	San Francisco	1865
Breese, Edmund	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1871
Brian, Donald	St. Johns, Newfoundl'd.	1880
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O.	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington	1886
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore, Md.	1847
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1864
Casas, Federico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carew, James	Indiana	1879
Carey, Eleanor	Chile, S. A.	1852
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass.	1871
Carr, Alexander	Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky.	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1872
Caruso, Enrico	Naples, Italy	1871
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome, Italy	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chase, Pauline	Washington	1885
Clarke, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Claxton, Kate	New York City	1848
Clement, Edmond	Paris, France	
Cogan, Gertrude Evelyn	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	Peteraboro, England	1850
Cohan, George M.	Providence, R. I.	1878
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1882
Collier, William	New York City	1869
Compton, Edward	London	1854
Conquest, Ida	Boston	1870
Courtenay, Wm. Leonard	Worcester, Mass.	1875
Courtleigh, William	Guelph, Ont.	1867
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crabtree, Lotta	New York City	1847
Crane, William H.	Leicester, Mass.	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va.	1865
Daly, Arnold	New York	1875
Damrosch, Walter J.	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston, Mass.	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston, Mass.	1872
Davis, Richard Harding	Philadelphia	1864
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis, Mo.	1884
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1850
De Koven, H. L. Reginald	Middletown, Ct.	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York City	1865
Dixey, Henry E.	Boston, Mass.	1859
Dodson, John E.	London	1857
Donnelly, Dorothy Agnes	New York	1880
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston, Mass.	1867
Dressler, Marie	Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Duse, Eleanora	Vigevano, Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai, China	1868
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	Baltimore, Md.	1868
Ediss, Connie	Brighton, Eng.	1875
Edwards, George	Dublin	1852
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me.	1871
Elsler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Eltinge, Julian	Boston, Mass.	1883
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis, Mo.	1870
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa.	1837
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver, Col.	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1883
Faversham, William	England	1868
Fields, Lewis	New York	1867
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco, Cal.	1878
Fox, Della	St. Louis, Mo.	1871
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Frohman, Chas.	Sandusky, O.	1858
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, O.	1850
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1876
Genee, Mme	Aarhuus, Jutland, Den.	1889
George, Grace	New York City	1880
Germon, Effie	Augusta, Ga.	1845
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gilbert, William S.	London	1836
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct.	1856
Gilman, Mabelle	New York City	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny, Pa.	1874
Goodwin, Nat C.	Boston, Mass.	1857
Granville, Lillian	Canada	1887
Grippon, Eva	Paris, France	1884
Hackett, James K.	Canada	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles, France	1859
Haines, Robert T.	Muncie, Ind.	1870
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati, O.	1865
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin, Germany	1847
Hannah, Jane Osborn	Cincinnati, O.	1879
Hare, John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston, Mass.	1868
Harrison, Maud	England	1858
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Aust.	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Herbert, Victor	Dublin, Ireland	1860
Herne, Chrystal	Boston, Mass.	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York City	1863
Hilliard, Robert S.	Brooklyn	1860
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y.	1870
Holland, Edmund M.	New York City	1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson	New York City	1860
Homer, Louise	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Hopper, De Wolf	New York City	1862
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill.	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B.	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct.	1870
Irwin, May	Toronto, Canada	1862
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O.	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandsborough, England	1851
Jorn, Riga	Russia	1873
Keim, Adelaide	New York	1885
Kelcey, Herbert H. L.	London, England	1856
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumpterville, S. C.	1842
Kendal, William H.	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Klein, Charles	London	1867
Kolker, Henry	Berlin, Germany	1874
Labia, Mlle	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.)	1852
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia, Pa	1861
Mack, Andrew	Boston, Mass	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York City	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Mapleson, Helen	New York City	1874
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1865
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1879
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	1857
Mason, John	Orange, N. J	1857
Matthison, Edith Wynne	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1877
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich	1879
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry	London	1859
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York City	1832
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt	1841
Morence, Bertha	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean	Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y	1839
Nazimova, Mme	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Nethersole, Olga	London	1863
Nielsen, Alice	Nashville, Tenn	1876
Nilson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Nordica, Lillian	Farmington, Me	1858
Noria, Jane	St. Louis, Mo	1885
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1862
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig, Germany	1875
Otero, Caroline	Spain	1868
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Pinero, Arthur Wing	London	1855
Plympton, Eben	Boston, Mass	1850
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle, Wash	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	
Powers, James T	New York City	1862
Priest, Janet	East Lowell, Me	1881
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	1860
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris, France	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux, France	1862
Richman, Charles	Chicago, Ill	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia, Pa	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York City	1871
Roberts, Theodore	San Francisco, Cal	1861
Robertson, J. Forbes	London	1853
Robson, Eleanor	England	1880
Robson, May	Ontario	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis, Mo	1880
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	1830
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme	Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scotti, Antonio	Naples, Italy	1866
Seabrooke, Thomas Q	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	1860
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati, O	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shaw, Geo. Bernard	Dublin, Ireland	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridgeport, Mass	1857
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Smith, Mrs. Sol		1830
Sothern, Edward H	New Orleans, La	1864
Sousa, John Philip	Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris, France	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin, Ireland	1850
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie	London	1867
Templeton, Fay	Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Mme	Italy	1874
Teyte, Maggie	England	1891
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis, Mo	1859
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn, N. Y	1857
Tree, Beerbohm	England	1853
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York City	1840
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex	1878
Walsh, Blanche	New York City	1873
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis, Mo	1875
Ward, Genevieve	New York City	1838
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Cal	1866
Weber, Joseph	New York City	1867
Wilder, Marshall P	New York	1859
Willard, Edward S	Brighton, England	1853
Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa	1854
Woodruff, Harry	Hartford, Ct	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1837
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zerola, Nicola	Naples, Italy	1876
Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr	Chicago, Ill	1867

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abertson, Lillian	Dazian, Mrs.
Abingdon, Wm. L	Lepper, Wm.
Abott, Bessie	Pickens, Miss Bessie.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Susanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alda, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. Gullio.
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de.
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph.
Angeles, Aimee	Considine, Mrs. Geo.
Anglin, Margaret	Hull, Mrs. Howard.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank B.
Armstrong, Sydney	Smyth, Mrs. W. G.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Atherton, Alice	Edouin, Mrs. Willie.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Banks, Marguerite	Toye, Mrs. Fred H.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, Jack	Blythe, John.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.
Bates, Blanche	Creel, Mrs. George.
Beckley, Beatrice M	Hackett, Mrs. J. K.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Olivier, Mrs. A. C. S.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bergen, Nella	Hopper, Mrs. De Wolf.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bertram, Helen	Morgan, Mrs. E. J.
Beveridge, Ray	Von Wrede, Countess.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blanchard, Kitty	Rankin, Mrs. McKee.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Bonehill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.
Bonfanti, Mlle	Hoffman, Mrs.
Bonita	Hearn, Mrs. Lew.
Booth, Hope	Wolf, Mrs. Rennold.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Brevaine, Beatrice	Acosta, Mrs. José D. M. de.
Buck, Bernice	Corthell, Mrs. Herbert.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burnett, Frances H.	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Byron, Oliver Doud	Doud, Oliver B.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Calla, Glacia	Roy, Mrs. Paul H.
Calve, Emma	Mme. Alnor Gaspari.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Castle, Vernon	Blythe, Vernon Castle.
Cavalieri, Lina	Chanler, Mrs. Robert Winthrop.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.
Clemmons, Katherine	Gould, Mrs. Howard.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Mrs. A., Jr.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.
Cohan, Josephine	Niblo, Mrs. Frederick.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.
Conquest, Ida	Bartelli, Mrs. Riccardo.
Conway, Minnie	Tearle, Mrs. Osmond.
Conwell, Mary B.	Farnum, Mrs. Dustin.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne Kimball.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.
Dare, Zena	Brett, Mrs. M. V. B.
D'Arville, Camille	Crelin, Mrs. W. D.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Dawn, Hazel	Tout, Hazel.
Dazie, Mlle	Luescher, Mrs. M. A.
De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
De Silva, N	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
De Sousa, May	Haines, Mrs. E. A.
Destinn, Emmy	Kittel, Emilie.
Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Kerber, Leila.
Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Eames, Emma	Gorgorza, Mme. Emilio de.
Elliot, Gertrude	Robertson, Mrs. J. Forbes.
Elsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Eltinge, Julian	Dalton, William.
Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Erskine, James	Rosslyn, Earl of.
Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Eytinge, Rose	Searle, Mrs. Cyril.
Fealy, Maud	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Fenton, Mabel	Kelly, Mrs. Chas. J.
Ferguson, Elsie	Hoey, Mrs. Fred.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Fetter, Selina	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Milton.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Firmin, Annie	Jack, Mrs. John.
Fisher, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Florence, Katherine	Williams, Mrs. Fritz.
Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Fox, Della	Levy, Mrs.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edwin.
Frederick, Pauline	Andrews, Mrs. F. M.
Friganza, Trixie	Goettler, Mrs. Chas. A.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Genee, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Gerard, Theodora	Raymond, Mrs. Jos.
Gerster, Etelka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Gerville-Reache, Jeanne	Rambaud, Mrs. Geo.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Graham, Robert E	McGee, Robert E.
Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Granville, Gertie	Hart, Mrs. Tony.
Gray, Ada	Tingay, Mrs. Chas. F.
Grey, Katherine	Best, Katherine.
Grubb, Lillie	Hayman, Mrs. David.
Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Hale, Helen	Hodge, Mrs. William.
Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Hanley, Emma	Allen, Mrs. Louise.
Hare, John	Fairs, John.
Harrison, Alice	Metz, Alice.
Harrison, Louis	Metz, Louis.
Hart, Senator Bob	Sutherland, J. M.
Haswell, Percy	Faucett, Mrs. Geo.
Heath, Caroline	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson.
Held, Anna	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florence.
Henderson, Grace	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Herndon, Agnes	Jessel, Mrs. Jos. A.
Herne, Dorothy	Moses, Mrs. M. J.
Herne, James A	Ahern, James.
Heron Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Heron, Matilda	Stoepel, Mrs. Robt.
Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Holland, Mildred	White, Mrs. Edw. C.
Hope, Eric	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Humphrey, Kathryn	Mack, Mrs. Andrew.
Illington, Margaret	Bowers, Mrs. Edw. J.
Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Irwin, May	Elsfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Janisch, Mme	D'Arco, Countess.
Jansen, Marie	Key, Mrs. Barton.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Sleath, Mrs. Herbert.
Jessiyn, Dora	Clyde, Mrs. Wm. P., Jr.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Keene, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W	Eagleson, Thos. W.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellermann, Annette	Sullivan, Mrs. Jas. R.
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Strakosch, Mrs. C.
Kendal, William H	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Kimball, Grace	McGuire, Mrs. M. D.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.
Kingdon, Edith	Gould, Mrs. Geo. J.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.
Larue, Grace	Chandler, Mrs. B. D.
Laurel, Jane	Jordan, Mrs. Robt.
Lawlor, Amber	Allis, Mrs. Gilbert.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P.
Lehman, Lilli	Kalisch, Mme. Paul.
LeMoyne, Sarah Cowell	LeMoyne, Mrs. Wm. J.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W. J.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald.
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence.
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cecilia	Waterman, Mrs.
Logan, Celia	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.
Lohr, Marie	Prinsep, Mrs. A.
Losee, Frank	Losee, Ira N.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.
MacLean, R. D	Shepherd, Rezin D.
Maddern, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.
Mannering, Mary	Wadsworth, Mrs. Frederick E.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.
Mantell, Mme. Eugenie	De Amicis, Mrs.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.
Marlowe, Julia	Sothern, Mrs. E. H.
Marr, Pauline	Colliers, Mrs. Wm.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Materna, Mme	Friedrich, Mme.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.
McCoy, Bessie	Davis, Mrs. R. H.
Melba, Mme	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendenning, Mrs. J.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (2).
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Moor, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.
Mordaunt, Mabel	Norris, Mrs. Wm.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Murska, Ilma di	Hill, Mrs.
Nazimova, Alla	Bryant, Mrs. Chas. E.
Neilson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.
Nielsen, Christine	Leffler, Mrs. Joseph.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Countess Casa.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.
Nordica, Mme	Young, Mrs. Geo. W.
Nordstrom, Marie	Dixey, Mrs. Henry E.
Noria, Jane	Centanini, Mrs. G. P.
Odell, Maud	Hagemann, Mrs. Adol.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.
Otero, Caroline	Webb, Mrs. Rene.
Otis, Elita Proctor	Camp, Mrs. M. C.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Parker, Flora	Jacoby, Mrs. Harry.
Patti, Adelina	Cedarstrom, Baroness R.
Perry, Evelyn	Hoe, Mrs. Arth. Ingersoll.
Perugini, Signor	Chatterton, John.
Pitt, Fannie Addison	Pitt, Mrs. Henry M.
Pixley, Annie	Fulford, Mrs. Robert.
Potter, Mrs.	Potter, Cora Urquhart.
Prescott, Marie	Pertzel, Mrs.
Priest, Janet	Robb, Mrs. Thos., Jr.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston
Raleigh, Cecil	Rowlands, Mr.
Randolph, Louise	McKnight, Mrs. Ford.
Rankin, Doris	Barrymore, Mrs. Lionel.
Rankin, Gladys	Drew, Mrs. Sidney.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. H'y L.
Raymond, John T.	O'Brien, John T.
Raymond, Maud	Solomon, Mrs. Gus.
Rehan, Ada	Crehan, Ada.
Rejane, Mme	Porel, Mme. D. P. P.
Rice, Fannie	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Roberts, Florence	Morrison, Mrs. Lewis.
Robertson, Agnes	Boucicault, Mrs. Dion.
Robson, Eleanor	Belmont, Mrs. August.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus.
Roosevelt, Blanche	Machetta, Mme.
Rorke, Kate	Gardner, Mrs. James.
Roselle, Amy	Dacre, Mrs. Arthur.
Ross, Chas. J.	Kelly, Chas. J.
Russell, Annie	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Russell, Dorothy	Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsm'r
Russell, Mme. Elia	Rhigini, Mme. de.
Russell, Lillian	Moore, Mrs.
St. John, Florence	Marius, Mrs. Claude.
Sanderson, Julia	Sloane, Mrs. Todd.
Scheff, Fritzi	Fox, Mrs. John, Jr.
Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Rapp, Mrs. Wm., Jr.
Sembrich, Mme	Stengel, Mme. Guilliaume
Shannon, Effie	Kelcey, Mrs. Herbert.
Shannon, Joseph W.	Sendelbach, J. W.
Shannon, Lavina	Shine, Mrs. Giles.
Shattuck, Truly	Douglas, Mrs. S. A.
Sherwood, Phyllis	Nickerson, Mrs. Thos.
Slater, Jennie Douglas	Lawford, Mrs. Ernest.
Spong, Hilda	Spong, Frances.
Stahl, Rose	Bonnelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stirling, Mme. A	Macklnlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Cosmo	Lennox, Cosmo C. G.
Stuart, Julia	Mackay, Mrs. Ed.
Stuart, Leslie	Barrett, T. A.
Summerville, Amelia	Shaw, Amelia.
Sutherland, Anne	Hartley, Mrs. Fred.
Tempest, Marie	Stuart, Mrs. Cosmo.
Temple, Rose	Jones, Mrs. J. H.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terriss, William	Lewin, Arthur.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Teyte, Maggie	Plumnon, Mrs. Eugene.
Theo, Mme	Piccolo, Cecile.
Tiffany, Annie Ward	Green, Mrs. Chas.
Tilly, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Titcome, Heloise	Wills, Mrs. Nat. M.
Traux, Maud	Redding, Mrs. Edw. A.
Tree, Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Trevelyn, Hilda	Blow, Mrs. Sidney.
Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Ulmar, Geraldine	Carryll, Mrs. Ivan.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Vane, Helen	Snyder, Mrs. Chas.
Vassar, Queenie	Cawthorn, Mrs. Joseph.
Vaughn, Teresa	Mestayer, Mrs. W. A.
Victoria, Vesta	Terry, Mrs. Herbert.
Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Vokes, Rosina	Clay, Mrs. Cecil.
Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Franklyn.
Walker, Charlotte	Walter, Mrs. Eugene.
Walsh, Blanche	Travers, Mrs. Wm.
Ward, Fannie	Lewis, Mrs. Joseph.
Ward, Genevieve	Guerbel, Countess.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Warren, Lavina	Stratton, Mrs. C. S.
Wiley, Dora	Golden, Mrs. Richard.
Wilton, Ellis	Doremus, Mrs. T. C.
Wynne-Matthison, Edith	Kennedy, Mrs.
Woods, Al. H.	Herrman, Albert.
Wood, Marjorie	Gleason, Mrs. Jos. J.
Yeamans, Lydia	Titus, Mrs. Fred. J.

A Shakespearian Table.

PROFESSOR ROLFE, the Shakespearian scholar, has counted the lines which the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginnings and endings of speeches as full lines. This is the result:

	Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	585	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Anthony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	128
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	115

Henry V. as king and prince (in "Henry IV." and "Henry V.") has 1,987 lines to speak, and Falstaff, in both parts of "Henry IV." and "Henry V." and in the "Merry Wives," has 1,895.

Organizations for the Promotion of Education.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

Chancellor—John H. Vincent. *President*—George E. Vincent. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Secretary*—Arthur M. Bestor. *Treasurer*—Fred W. Hyde. *Director*—Arthur E. Bestor.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now *Chautauqua Institution*, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. The annual Assembly during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y. (attendance 50,000), is a sixty-day program of lectures, addresses, concerts, recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment, out-of-door recreation, and highly organized social group life. Local assemblies patterned after the mother Chautauqua in the United States number over one thousand.

The Chautauqua Summer Schools (Percy H. Boynton, Secretary of Instruction) are annually conducted during six weeks of the Assembly season. The work is that of the highest class of summer normal schools. Faculty, 102; courses over 200, in fourteen departments; six in academic subjects usually pursued in academies and colleges, eight in special professional work in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, etc. Over 3,000 students annually.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (Frank Chapin Bray, Managing Editor), organized at Chautauqua in 1878, continues the educational influence of the Assembly throughout the year. More than 350,000 members have been enrolled. The circle aims to promote the habit of reading and study in history, literature, science, and art, in connection with the routine of daily life. The essentials of the plan are: A definite course covering four years, each year complete in itself; specified volumes approved by the counsellors, allotment of time by the week and month, a monthly magazine with additional readings and notes, review outlines, and other aids. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed. The time required is about one-half hour daily for nine months. Diplomas are granted to those who complete the course. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending $5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year), to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BROADER EDUCATION.

National Society for Broader Education of New York was organized in December, 1909. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life; in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people."

The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1912 its speakers delivered 504 lectures, its singers gave 130 concert lectures, several hundred sermons and conducted 524 discussions. *President*—George Edward Reed, S. T. D., L. L. D., Wilmington, Del. *Managing Director*—Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., 55 W. 44th St., New York City. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Dr. H. H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Pa.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools were established by D. L. Moody. The season is from May 1 to Oct. 1. Headquarters, East Northfield, Mass. Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School constitute what are commonly known as the Northfield Schools. *Director*—W. R. Moody; *Clerk*—A. G. Moody.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and munificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. The board consists of William A. Slater, President; Richard H. Williams, Vice-President, John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland H. Dodge, Seth Low, Wickliffe Rose, David F. Houston, Walter H. Page, William Lawrence, James H. Dillard, Charles E. Hughes. The Treasurer is the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. Director, Jas. H. Dillard, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La. Field Agents, W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., and B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La. The fund has grown through judicious investment, and the trustees have now an annual income of about $80,000, which is used in encouraging industrial training in institutions for the colored race in the South.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York February 27, 1902, and incorporated by act of Congress, signed January 12, 1903. The following are members of the Board: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; L. G. Myers, Treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary; Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, George Foster Peabody, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston, and Wickliffe Rose. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. Office, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board, the outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem Conferences, has been organized with these officers and members: *Chairman*, Robert C. Ogden, New York; *Treasurer*, George Foster Peabody, New York; *Executive Secretary*, Wickliffe Rose, 725 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. The purpose of this board is to co-operate with State and local authorities in building up State systems of public schools.

CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

President, Robert C. Ogden; Vice President, Walter H. Page; Treasurer, Wm. A. Blair; Executive Secretary, A. P. Bourland, 725 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the Conference is to bring together men of every calling to further educational development in the South.

Illiteracy.

(Statistics supplied by the Bureau of the Census for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

THE term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in the case of countries marked with an asterisk (*), which base illiteracy on inability to read.

COUNTRY.	P.C. Illiterate	Basis.	Year.
EUROPE:			
Austria	26.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1900
Belgium	18.6	Population over 10 yrs.	1900
Belgium	8.5	Army recruits	1908
Bulgaria	65.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1905
Bulgaria	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England and Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
Finland*	1.5	Population over 15 yrs.	1900
Finland (a)	4.9	Army recruits	1899
France	14.1	Population over 10 yrs.	1906
France	3.5	Army recruits	1904
France	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire	0.03	Army recruits	1905
Greece (b)	57.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1907
Greece	30.0	Army recruits	No date
Hungary (c)	40.9	Population over 12 yrs.	1900
Ireland	17.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Ireland	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy*	48.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Italy	30.6	Army recruits	1905
Italy	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (d)	57.5	Population over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (The)	1.4	Army recruits	1908
Netherlands (The)	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Poland	59.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1897
Portugal*	73.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1900
Prussia	0.06	Army recruits	1903
Prussia	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania	61.2	Population over 7 yrs.	1909
Roumania	64.5	Army recruits	1908
Russia	70.0	Population over 10 yrs.	1897
Russia	61.7	Army recruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Servia (e)	78.9	Population over 11 yrs.	1900
Servia	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	58.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1900
Sweden	0.3	Army recruits	1907
Switzerland	0.5	Army recruits	1905
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1903-04
AMERICA:			
Continental U. S., total population	7.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, native parents	3.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, foreign parents	1.1	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Foreign-born white	12.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Negro	30.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Indian	45.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Chinese	15.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Japanese	9.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Argentina	54.4	Population over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Population over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
AMERICA—Continued.			
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	17.1	Population over 5 yrs.	1901
Chile*	49.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1907
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	56.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1899
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	75.3	Population over 11 yrs.	1900
Newfoundland	45.8	Population over 5 yrs.	1901
Peru	86.5	All ages	1876
Porto Rico	79.6	Population over 10 yrs.	1899
AUSTRALIA:			
New South Wales (f)	4.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
New South Wales	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand (g)	1.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1906
New Zealand	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland (h)	10.6	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Queensland	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia (f)	4.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
South Australia	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania	6.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Tasmania	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria (i)	3.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Victoria	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Western Australia (j)	4.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Western Australia	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon (All races)	78.3	All ages	1901
Ceylon (European race)	11.9	All ages	1901
Ceylon (Other than European)	78.4	All ages	1901
India	92.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Philippine Islands (k)	55.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (l)	87.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	36.3	Population over 6 yrs.	1896
AFRICA:			
Algeria (m)	7.7	Army recruits	1909
Cape of Good Hope (All races)	65.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Cape of Good Hope (European race)	6.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Cape of Good Hope (Other than European race)	86.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Egypt (b)	92.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal (European race)	2.0	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Orange River Colony (European race)	7.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Orange River Colony (Aborigines)	90.6	Population over 5 yrs.	1904
Orange River Colony (Mixed and other colored)	85.9	Population over 5 yrs.	1904
Transvaal (European race)	3.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1904

(a) Huebner's Annual Tables, 1901. (b) Percentage is based on number "illiterate"; but no definition of this term is given in the census report. (c) Includes Croatia and Slavonia. (d) Native Maltese population. (e) Servian Year Book, 1906. (f) Excluding aborigines. (g) Excluding Chinese. (h) Excluding 6,670 nomadic aborigines. (i) Including Chinese and aborigines. (j) Excluding full-blooded aborigines. (k) Civilized population. (l) Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia. (m) Statistique Generale de l'Algerie.

Expressive Names

IN THE NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORY.

THE New York City (Manhattan and Bronx) Directory of 1911 had 525,995 names. The first was Jacques Aa, the last Marie Zysman, the longest Zoltan de Takach Gyongyos-halaszy.

Names in the Calendar—Andrew M. January, Charles F. March, Nathan April, Mary May, Jac June, Richard July, Thomas F. August, Max November.

Financial—Minnie Cash, James Check, Andrew J. Million, Charles Money, William Penny.

Delicatessen—Jesse E. Beans, John Mustard, Leonard Onion, William M. Pepper, George Pickles, Albert L. Salt.

Heavenward—Marie Angel, Elias Apostle, Thomas Heaven, Charles F. Paradise, Oscar R. Saint.

Feminine—Lucy Darling, Blanche Fair, Rosa Hug, Pauline Kiss, May Lovely, Mary Loveless, Sarah Birdy, Matilda Pretty, Mary Sweet.

The Weather—William J. Breeze, Agnes D. Cloud, J. Harvie Dew, John F. Frost, Harry F. Mist, Elbridge G. Snow, A. Storm, John R. Rainbow, Molly Warm, A. Wind.

Liquid Refreshment—A. Beer, Samuel Brandy, Joseph H. Boozer, Priscilla Drinker, Frank Drunke, Edwin Ginn, Abraham Lager, A. Port, William Rickey, A. Seltzer, A. Sherry, Casper Sober, Andrew M. Wines, Gustave Wurzburger.

Zoological—Constant Bird, Frank Dove, Abraham Eagle, Harry Falcon, Julius Fowl, Alfred B. Goldfinch, Irene Heron, David Lark, Martin J. Loon, Richard D. Parrot, W. J. Pigeon, Edward Swallow, Helen M. W. Swan, Joseph Elefant, A. Fox, Fred Goat, Robert M. Kid, Ada E. Lamb, A. Lion, Benjamin Mule, Sol Tiger, A. Wolf, Fred Bee, Axel Moth, A. Roach, Joseph Wasp, Anna Worm.

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States.	Income in 1911.				Property.				Benefactions In 1911 for Endowment.
	For Tuition and other Educational Services.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Government.	Total Receipts, Exclusive of Additions to Endowments.	Libraries, Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus, Machinery, and Furniture.	Value of Buildings.	Productive Funds.	
United States.	18,493,120	13,293,446	$5,875,185	$80,902,571	15073709	$33,289,589	225,282,616	299,347,272	13,769,870
N. Atlantic Div.	8,522,470	6,750,017	2,516,625	30,972,182	6,661,491	12,311,085	81,647,452	148,236,139	7,501,604
S. Atlantic Div.	1,845,905	838,875	1,121,918	8,500,431	1,554,849	4,177,757	31,885,454	15,375,017	1,110,028
S. Central Div.	1 361,077	830,698	502,817	6,598,293	886,112	2,978,328	16,956,530	15,780,781	269,512
N. Central Div.	5,993,525	3,843,118	865,187	27,749,025	4,808,292	15,258,824	71,019,962	80,277,033	4,534,391
Western Div....	870,143	1,030,738	868,638	7,082,640	1,162,965	3,563,595	23,773,218	39,678,302	354,335
North Atlantic Division.									
Maine	149,157	124,445	75,000	559,538	224,559	199,321	2,004,457	3,405,210	141,620
N. Hampshire..	143,111	136,828	75,000	743,999	155,000	203,000	2,184,000	3,913,000	657,770
Vermont.....	78,063	68,807	75,000	358,631	133,239	138,500	1,383,000	1,573,076	226,146
Massachusetts..	2,362,975	1,913,264	75,000	6,979,819	1,744,040	1,969,996	13,406,049	45,515,701	2,333,503
Rhode Island...	114,265	172,566	75,000	610,240	124,551	259,927	1,892,307	3,764,546	54,574
Connecticut....	554,689	810,875	60,000	2,414,380	760,482	192,751	1,807,136	16,482 917	698,836
New York.....	3,197,007	2,408,170	1,931,625	13,666,290	1,940,461	5,269,520	38,909,939	52,182,818	2,452,380
New Jersey.....	312,266	303,720	75,000	1,131.419	482,521	259,400	1,430,000	5,744,928	23,904
Pennsylvania ..	1,610,937	811,342	75,000	4,494,268	1,096,658	3,827,670	18,931,564	15,653,943	912,891
South Atlantic Division.									
Delaware.....	8,529	4,980	67,000	106,860	18,000	90,000	144,000	83,000	.....
Maryland.....	250,425	237,174	584,168	1,610,452	331,163	1,316,800	12,860,117	5,253,228	235,544
D. of Columbia.	289,998	21,350	104,700	600,813	236,173	327,487	2,705,762	472,745	44,604
Virginia	414,441	250,280	60,000	1,461,564	306,749	567,430	4,426,868	4,545,364	66,579
West Virginia..	57,176	22,461	66,000	515,512	62,600	142,500	1,088,000	574,923	248,000
N. Carolina....	298,273	126,827	60,150	1,088,890	216,283	528,551	2,962,604	1,477,579	366,560
S. Carolina.....	266 936	60,666	52,400	1,128,729	175,852	624,016	3,704,465	1,227.072	72,026
Georgia	211,043	61,658	30,000	1,440,312	155,300	390,825	2,922,043	991,908	60,100
Florida	49,084	53,479	52,500	436,544	49,000	172,000	1,004,156	748,664	16,815
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	45,000	130,755	3,729	17,748	67,439	534	.....
South Central Division.									
Kentucky.....	192,618	78,282	68,475	634,347	109,233	210,386	1.856,586	1,691,294	39,436
Tennessee.	427,516	203,781	75,000	1,417.672	212,037	562,735	3,816,044	3,827,092	184,326
Alabama	99,437	35,290	54,628	575,529	102 674	260,747	1,930,385	953,515	.....
Mississippi	63,803	22,785	52,820	724,716	74,148	414,897	1,536,486	609,051	26,250
Louisiana.....	159,377	238,045	54,917	663,783	115,600	464,350	2,196,801	5,388,313	.....
Texas.....	244,694	182,206	63,750	1,563,015	184,545	615,045	4,271,228	2,705,016	19,500
Arkansas.....	56.735	9,900	62,727	357,153	46,420	181,700	601,500	369,000	.....
Oklahoma.....	16,897	60,409	70,500	662,078	41,455	268,468	747,500	237,500	.....
North Central Division.									
Ohio	919,274	812,384	45,000	3,766,416	915,218	2,394,962	12,372,737	15,562,505	1,081,253
Indiana.....	550,435	221,311	75,000	1,896,613	418,326	869,190	6,397,140	4,537,678	66,225
Illinois	1,905,585	1,243.176	75,000	6,449,627	946,186	3,752,358	14,732,511	28,456,765	2,008,963
Michigan.....	492,549	228,116	75,000	2,443,781	497,113	1,936,263	5,079,281	3,849,735	83,788
Wisconsin	373,125	176,864	75,000	2,303,342	307,937	868,861	4,044,878	3,091,270	86,348
Minnesota.....	293,519	123,606	73,000	2,239,684	254,660	853,144	4,834,045	2,794,893	39,088
Iowa	533,290	250,129	75,000	2,733,599	346,119	1,655,484	7,282.819	6,040,272	400,455
Missouri	380,108	441,376	72,187	1,957,044	469,538	1,345,369	7,915,602	9,309,710	550,854
North Dakota..	32,101	116,006	75,000	728,154	73,866	317,400	1,229,000	2,779,587	20,000
South Dakota..	82,016	66,188	75,000	551,083	62,500	320,375	1,245,943	473,369	34,056
Nebraska.....	163,245	70,323	75,000	1,015 108	182,476	506,462	1,904,720	1,419,631	43,266
Kansas.....	263,378	93,639	75,000	1,664,574	334,353	638,956	3,981,286	1,961,618	120,095
Western Division.									
Montana.....	11,476	21,633	75,000	306,353	37,300	234,500	673,500	1,268,220	.....
Wyoming.....	2,313	12,655	75,000	161.673	30,000	159,000	300,000	31,500	.....
Colorado	185,623	69,172	73,638	904,826	197,900	690,376	2,635,110	1,811,954	52,000
New Mexico....	3,344	2,083	75,000	191,172	28,876	115,327	268,825	.....	.....
Arizona.....	4,659	1,020	75,000	155,407	16,500	70,630	207,309	10,500	.....
Utah	23,824	37,801	75,000	393,757	52,510	219,793	682,400	147,440	.....
Nevada	2,402	.....	75,000	289,557	19,500	100,166	422,636	196,500	.....
Idaho	2,500	61,237	75,000	263,193	26,861	107,688	476,700	872,313	.....
Washington	90,484	55,878	75,000	968,174	109,556	570,572	2,436,101	3,896,697	57,921
Oregon	61,095	44,383	75,000	581,158	92,267	527,302	1,254,600	617,232	55,848
California.....	482.263	724,876	75,000	2,811,433	543,045	968,241	14,395,473	30,825,946	188,566
Hawaii.....	160	.....	45,000	55,937	8,650	.....	20,564	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

States.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors.		Students in 1911.									
		Total Number.		Preparatory Departments.		Collegiate Departments.		Graduate Departments.		Professional Departments.		Total Number.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
United States	581	23,260	5,025	39,615	20,552	111449	61,265	7,577	3,281	36,275	1,389	203,426	99,644
North Atlantic Division.	112	7,752	1,030	9,255	1,532	36,216	14,842	3,551	1,192	10,656	290	61,738	19,277
South Atlantic Division.	111	2,369	738	5,062	4,159	12,701	7,207	633	97	4,134	50	22,492	12,121
South Central Division.	98	2,243	714	6,005	5,018	11,024	6,225	233	107	4,858	109	22,731	12,973
North Central Division.	211	8,701	2,132	16,454	8,518	41,536	26,945	2,572	1,416	14,091	838	80,454	46,496
Western Division	49	2,195	411	2,839	1,325	9,972	6,046	588	469	2,536	102	16,011	8,777
North Atlantic Division.													
Maine	5	201	14	75	0	1,342	365	39	3	142	0	1,746	416
New Hampshire	3	157	3	104	0	1,398	17	43	0	41	0	1,605	18
Vermont	3	124	2	0	0	582	192	0	1	196	0	787	197
Massachusetts	17	1,725	387	84	8	6,912	5,802	860	187	2,457	77	10,374	6,136
Rhode Island	2	111	9	0	0	814	209	66	44	0	0	901	257
Connecticut	4	488	6	27	13	2,944	22	328	49	460	0	3,882	155
New York	33	2,925	400	6,109	571	11,862	5,254	1,557	715	4,263	153	25,343	7,795
New Jersey	6	306	7	526	31	2,139	2	153	0	42	0	2,861	33
Pennsylvania	39	1,715	202	2,330	909	8,223	2,979	505	193	3,055	60	14,239	4,270
South Atlantic Division.													
Delaware	1	23	0	0	0	157	0	2	0	0	0	159	0
Maryland	15	502	57	1,079	244	1,550	658	185	37	371	31	3,251	972
District of Columbia	8	539	46	537	76	1,056	462	214	14	2,333	16	4,076	580
Virginia	20	386	101	802	347	2,683	1,247	95	0	527	0	4,073	1,589
West Virginia	5	99	23	279	197	560	285	7	9	95	0	842	517
North Carolina	13	293	115	493	901	2,558	1,130	64	12	448	0	3,510	2,173
South Carolina	21	227	165	711	663	2,013	1,722	49	20	105	0	2,948	2,705
Georgia	17	198	148	731	1,014	1,777	1,373	10	3	181	0	2,748	2,489
Florida	5	84	58	308	461	264	198	7	2	74	3	678	708
Porto Rico	1	18	26	122	256	83	132	0	0	0	0	207	388
South Central Division.													
Kentucky	18	322	124	1,128	962	985	739	15	21	577	2	3,028	1,896
Tennessee	25	533	205	1,853	1,925	1,674	1,450	84	9	1,671	15	5,250	3,494
Alabama	10	206	50	340	107	1,291	606	30	2	256	0	1,907	735
Mississippi	10	153	70	625	466	1,635	614	17	6	171	3	2,568	1,231
Louisiana	8	323	101	463	584	868	494	23	50	861	3	2,233	1,248
Texas	17	407	97	985	607	3,001	1,475	37	11	934	74	5,186	3,019
Arkansas	6	159	35	385	255	841	463	7	2	189	1	1,382	721
Oklahoma	4	140	32	226	112	769	384	20	6	199	11	1,177	629
North Central Division.													
Ohio	39	1,401	341	2,490	1,205	6,858	4,938	144	134	1,734	31	11,597	7,785
Indiana	20	876	153	1,856	655	5,448	2,145	160	57	1,606	113	11,618	3,320
Illinois	32	1,871	457	3,304	1,656	6,954	4,892	1,308	718	3,950	349	16,543	10,717
Michigan	11	560	73	624	187	4,372	1,472	151	48	1,501	31	6,923	1,883
Wisconsin	9	592	101	206	75	3,213	1,812	256	91	286	6	4,091	2,112
Minnesota	9	400	73	1,713	660	2,455	1,694	90	33	954	41	5,292	2,631
Iowa	25	743	305	1,366	1,209	3,891	3,819	86	86	813	148	6,287	5,957
Missouri	25	807	198	1,843	1,109	2,571	1,904	146	71	1,351	26	6,584	3,656
North Dakota	4	152	39	344	203	396	351	9	2	127	7	922	714
South Dakota	7	149	56	480	364	431	329	5	10	107	2	1,082	727
Nebraska	11	504	156	826	414	1,663	1,524	82	73	972	35	3,825	2,592
Kansas	19	646	180	1,402	781	3,286	2,065	135	93	660	49	5,690	3,802
Western Division.													
Montana	3	66	15	85	30	273	132	1	3	0	0	368	167
Wyoming	1	33	12	37	40	59	67	3	4	0	0	108	134
Colorado	8	363	71	302	176	1,389	773	77	65	429	9	2,199	1,059
New Mexico	3	57	17	137	74	132	48	4	1	0	0	275	124
Arizona	1	23	9	54	29	76	33	2	1	0	0	132	63
Utah	2	101	25	344	221	604	354	7	5	64	3	1,023	584
Nevada	1	32	10	49	59	112	100	1	5	0	0	161	150
Idaho	2	58	13	98	110	247	153	6	2	24	0	376	267
Washington	9	253	51	504	172	1,682	1,311	43	39	312	23	2,541	1,565
Oregon	9	317	70	189	124	1,035	632	24	6	390	26	1,913	1,187
California	12	878	115	1,040	299	4,330	2,332	420	338	1,317	41	6,881	3,366
Hawaii	1	14	3	0	0	33	111	0	0	0	0	34	111

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. of the Enrolled in Average Attendance.	Length of School Year in Days.	Whole No. of Teachers.	Per Cent. of Men Teachers	Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.	Estimated Value of All Public Property Used for School Purposes.	Total Amount Expended for Schools.	Expended Per Capita of Total Population.	Cost Per Capita of Average Attendance.
United States...	17,813,852	71.3	12,827,307	72.1	167.5	523,210	21.1	$61.70	1,100,007,512	426,250,434	4.64	27.85
N. Atlantic Div...	4,216,879	69.9	3,310,279	78.5	180.2	129,380	14.0	67.82	447,903,057	143,185,086	5.53	35.41
S. Atlantic Div....	2,573,386	69.0	1,687,665	65.7	132.0	62,187	26.3	42.71	53,495,980	26 761,897	2.20	13.45
S. Central Div.....	3,813,989	68.4	2,468,257	64.8	125.7	86,331	27.4	50.95	81,174,873	41,637,583	2.42	14.55
N. Central Div.....	5,981,989	74.4	4,463,915	74.7	165.4	206,346	19.4	56.60	408,925,330	165,033,625	5.52	32.02
Western Div.....	1,227,609	74.7	897,191	73.0	163.2	38,966	17.9	70.62	108,509,272	49,632 243	7.27	42.20
N. Atlantic Div.:												
Maine.....	144,278	83.9	106,955	74.4	159.0	7,457	11.2	36.89	7,309 494	2,934,263	3.95	25.02
N. Hampshire..	63,972	68.8	50,101	78.3	164.0	3,040	7.1	39.75	5,509,059	1,654,163	3.84	30.90
Vermont.....	66,615	85.1	52,104	78.2	160.0	3,257	8.9	34.75	3,976,466	1,608,996	4.52	28.86
Massachusetts..	535,869	73.7	444,090	82.9	186.0	15,321	9.1	69.95	72,685,323	20,135,745	5.98	36.08
Rhode Island..	80,061	66.2	61,487	76.8	193.0	2,371	8.9	66.82	7,973,232	2,486,757	4.59	34.28
Connecticut	190,353	74.7	147,190	77.5	184.7	5,277	6.2	58.95	18,869,431	5,450,006	4.91	31.75
New York	1,422,969	68.7	1,122,649	79.1	187.5	45,074	11.7	88.15	198,896,310	51,861,986	5.69	40.91
New Jersey	429,797	68.9	324,239	75.4	184.0	12,087	12.3	77.77	36,438,048	17,064,990	6.72	37.63
Pennsylvania ..	1,282,965	67.9	1,001,464	78.3	170.0	35,496	22.6	51.12	96,244,694	39,988,180	5.22	30.80
S. Atlantic Div.:												
Delaware	35,950	67.1	22,559	63.0	172.5	993	13.7	44.16	1,575,000	604,796	3.00	23.20
Maryland.....	238,393	66.1	145,762	61.3	185.0	5,514	17.1	54.46	5,000,000	3,792,424	2.92	23.91
Dis.of Columbia	55,774	77.7	44,627	80.0	181.2	1,631	11.5	98.41	8 000 000	2,679,564	8.10	44.07
Virginia	402,109	61.8	258,344	64.6	140.0	10,443	19.9	38.32	8,555,344	4,407,853	2 15	14.77
West Virginia..	276,458	78.1	183,900	68.5	134.0	8,782	48.0	39.90	9,385,504	4 094,092	3.36	19.50
North Carolina	520,404	75.4	331,335	63.7	101.9	11,216	28.5	34.40	5,862,969	3,037,907	1.38	7.16
South Carolina..	340,415	64.9	243,901	71.8	105.1	6,968	23.1	51.95	3,250,000	1,951,945	1.29	6.93
Georgia.....	555,794	66.9	346,295	62.3	144.4	12,625	24.4	44.90	9,076,294	4,419,596	1.70	10.70
Florida.....	148,089	78.4	103,892	70.3	106.0	4,015	25.7	52.10	2,790,869	1,773,720	2.36	14.42
S. Central Div.:												
Kentucky.....	494,863	69.9	315,196	63.7	125.0	11,100	41.7	39.37	10,423,780	5,648,644	2.47	14.81
Tennessee.....	521,753	74.8	363,953	69.8	130.0	10,286	37.0	40.90	9,150,301	4,402,575	2.02	10.12
Alabama.....	424,611	62.1	266,589	62.8	117.3	8,756	35.0	55.18	8,561,816	2,904,537	1.36	10.65
Mississippi.....	469,137	76.8	261,384	55.8	123.0	10,166	31.0	42.50	2,410,000	2,726,348	1.52	10.20
Louisiana.....	263,617	49.0	182,659	69.3	135.6	6,286	21.4	52.27	7,132,177	4,252,241	2.57	19.65
Texas.....	821,631	63.3	544,691	66.3	131.0	20,742	30.8	59.69	23,247,340	11,777 056	3.02	16.16
Arkansas.....	395,978	74.4	255,135	64.5	106.5	9,622	47.0	55.00	6,939,319	3,187,083	2.04	11.60
Oklahoma.....	422,399	81.4	278,650	66.1	140.0	9,473	26.2	59.09	13,310,040	6,739,216	4.07	20.62
N. Central Div.:												
Ohio.....	838,080	77.6	648,544	77.4	170.0	27,841	31.1	53.66	67,901 717	25,500,216	5.35	33.33
Indiana.....	581,459	77.4	420,780	79.3	147.0	17,267	35.7	65.93	38,861,762	14,910,500	5.52	30.25
Illinois.....	1,002,657	71.2	779,040	77.9	171.0	29 384	18.5	69.51	88,819,664	34,036,195	6.04	37.22
Michigan.....	541,501	71.3	443,458	82.0	171.0	17,987	14.0	56.01	37,198,776	14,596,819	5.20	28.27
Wisconsin.....	464,311	67.0	320,459	69.1	180.0	14,729	11.8	54.85	27 685,149	10,789,236	4.64	28.98
Minnesota	440,083	72.1	348,500	79.2	149.0	15,157	12.0	52.56	28,598,866	13.724,437	6.60	33.67
Iowa.....	510,661	80.5	360,178	70.5	172.0	27,598	9.8	47.92	28,279,374	12,767,210	5.76	31.70
Missouri	707,031	72.7	490,390	69.4	155.0	18,365	26.4	57.18	38,518 322	13,067,193	3.97	26.68
North Dakota...	139,802	83.7	90,149	64.5	147.3	7,387	17.4	52.95	8,353,135	4,549,660	7.89	39.37
South Dakota...	126,253	74.7	80,032	63.5	165.9	6,065	16.6	55.21	6,754,641	3,825 273	6.56	41.12
Nebraska.....	281,375	78.4	191,076	68.0	174.0	11,099	11.9	55.24	17,266,334	7,454,215	6.27	32.35
Kansas.....	398,746	79.4	291,329	73.0	163.5	13,467	18.0	63.36	20,891,590	9,812,671	5.81	27.80
Western Div.:												
Montana	66,141	78.8	41,314	62.5	184.5	2,250	12 0	72.63	4,446.781	2,633,521	7.01	45.38
Wyoming.....	24,584	79.5	16,730	68.0	140.9	1,109	12.8	60.35	1 246,459	796,021	5.46	37.71
Colorado.....	168,798	87.5	107,520	63.7	156.0	5,200	15.6	63.22	12,872,186	5,211,186	6.52	41.20
New Mexico....	56,304	65.8	37,389	66.4	100.0	1,474	34.4	67.82	3,694,785	793,202	2.43	17.34
Arizona.....	31,312	63.9	20,094	64.2	135.5	851	17.0	84.98	1,688 653	1,000,628	4.91	40.65
Utah.....	91,611	75.1	69,246	75.6	164.8	2,369	26.6	79.03	6,147,928	3 052,990	8.19	33.36
Nevada.....	10,200	58.6	7,400	72.5	145.3	489	10.8	81.68	750.000	619,268	7.57	56.62
Idaho.....	76,168	83.6	51,137	67.1	137.0	2,332	25.5	69.96	4,646,423	2,175,063	6.68	34.58
Washington	215,688	83.6	156,064	72.3	172.0	7,170	20.0	66.27	19,069 112	10,493,347	9.31	50.75
Oregon.....	118,412	70.5	103,553	87.8	138.0	4,453	19.4	58.63	8,624,731	4,646,270	6.90	32.45
California.....	388,391	68.2	286,744	77.9	182.0	11,389	13.8	80.13	45,322,214	18,210,747	7.66	47.65

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS IN UNITED STATES, 1911.

States.	Public.		Private.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.
United States.	10,234	984,677	1,979	130,649
N. Atlantic Div.	2,190	311,056	656	47,284
S. Atlantic Div.	1,107	66,118	301	19,830
S. Central Div..	1,406	97,298	361	22,447
N. Central Div.	4,768	410,471	486	29,170
Western Div...	763	99,734	175	11,918
N. Atlantic Div.:				
Maine.....	169	10,701	33	2,598
N. Hampshire	62	5,767	27	2,562
Vermont....	68	4,785	19	1,413
Massachus'ts.	224	58,586	95	7,462
Rhode Island.	22	6,491	15	1,078
Connecticut..	63	13,706	53	3,592
New York...	602	116,706	229	13,610
New Jersey..	153	24,623	62	4,159
Pennsylvania.	827	69,691	123	10,810
S. Atlantic Div.:				
Delaware....	19	1,866	2	128
Maryland...	77	8,353	34	2,012
Dist. of Col..	6	5,411	21	1,149
Virginia.....	253	12,356	63	4,140
West Virginia.	72	4,916	16	1,068
N. Carolina..	228	11,798	68	4,831
S. Carolina..	143	6,578	22	1,388
Georgia.....	232	11,890	58	4,411
Florida.....	77	2,920	17	703
S. Central Div.:				
Kentucky...	156	9,981	68	3,161
Tennessee...	143	10,387	83	6,810
Alabama....	142	9,895	32	1,680
Mississippi...	137	7,763	26	1,632
Louisiana....	109	6,434	32	1,455
Texas.....	477	35,053	77	5,360
Arkansas....	107	7,700	27	1,700
Oklahoma...	135	10,085	16	649
N. Central Div.:				
Ohio.....	789	66,461	63	2,734
Indiana.....	579	43,917	29	2,030
Illinois.....	630	64,433	89	5,728
Michigan....	379	43,100	36	2,852
Wisconsin...	281	32,730	34	2,430
Minnesota...	195	27,273	38	3,232
Iowa.....	582	39,473	75	3,300
Missouri....	389	35,170	60	3,903
N. Dakota...	114	5,302	10	247
S. Dakota...	128	6,251	10	581
Nebraska....	339	18,767	20	1,141
Kansas.....	363	27,594	22	992
Western Div.:				
Montana.....	44	3,079		
Wyoming....	19	1,255	11	451
Colorado....	103	13,972	2	113
New Mexico.	25	1,472	10	458
Arizona.....	13	1,309	7	234
Utah.....	31	4,153	6	311
Nevada.....	14	765	18	3,730
Idaho.....	54	4,093	7	813
Washington.	161	20,109	21	910
Oregon.....	115	9,877	19	1,147
California...	184	39,650	74	3,751

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homeopathic.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1902-1903....	153	1,031	7,372	99	1,158	14,057	118	4,025	24,847	19	666	1,462
1903-1904...	153	1,055	7,392	95	1,167	14,302	122	4,253	24,694	19	666	1,289
1904-1905....	156	1,094	7,411	96	1,190	14,714	120	4,532	24,012	18	640	1,129
1905-1906...	150	1,103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24,927	18	703	1,083
1906-1907...	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907-1908...	156	1,346	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
1908-1909....	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,345	18,553	116	6,802	20,519	17	780	997
1909-1910...	184	1,453	11,012	114	1,534	19,567	112	6,607	19,983	14	680	897
1910-1911...	193	1,495	10,834	116	1,570	19,615	104	6,769	17,773*	10	553	881
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
1902-1903....	54	1,164	8,298	61	595	4,411	552	..	13,779	11	168	671
1903-1904...	54	1 191	7,325	63	611	4,457	724	..	17,713	11	165	795
1904-1905...	54	1,161	7,149	67	629	4,944	862	..	19,824	12	217	1,269
1905-1906...	56	1,329	6,876	66	623	5,145	974	..	21,052	12	204	1,445
1906-1907...	57	1,346	6,919	71	690	5,047	1,023	..	21,119	13	231	1,692
1907-1908...	56	1,595	6,519	75	760	5,567	1,026	..	26,457	15	285	2,239
1908-1909....	55	1,609	6,178	78	802	5,999	1,096	..	29,320	19	373	2,677
1909-1910...	53	1,546	6,439	79	815	6,226	1,129	..	32,636	20	351	2,717
1910-1911....	55	1,574	6,961	77	847	6,131	1,121	..	29,805	21	408	2,571

* There were 5 Eclectic and Physiomedical Schools, with 276 instructors and 512 students in 1910-11.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLMENT IN 1911.

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar, est'd.)	17,000,000	1,450,000	18,450,000
Secondary (high schools and academies)	984,677	130,649	1,115,326
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	20,345	68,208	88,553
Universities and colleges	68,240	115,332	183,572
Professional schools	11,529	53,729	65,258
Normal schools	75,642	8,453	84,095
Total for the above	18,160,433	1,826,371	19,986,804
City evening schools (est'd)	375,000	.....	375,000
Business schools	.....	155,244	155,244
Reform schools	40,642	.....	40,642
Schools for deaf	12,347	693	13,040
Schools for blind	4,670	.....	4,670
Schools for feeble-minded	6,956	592	7,548
Government Indian schools	39,397	.....	39,397
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,841	.....	3,841
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated)	4,500	.....	4,500
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated)	.....	17,000	17,000
Private kindergartens (est'd)	.....	110,000	110,000
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc. estimated)	.....	55,000	55,000
Total for special schools	487,353	338,529	825,882
Total for all schools in the United States	18,647,786	2,164,900	20,812,686

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1912.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

ORGAN. 12th.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc'tors.	Students.	Volumes in Library.
1896	Adelphi College‡ (*q*)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect	S. Parkes Cadman, D.D. (Act)	35	1,300	15,000
1859	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. B. W. Anthony, D. D.	22	205	17,000
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	State	Robert T. Milner	90	1,129	11,000
1905	Agnes Scott College	Decatur, Ga.	Non-Sect	F. H. Gaines, LL. D.	33	250	5,000
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.†	Auburn, Ala.	Non-Sect	Chas. C. Thach, A. M., LL. D.	70	810	25,000
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyter'n	H. M. Crooks, A. B.	14	177	3,600
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	27	512	21,600
1895	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	John Francis Dunlap, A. M.	18	233	10,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col.†§	Alcorn, Miss.	State		..	....	3,000
1836	Alfred University†‡	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	42	447	25,000
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D.D.	23	398	36,600
1867	Alma College†	Alma, Mich.	Presbyter'n	Thos. C. Blaisdell, A. M.	24	245	24,391
1886	Am. Intern'l Col.† (*dd*)	Springfield, Mass.	Non-Sect	C. S. McGown	14	88	2,000
1893	American Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D.	..	....	20,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect	Alexander Meiklejohn	48	421	105,000
1855	Amity College†	College Springs, Ia.	Non-Sect		..	....	....
1852	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	20	230	10,000
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	Eugene R. Long, Ph. D.	8	140	5,600
1891	Ark. Cumberland Col.†	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	Edward E. Morris, D. D.	11	150	4,000
1893	Armour Inst. Techy.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect		..	.....	....
....	Asbury College†	Wilmore, Ky.	Meth. Epis. S	Henry C. Morrison, D. D.	20	315	2,500
1869	Atlanta University†§	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect	Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. B	32	410	15,000
1818	Auburn Theol. Sem'y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	13	55	34,278
1869	Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn	Lutheran	George Sverdrup, Jr.	14	163	7,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav A. Andreen, Ph. D.	30	529	27,250
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Wilbur N. Mason, D. D.	35	449	26,117
1855	Baldwin University†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.		..	....	12,000
1889	Barnard College‡ (*d*)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Virginia C. Gildersleeve, D'n	92	701	450,000
1863	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect	George C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	31	450	38,117
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	90	1,436	26,408
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyter'n	Stephen W. Stookey, LL. D.	22	159	7,000
1846	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect	Edward Dwight Eaton, D.D.	34	380	49,630
1871	Benedict†§	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. B.	28	682	7,900
1855	Berea College†	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D	80	1,609	26,000
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. E. F. Pihlblad, A. M.	47	919	10,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	Thos. E. Cramblet, LL. D.	29	350	10,000
1857	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Wm. M. Hudson, D. D.	11	146	4,000
1871	Bonebrake Th Sem†	Dayton, O.	U. Brethren	Rev. J. P. Landis, Ph. D.	8	76	5,500
1863	Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Catholic	Rev. T. I. Gasson, S. J.	40	1,230	30,000
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Meth. Epis.	Lemuel Herb't Murlin, D.D.	149	1,424	37,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Non-Sect	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D.D.	82	393	163,035
1857	Bowdon College†	Bowdon, Ga.	Non-Sect	V. D. Whatley, A. M., H.B.	10	550	4,000
1880	Bridgewater College†	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	John S. Flory, Ph. D.	21	184	10,000
1877	Brigham Young Col.†	Logan, Utah	Latter Day	James H. Linford, B.S., B.D.	31	703	6,000
1764	Brown University†	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., A.M.	84	934	195,000
1885	Bryn Mawr Col.‡	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect	M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	60	452	67,209
1870	Buchtel College†	Akron, O.	Non-Sect		22	290	10,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa.	Non-Sect	John H. Harris, LL. D.	46	700	31,000
1855	Butler College†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect(n)	Thos. Carr Howe, Ph. D.	17	293	16,000
1902	Campbell College†	Holton, Kan.	U. Brethren	Thos. D. Crites, D. D.	18	350	3,500
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	Catholic	Augustine A. Miller, S. J.	23	425	27,000
1854	Carleton College†	Farmington, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	C. V. Gilliland, A.M., D.D.	8	75	1,500
1866	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect	Donald J. Cowling, D.D.	27	370	22,500
1905	Carnegie I. of Tech. (*k*)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect	A. A. Hammerschlag (Dir.)	170	2,700	350,000
1850	Carson & Newman C.†	Jeff. City, Tenn	Baptist	J. M. Barrett, D.D.	15	430	2,800
1846	Carroll College†	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyter'n	Wilbur O. Carrier, D.D.	18	281	7,200
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover	16	138	8,333
1880	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	43	503	9,530
1851	Catawba College†	Newton, N. C.	Ref Ch in U.S.	John F. Buchheit, A.B.	12	125	10,000
1902	Cathedral College	New York City	Catholic	Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. J. Hayes, D.D.	26	378	26,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am. (*f*)	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D.	60	500	70,000
1894	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.	12	96	3,500
1854	Central College	Fayette, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	S. Wm. A. Webb	12	197	12,000
1853	Central Univ. of Ia.†	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	John L. Beyl, Ph. D.	20	250	6,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.†	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Otto E. Kriege, D. D.	22	330	9,500
1891	Charles City Col.†	Charles City, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	W. F. Finke, Dean	12	200	8,000
1785	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect	Harrison Randolph, LL. D.	10	73	19,317
1849	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Bro. Lawrence Sixtus, LL. B.	35	356	11,429
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	Catholic	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	20	322	8,400
1853	Christian Univ.†	Canton, Mo.	Christian Ch	Carl Johann, A. M., LL. D.	14	176	5,000
1842	Citadel Mil. Col.	Charleston, S. C.	State	Col. O. J. Bond	13	225	6,000
1869	Claflin Univ. †§	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	Lewis M. Dunton, LL. D.	40	700	7,000
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect	Edmund C. Stanford, Ph. D.	25	164	65,000
1877	Clark University §†	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Foster, D. D.	22	479	2 000
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D	23	90	60,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1896	Clarkson SchoolTech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John P Brooks, M. S.	9	69	5,000
1893	Clemson Agri.College	Clemson Col., S.C.	State	W. M. Riggs, B.S., LL.D.	55	811	16,285
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Independ't.	John A. Marquis, D. D.	34	514	15,000
1813	Colby College†	Waterville, Me	Baptist	A. J. Roberts, A. M.	25	400	50,000
1819	Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Elmer Burritt Bryan	44	462	61,000
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'nBoro, N.Y.	City	John H. Finley, LL. D.	235	6,770	43,695
1851	College of the Pacific†	San Jose, Cal.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D.	32	356	10,000
1879	Colorado Agr. Col.†	Ft. Collins, Col.	State	Charles A. Lory, LL. D.	59	799	40,000
1874	Colorado College†	Colorado Sp's, Col	Non-Sect.	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	53	687	61,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col.	State	Victor C. Alderson, Sc. D.	21	245	12,000
1754	Columbia Univ. (*d*)	Manh'nBoro, N.Y.	Non-Sect.	N.M.Butler, LL.D., Ph.D.	744	cc9597	450,000
1839	Concordia College	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	Rev. Martin Luecke	12	285	12,000
1890	Converse College†	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	27	290	4,000
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col.†	Storrs, Ct.	State	Chas. L. Beach, B. S.	25	200	12,000
1911	Conn. Col. for Women	New London, Ct.	Non-Sect.				
1897	Cooper College†	Sterling, Kans	Un. Presb.	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D. D.	14	188	2,200
1853	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	James Elliott Harlan, LL.D	42	741	35,480
1865	Cornell University†	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Thos. F. Crane (Act.)	646	4,518	409,700
1879	Creighton Univ.	Omaha, Neb.	Catholic	Rev. E. A. Magevney, S.J.	146	1,007	45,000
1885	Dakota Wesley. Univ†	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Grant Seaman, Ph. D.	31	574	6,700
1889	Daniel Baker College†	Brownwood, Tex.	Presbyter'n	T. P. Junkin, LL. D.	19	221	1,575
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	Non-Sect.	Ernest Fox Nichols, LL.D.	125	1,358	120,000
1837	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Wm. Jos. Martin, A. B.	30	344	23,126
1902	Defiance College†	Defiance, O.	Christian				
1833	Delaware College	Newark, Del	Non-Sect.	Geo. A. Harter, M.A., Ph.D.	24	176	20,000
1831	Denison University†	Granville, O.	Baptist	Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D. D.	42	611	30,000
1897	De Paul University	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M	75	915	5,000
1837	Depauw University†	Greencastle, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Geo. R. Grose, D. D.	50	1,115	45,000
1865	Des Moines Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist	John A. Earl, D. D., B. D.	21	407	8,000
1783	Dickinson College†	Carlisle, Pa.	Methodist	Eugene A. Noble, L.H.D.	19	300	34,000
1872	Doane College†	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l.		21	204	12,153
1881	Drake University†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independ't.	H. M. Bell, LL. D.	163	1,890	26,419
1866	Drew Theol. Sem.	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis.	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D.	14	176	121,000
1873	Drury College†	Springfield, Mo.	Non-Sect.	Joseph Henry George, D. D.	23	575	30,000
1900	Eastern College†	Manassas, Va.	Non-Sect.	Hervin U. Roop, LL.D.	22	200	5,000
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind.	Friends	Robt. L. Kelly, Ph. M.	30	585	20,000
1855	Elmira College†	Elmira, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. A. C. MacKenzie, D.D	18	210	10,000
1889	Elon College†	Elon College, N. C.	Christian	W. A. Harper, M. A.	17	288	8,000
1837	Emory & Henry Col.	Emory, Va.	Methodist	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph.D.	16	206	11,000
1836	Emory College	Oxford, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. James E. Dickey, D.D.	17	259	35,000
1882	Emporia College†	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyter'n	Henry C. Culbertson, B.D.	23	248	13,000
1839	Erskine College†	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presb.	James S. Moffatt, D. D.	9	140	10,000
1855	Eureka College†	Eureka, Ill.	Disciples	Chas. E. Underwood, A.M.	21	229	8,200
1867	Ewing College†	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist				
1895	Fairmount College†	Wichita, Kan.	Congregat'l.	H. E. Thayer, D. D., B. D.	24	307	32,000
1888	Fargo College†	Fargo, N. Dak.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Creegan, D. D.	28	541	6,000
1882	Findlay College†	Findlay, O	Ch. of God	Rev. C. I. Brown, A.M., D.D.	20	243	2,000
1866	Fisk University† §	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	H. H. Wright (Chairman)	32	462	10,000
1841	Fordham University	Fordham, N. Y. C.	Catholic	Thos. J. McCluskey, S. J.	155	1,325	61,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	Ref. in U. S.	Henry H. Apple, D.D.	26	587	48,000
1834	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Elijah A. Harley, D. D.	15	174	19,000
1825	Franklin College†	New Athens, O	Non-Sect.	E. M. Baxter, A. M.	10	45	2,500
1898	Friends University†	Wichita, Kan.	Friends	Edmund Stanley, A. M.	17	365	8,000
1851	Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	Edwin McN. Poteat, D. D.	14	324	5,000
1864	Gallaudet College†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect.	Percival Hall, M.A.	15	82	4,000
1817	General Theol. Sem.	Manh'nBoro, N.Y.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean	18	135	53,767
1850	Geneva College†	BeaverFalls, Pa.	Covenanter.	Rev. W. Henry George, A.B.	19	250	5,000
1829	Georgetown College†	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	Arthur Yager, LL. D.	23	242	12,000
1815	Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D.C.	Catholic	Very Rev. A. J. Donlon, S.J.	173	1,124	121,000
1821	Geo. Washington Un.†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect.	Chas. H. Stockton	185	1,270	44,500
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech.	Atlanta, Ga.	State Inst.	Kenneth J. Matheson, A.M.	65	857	10,000
1863	German Wallace Col.†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B.	28	284	6,500
1848	Girard College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect.				
1888	Goucher College†	Baltimore, Md.	Meth. Epis.		29		12,000
1895	Graceland College†	Lamoni, Ia.	Latter Day.	J. A. Gunsolley, B.S. (Act.).	13	229	8,100
1892	Grand Island Coll. †	Grand Island, Neb	Baptist	L. A. Garrison	22	500	7,000
1838	Greensboro Col. ‡	Greensboro, N. C	Meth. Ep. S.	Lucy H. Robinson	18	217	2,790
1892	Greenville College†	Greenville, Ill.	Free Meth.	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M.	21	293	6,000
1890	Greer College†	Hoopeston, Ill.	State	E. L. Bailey, B.S., M.S., B.O.	9	75	2,000
1847	Grinnell College†	Grinnell, Ia.	Non-Sect.	John H. T. Main, Ph. D.	45	607	44,795
1884	Grove City College†	Grove City, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Rev. I. C. Ketler, Ph. D., D.D.	35	774	9,000
1888	Guilford College†	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis L. Hobbs, LL. D.	14	242	4,326
1862	Gustav. Adolph. C.†	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	J. P. Uhler, A. M. (Act.)	24	320	11,354
1812	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	M. W. Stryker, D.D., LL.D.	20	185	54,000
1854	Hamline Univ.†	St. Paul, Minn. (*x*)	Meth. Epis.	S. F. Kerfoot, A. B., D. D.	16	330	14,000
1776	Hampden-SidneyCol.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va	Presbyter'n	Rev. H. T. Graham., D.D.	9	121	18,000
1868	Hampton N.&A.I.† (*j*)	Hampton, Va.	Non-Sect.	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D.	128	1,356	30,703
1829	Hanover College†	Madison, Ind.	Presbyter'n	Wm. A. Millis, LL. D.	18	250	23,000
1834	Hartford Theol Sem †	Hartford, Ct.	Congregat'l.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D.	24	63	95,000
1636	Harvard Univ. (*l*)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Abbott Lawrence Lowell.	707	5,045	980,275
1873	Hastings College†	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyter'n	R. B. Crone, Ph. B.	12	101	6,845
1833	Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., LL.D	22	167	59,500
1855	Hedding College†	Abingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Walter D. Agnew, D. D.	14	160	2,500
1850	Heidelberg Univ. †	Tiffin, O.	Ref. in U.S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D., LL.D.	32	400	15,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1889	Henderson Brown C.†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Geo. H. Crowell. Ph. D.	18	250	10,000
1884	Hendrix College†.....	Conway, Ark.....	Meth. Ep.S.	A. C. Millar, A.M.D.D.....	12	220	12,869
1894	Henry Kendall C.† ..	Tulsa, Okla.....	Presbyter'n	Fred. W. Hawley, D. D.....	14	204	4,000
1857	Highland Univ.†.....	Highland, Kan....	Presbyter'n	Wm. C. T. Adams, LL. D...	14	183	10,000
1855	Hillsdale College†. ..	Hillsdale, Mich...	Non-Sect....	Jos. W. Mauck, A. M., LL.D.	25	499	19,000
1850	Hiram College†.....	Hiram, O	Non-Sect....	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., Ph.D	24	300	12,370
1849	Hiwassee College†....	Hiwassee Col.,T'n	Meth Ep. S.	Eugene Blake, D. D.....	8	137	1,000
1822	Hobart College.....	Geneva, N. Y.....	Non-Sect. ...	Wm. R. Durfee (Act.).....	21	90	53 000
1843	Holy Cross College...	Worcester, Mass..	Catholic. ...	Rev. Jas. N. Dinand, S. J....	50	557	36,000
1866	Hope College †.....	Holland, Mich....	Ref. of Am.	Ame Vennema, A. M.....	23	412	17,500
1889	Howard Payne Col.†.	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist.....	John S. Humphreys, A. M...	15	315	2,500
1867	Howard Univ.† (c)...	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect...	Stephen M. Newman.....	132	1,409	29.116
1845	Howard College	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist.....	J. M. Shelburne.....	10	163	2,000
1883	Huron College†.....	Huron, S. Dak....	Presbyter'n	Rev. Calvin H.French, A.M.	23	484	7,280
1829	Illinois College†.....	Jacksonville, Ill..	Presbyter'n	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	25	308	18,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ.†	Normal, Ill.....	State Inst..	David Felmley, LL. D.....	51	2,892	22,500
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ.†...	Bloomington, Ill..	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Theodore Kemp, D.D.	40	616	10,000
1847	Immac. Con. Col.....	New Orleans, La..	Catholic....	Rev. J. D. Foulkes.....	11	300	15,000
1820	Indiana University†.	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-Sect....	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D	90	1,450	86,521
1858	Io'aSt C.A.& M.Artst	Ames, Iowa.....	State.....	Raymond A. Pearson.....	165	2,510	35,850
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ.†.	Mt. Pleasant,Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Edwin A. Schell, Ph.D.....	23	335	12,000
1910	Jackson College‡.....	Tufts Coll., Mass.	Non-Sect....	Wm. L. Hooper (Act.).....	29	93	....
1883	Jamestown College...	Jamesto'n, N.Dak.	Presbyter'n	Barend H. Kroeze, D.D.....	16	185	3,500
1901	James Millikin Univ.†	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyter'n	A. R. Taylor, Ph.D., LL.D..	64	1 101	6,500
1887	John B. Stetson Un.†..	De Land, Fla.....	Non-Sect....	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., LL.D	46	....	22,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U. (i).	Baltimore, Md....	Non-Sect....	Ira Remsen, LL.D., Ph. D. .	222	885	165,000
1876	Juniata College†.....	Huntingdon, Pa..	Brethren....	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M.....	23	419	28,000
1855	Kalamazoo College†..	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist.....	Herbert L. Stetson (Act.)..	12	222	11,000
1896	Kansas City Univ.†...	Kansas City, Kan..	Meth. Prot..	D. S. Stephens, D. D.....	..	....	3,000
1896	Kansas Wesleyan U.†.	Salina, Kan.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Robert P. Smith.....	47	954	12,000
1863	Kans. State Agr. Col.†	Manhattan, Kan..	State.....	Henry J. Waters.....	167	2,523	36,500
1860	Ky. Wesleyan Col.†..	Winchester, Ky...	Meth. Ep. S.	James L. Clark, A. B.....	9	150	3,000
1824	Kenyon College.....	Gambier, O.....	Prot. Epis...	Rev. W. F. Peirce, M. A., LHD	18	108	35,000
1890	Keuka College†.....	Keuka Park, N. Y.	Disciples. ...	Jos. A. Serena, A. B.....	14	100	10,000
1837	Knox College†..... ...	Galesburg, Ill....	Non-Sect....	Thomas McClelland, D. D...	32	559	12,298
1875	Knoxville College†§...	Knoxville, Tenn..	United Pres.	Ralph W. McGranahan, D. D	35	465	40,200
1832	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL.D..	57	578	40,000
1859	Lake Erie College†...	Painesville, O....	Non-Sect....	Vivian B. Small, A. M.....	22	120	11,593
1876	Lake Forest College†.	Lake Forest, Ill....	Presbyter'n	John S. Nollen, Ph. D.....	19	210	25,000
1872	Lander College‡.....	Greenwood, S. C..	Meth. Epis.	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D.	20	208	5,350
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, O.....	Presbyter'n	Wm. McKibbin, D. D., LL.D.	6	67	24,000
1867	La Salle College.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Catholic	Brother D. Edward.....	16	170	3,120
1847	Lawrence College†...	Appleton, Wis....	Non-Sect....	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., D.D.	42	623	31,210
1856	Leander Clark Col.†..	Toledo, Ia.....	U. Brethren.	.....	..	....	....
1855	Lebanon Univ†.....	Lebanon, O.....	Non-Sect....	Wallace Elden Miller, A. M.	15	200	5,000
1866	Lebanon Valley Col.†.	Annville, Pa.....	U. Brethren.	.....	..	....	....
1866	Lehigh University....	S. Bethlehem, Pa..	Non-Sect....	Henry S. Drinker, LL.D....	68	618	125,000
1891	Leland Stanford Jr.†..	Stanford Univ., Cal	Non-Sect....	David Starr Jordan, LL.D...	214	1,656	174,379
1869	Leland Univ.§†	New Orleans, La..	Non-Sect....	I. Newton Earle, Jr. (Act.)	20	275	2,500
1856	Lenox College.†.....	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A.....	12	158	10,000
1874	Liberty College†.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Non-Sect	M. M. Hatton, A. M.	15	150	600
1865	Lincoln College†.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	J. H. McMurray, Ph. D....	15	308	4,000
1908	Linc'n-Jeff'n U. †(gg)	Hammond, Ind....	.....	Wm. M. Martin, D. D.	10	30,000	....
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Un.†.	Cu'b'd Gap, Tenn.	Non-Sect....	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D..	47	680	5,000
1857	Lincoln University§..	Lincoln Univ. Pa..	Presbyter'n	John B. Rendall, D. D.....	13	204	18,000
1851	Lombard College†....	Galesburg, Ill....	Non-Sect....	Huber W. Hurt.....	15	130	10,000
1860	Louisiana State Un.†.	Baton Rouge, La..	State.....	Thomas D. Boyd, LL.D.....	70	716	35,000
1852	Loyola College.....	Baltimore, Md....	Catholic....	.....	..	....	41,000
1909	Loyola Univ. (m)	Chicago, Ill.....	Catholic	John Mathery, S. J.	127	1,272	45,000
1885	Macalester Col. †.	St. Paul, Minn....	Presbyter'n	T.M. Hodgman, A.B., LL.D.	26	307	12,600
1863	Manhattan College...	Manh'n Bro'x, N.Y.	Catholic....	Rev. Bro. Edward, A. B....	27	289	15,588
1835	Marietta College†...	Marietta, O.....	Non-Sect....	.....	14	151	60,000
1864	Marquette Univ.†.....	Milwaukee, Wis...	Catholic.	Jos. Grimmelsman, S. J.....	173	1,660	11,000
1856	Maryland Agri. Coll..	College Park, Md..	Non-Sect....	Rev. Silvester, LL. D.....	26	451	....
1819	Maryville College†....	Maryville, Tenn..	Presbyter'n	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D.....	38	649	15,000
1863	Mass. Agri. College†.	Amherst, Mass...	State	Kenyon L. Butterfield.....	60	550	40,000
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.†....	Boston, Mass.....	Non-Sect	Richard C. MacLaurin, LL.D	250	1,650	92,148
1829	McCormick Th. Sem..	Chicago, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	15	156	36,573
1828	McKendree College†.	Lebanon, Ill.....	Meth. Epis..	John F. Harmon, D. D.....	16	342	14,000
1858	McMinnville College†	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist.....	Rev. L. W. Riley, A.B.....	5	200	4,550
1884	Mechanics Institute†.	Rochester, N. Y...	Non-Sect....	Carleton B. Gibson, M. A..	70	2,417	3,500
1899	Meredith College‡....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Baptist.....	R. T. M. Vann, D. D.....	28	370	3,800
1809	Miami University†...	Oxford, O.....	State.....	Raymond M. Hughes	47	555	35,000
1857	Mich. Agri. College† .	E. Lansing, Mich.	Non-Sect	J. L. Snyder, M. A., Ph. D..	130	1,700	36,000
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines..	Houghton, Mich ..	State.....	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc...	25	150	25,033
1800	Middlebury College†.	Middlebury, Vt....	Non-Sect	John M. Thomas, D.D.....	28	330	35,000
1887	Midland College†.....	Atchison, Kan....	Lutheran	Rufus B. Perry, D. D.....	18	150	10,000
1880	Milligan College†.....	Milligan, Tenn....	Christian....	Tyler E. Utterback	12	228	6,000
1885	Mills College†.....	Oakland, Cal	Non-Sect. ...	Luella C. Carson, LL. D....	32	118	13,458
1892	Millsaps College†	Jackson, Miss.....	Meth. Ep. S.	Alfred F. Watkins, D. D....	11	290	10.000
1867	Milton College†.....	Milton, Wis.....	7th Day Bap	W. C. Daland, A. M., D. D....	14	165	10,000
1880	Miss'sippi A.&M.C.†y	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	State.....	J. C. Hardy, A.M., LL.D....	65	1,090	25,428
1826	Mississippi College..	Clinton, Miss.....	Baptist.....	J. W. Provine, Ph. D.....	18	416	4,000

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1889	Missouri Val. Col.†....	Marshall, Mo.....	Presbyter'n	William H. Black, D.D.....	15	230	14,610
1887	Missouri Wesl. Col. †.	Cameron, Mo.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. H. R. De Bra, D. D....	23	225	3,500
1856	Monmouth College†..	Monmouth, Ill....	United Pres	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	28	420	8,000
1856	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis	Harry A. King, S. T. B.....	15	272	6,000
1807	Moravian Coll. & Th.S.	Bethlehem, Pa....	Moravian...	Augustus Schultze, D. D....	8	66	10,000
1867	Morgan College†§.....	Baltimore, Md....	Meth. Epis.	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.....	25	312	10,000
1890	Morningside Col.†....	Sioux City, Iowa...	Meth. Epis.	Alfred E. Craig.....	30	456	10,000
1893	Mont. State C. A. & M.†	Bozeman, Mont....	Non-Sect...	James M. Hamilton, M. S..	41	595	11,708
1889	Mont. Wesleyan Col.†	Helena, Mont.....	Meth. Epis.	Chas. L. Bovard, D. D.....	8	135	3,000
1885	Mount Angel College.	Mount Angel, Ore.	Catholic.....	Rt. Rev. Placid, O. S. B....	26	165	20,000
1837	Mt. Holyoke College†.	S. Hadley, Mass...	Non-Sect....	Mary E. Woolley, M. A.....	84	755	50,800
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	Catholic.....	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley...	36	360	12,000
1856	Mt. Union College†...	Alliance, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. W. H. McMaster, M. A.	25	300	12,000
1867	Muhlenberg College..	Allentown, Pa....	Lutheran ..	John A. W. Haas, D. D.....	14	163	19,000
1837	Muskingum College†.	New Concord, O..	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D. D	30	561	7,000
1888	Neb. Christian U.†....	Bethany, Neb.....	Christian...	W. Oeschger, A. B. B. D. LL. D	60	350	3,000
1888	Neb. Wesleyan U.†....	University Pl, Neb	Meth. Epis.	Clark A. Fulmer (Chan.)..	45	950	10,000
1856	Newberry College..†..	Newberry, S. C...	Lutheran....	J. Henry Harms, A. M.....	15	247	11,000
1784	New Brunswick T. S..	N. Brunswick, N.J	Refor. in A..	Rev. J. P. Searle, D.D.....	8	32	50,000
1895	New Mexico S. Mines†	Socorro, N. Mex..	State.....	E. A. Drake, A. M.....	8	43	5,000
1873	New Orleans Un.†§....	New Orleans, La..	Meth. Epis.	Chas. M. Melden, D. D.....	21	535	4,000
1904	New Rochelle Col.†...	NewRochelle, N.Y	Catholic.....	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, Ph.D..	34	220	9,000
1825	NewtonTheol.Inst....	Newton Cent. Mas	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D.D.	11	82	31,000
1831	New York Univ. (*w*) .	New York City(*w*)	Non-Sect...	Elmer Ellsworth Brown....	381	4,400	105,000
1856	Niagara University...	NiagaraFalls, N.Y	Catholic.....	V. Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.	20	280	50,000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts..	W. Raleigh, N.C..	State.....	Daniel Harvey Hill, Litt.D.	56	619	8,300
1892	N. C. St. Nor. & Ind. C.‡	Greensboro, N. C.	State	Julius I. Foust, LL.D.....	65	596	8,226
1870	Normal College†.....	New York City....	Non-Sect...	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.....	210	3,010	14,985
1890	N. DakotaAgri. Col.†.	Agri. Col. N. Dak.	State.....	John Henry Worst, LL. D..	58	1,117	23,540
1861	Northwestern Col.†....	Naperville, Ill....	Evangelical.	L. H. Seager, D. D.....	23	391	11,000
1851	Northwestern Univ. †	Evanston, Ill. (*h*)	Meth. Epis. .	Abram W. Harris, LL.D....	410	4,454	171,770
1865	Northwestern Col.†...	Watertown, Wis..	Lutheran....	A. F. Ernst.....	13	204	10,000
1819	Norwich University..	Northfield, Vt....	Non-Sect...	Chas. H. Spooner, LL. D....	15	147	13,000
1833	Oberlin College†.....	Oberlin, O.....	Non-Sect...	Henry C. King, D. D.....	153	1,789	126,000
1887	Occidental College†..	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect...	John W. Baer, LL. D.....	20	285	8,000
1871	Ohio Northern Un.†..	Ada, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D.D..	38	1,925	16,000
1870	Ohio State Univ.†.....	Columbus, O.....	State.....	W.O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	263	3,928	118,654
1804	Ohio University†.....	Athens, O.....	State.....	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL.D..	75	1,832	41,000
1842	Ohio Wesl'n Univ.†....	Delaware, O. (*v*)...	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D..	67	1,290	62,800
1854	Olivet College†.....	Olivet, Mich.....	Congre'tion.	E. G. Lancaster, Ph. D.....	24	240	33,000
1868	Oregon Agri. Col.†....	Corvallis, Ore....	State.....	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.....	125	1,312	19,222
1903	Oriental College†(*c*)..	Washington, D.C..	Independ't.	Helmut P. Holler, Ph.D....	62	250	4,000
1856	Oskaloosa College†...	Oskaloosa, Ia....	Non-Sect...	John Meissner, (Act).....	8	100	4,000
1865	Ottawa Univ.†.....	Ottawa, Kan.....	Baptist.....	Rev. S. E. Price, D.D.....	21	379	6,700
1847	Otterbein Univers'y. †	Westerville, O....	U. Brethren.	Walter G. Clippinger, A.B..	38	465	15,000
1886	Onachita College†....	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	R. G. Bowers, D.D.....	30	400	10,000
1849	Pacific University†...	Forest Grove, Ore.	Congre'tion.	Wm. N. Ferrin, A.M., LL.D	22	234	16,000
1875	Park College†.....	Parkville, Mo...	Presbyter'n.	Lowell M. McAfee, LL.D...	23	249	24,000
1887	Parker College†.....	Winnebago, Minn.	.....	.....	..	....	....
1875	Parsons College†.....	Fairfield, Iowa...	Presbyter'n	Willis E. Parsons, D.D.....	20	253	7,000
1859	Payne University†§..	Selma, Ala.....	Af. Meth. Ep.	H. E. Archer. M. D.....	14	500	150
1873	Peabody C. for Teach†	Nashville, Tenn..	Non-Sect...	Bruce R. Payne, A. M.....	(*ee*)	(*ee*)	30,000
1873	Penn College†.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa..	Friends.....	D. M. Edwards.....	30	485	8,000
1869	PennsylvaniaCollege‡	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Non-Sect...	H. D. Lindsay, D. D.....	29	120	3,500
1832	PennsylvaniaCollege†	Gettysburg, Pa...	Lutheran....	Wm. Anthony Granville...	28	360	31,650
1862	Penna. Military Col...	Chester, Pa.....	Non-Sect....	Charles E. Hyatt.....	15	101	2,200
1855	Penna. State College†.	State College, Pa.	Non-Sect....	Edwin E. Sparks, LL. D....	190	2,450	46,188
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark..	Meth. Epis..	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D..	24	412	2,000
1853	Polytechnic Institute.	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Non-Sect....	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	38	620	8,500
1887	Pomona College†.....	Claremont, Cal....	Non-Sect....	James A. Blaisdell, D. D...	43	405	17,000
1901	Potomac University †	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect ...	Ernest W. Porter, Ph.D..	18	345	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute†.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Non-Sect....	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.....	174	3,503	104,029
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J...	Presbyter'n	F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D....	16	180	90,800
1746	Princeton University.	Princeton, N. J...	Non-Sect....	Jno. G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL.D.	192	1,572	294,915
1856	Pritchett College†....	Glasgow, Mo.....	Non-Sect....	.....	..	....	3,400
1871	Proseminar College ..	Elmhurst, Ill.....	Evangelical.	Rev. D. Trion, D. D.....	8	165	1,300
1869	Purdue University†...	Lafayette, Ind....	State.....	W. E. Stone, LL. D.....	162	2,066	35,000
1879	Radcliffe College (*l*)..	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect....	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D..	132	564	29,570
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.....	Methodist ..	R. E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	16	164	12,000
1893	" Woman's Col....	Lynchburg, Va....	Ind'pd't Bd.	Wm. W. Smith, A.M., LL.D.	50	516	10,000
1887	Redfield College†.....	Redfield, S. Dak..	.....	.....	..	....	....
1824	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	Palmer C. Ricketts, C.E....	62	607	9,815
1892	Rhode Isl. State Col.†	Kingston, R. I....	State.....	Howard Edwards, M. A.....	31	251	20,000
....	Rice Institute.....	Houston, Tex.....	.....	.....	..	....	....
1832	Richmond College†...	Richmond, Va....	Baptist.....	F.W Boatwright, M.A., LL.D.	24	376	16,500
1875	Rio Grande College†..	Rio Grande, O....	Free Bapt..	Simeon H. Bing.....	8	195	4,000
1850	Ripon College†.....	Ripon, Wis.....	Non-Sect....	Silas Evans, A. M.....	24	230	20,677
1853	Roanoke College.....	Salem, Va.....	Lutheran....	J. A. Morehead, A.M., D. D.	19	197	25,000
1850	Rochester Theol. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y..	Baptist.....	J. W. A. Stewart, (Act.)...	16	150	39,000
1857	Rock Hill College.....	Ellicott City, Md.	Catholic....	Bro. Maurice, F. S. C.....	17	184	11,257
1847	Rockford College†....	Rockford, Ill.....	Non-Sect....	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D....	29	233	5,000
1885	Rollins College†.....	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect....	W. F. Blackman, Ph. D.....	20	200	19,000
1883	Rose Poly. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect....	C. Leo Mees, Ph.D.....	22	208	16,000
1872	Rust University †§. ..	Holly Sp'gs, Miss..	Meth. Epis.	James T. Docking, Ph.D....	28	472	4,000

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1766	Rutgers College	N. Brunswick, N. J	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D.	60	510	66,991
1880	Sacred Heart College	Pra. du Chien, Wis.	Catholic	Geo. R. Kister, S. J.	30	292	13,450
1846	Scarritt Mor'ville C.†	Morrisville, Mo.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Louis C. Perry	18	302	6,000
1867	Scotia Seminary†§	Concord, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. W. Verner, D. D.	19	295	3,000
1856	Seton Hall College	South Orange, N. J.	Catholic	Rev. James F. Mooney, D. D.	20	240	10,000
1870	Shaw University†§	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	35	500	5,200
1874	Shorter College†	Rome, Ga.	Baptist	A. W. Van Hoose	24	300	2,000
1827	Shurtleff College†	Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Geo. Milton Potter, A. B.	15	135	15,000
1902	Simmons College†	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	96	932	16,477
1860	Simpson College†	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Francis L. Strickland	29	410	8,560
1871	Smith College†	N'hampton, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Marion L. Burton, D. D.	110	1,523	40,300
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem.†	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	10	320	24,000
1897	S'th'n Minn. Nor. C.	Austin, Minn.	Non-Sect.	Oliver C. Heilman, A. M.	25	1,047	10,000
1859	Southern University†	Greensboro, Ala.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Andrew Sledd, D. D.	11	125	10,000
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	Wm. Dinwiddie, LL. D.	9	81	14,000
1885	Southwestern C.†	Winfield, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	F. E. Mossman, A. M., D. D.	30	412	8,000
1872	Southwestern Univ.†	Georgetown, Tex.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Chas. M. Bishop, D. D.	31	627	20,000
1830	Spring Hill College	Mobile, Ala.	Catholic	F. X. Twellmeyer, S. J.	25	225	7,000
1865	State Univ. of Ky.†	Lexington, Ky.	State	Henry S. Barker	98	1,188	6,000
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†	Iowa City, Iowa	Non-Sect.	John G. Bowman, M. A.	155	2,175	97,000
1889	St. Anselm's College	Manchester, N. H.	Catholic	Rev. Ernest Helmtetter,	18	165	7,000
1891	St. Bede College	Peru, Ill.	Catholic		..	..	..
1858	St. Benedict's Col.	Atchison, Kan.	Catholic	Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	24	250	29,000
1848	St. Charles College	Catonsville, Md.	Catholic	Rev. F. X. McKenny, A.M.	15	190	10,000
1870	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect.	A. C. Humphreys, Sc. D., LL. D	36	343	10,400
1847	St. Francis Xavier C.	Manh'n Boro., N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. Jos. H. Rockwell, S. J.	34	707	55,600
1696	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	14	200	10,000
1866	St. John's College	Washington, D. C.	Catholic		..	..	5,800
1857	St. John's Univ.	Collegeville, Minn.	Catholic	Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	40	439	30,000
1873	St. Joseph's College	Dubuque, Ia.	Catholic	Rev. D. M. Gorman, LL. D.	23	342	9,200
1891	St. Joseph's College	Rensselaer, Ind.	Catholic	Rev. Aug. Leifert, C. P. P. S	24	312	8,000
1819	St. Joseph's College	Bardstown, Ky.	Catholic	Brother Sulpicius, C. F. X.	7	75	....
1895	St. Joseph's Seminary	Dunwoodie, N. Y.	Catholic	Very Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	14	188	35,000
1858	St. Lawrence Univ.†	Canton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D.	30	700	30,000
1818	St. Louis Univ.	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Alex. J. Burrowes, S. J.	220	1,381	73,000
1863	St. Mary's College	Oakland, Cal.	Catholic	Brother Fabrician, F. S. C.	53	513	5,500
1869	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	Catholic	Rev. A. A. Breen, S. J.	36	434	24,206
1821	St. Mary's College	St. Mary, Ky.	Catholic	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	12	110	6,500
1878	St. Mary's College	Dayton, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly	40	489	25,000
1857	St. Meinrad College	St. Meinrad, Ind.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt	23	260	23,000
1874	St. Olaf College†	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. John N. Kildahl	33	520	10,000
1890	St. Stanislaus's Col.	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. L. J. Zapala, C. R.	20	210	7,000
1860	St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	William C. Rodgers, D. D.	10	73	20,000
1868	St. Viator College	Bourbonnais, Ill.	Catholic	P. O'Mahony, C. S. V.	48	400	10,000
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, D. D.	22	319	12,000
1869	Swarthmore Col.†	Swarthmore, Pa.	Non-Sect	Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D.	48	398	42,232
1870	Syracuse University†	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-Sect	James R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	260	3,530	87,705
1865	Tabor College†	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l	Geo. E. Wood. A. B.	9	114	16,300
1867	Talladega College†(c).	Talladega, Ala.	Congregat'l	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M.	42	722	13,500
1883	Tarkio College†	Tarkio, Mo.	Un. Presb.	Jos. Addison Thompson	27	302	3,172
1846	Taylor University†	Upland, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	21	272	6,000
1888	Teachers' College†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Jas. E. Russell, Ph. D. (Dean)	..	2,730	66,845
1882	Teachers' Col. of Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect	Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker	31	416	5,000
1884	Temple University†	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect	Rus. H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	225	2,938	9,000
1873	Texas Christian Un.†	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Disciples	F. D. Kershner, M. A.	94	528	3,500
1891	Throop Poly. Inst.†	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-Sect	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D	16	50	3,045
1798	Transylvania Univ.†	Lexington, Ky.	Non-Sect	Richard H. Crossfield	26	312	16,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect	F. S. Luther, LL. D.	22	260	65,000
1900	Trinity College†	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Sister Catherine Aloysius	27	160	16,950
1859	Trinity College†	Durham, N. C.	Meth. Ep. S.	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., A. M.	41	746	43,700
1869	Trinity University†	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbyter'n	Sam'l L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	22	346	5,000
1884	Tri-State College†	Angola, Ind.	Non-Sect	L. M. Sniff	24	1,000	45,000
1852	Tufts College	Tufts Col. (c).	Non-Sect	Wm. L. Hooper, (Act.)	235	1,003	68,388
1834	Tulane Univ.†	New Orleans, La.	Non-Sect	Robert Sharp (Act.)	313	2,536	42,500
1881	Tuskegee Institute†§	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-Sect	Booker T. Washington, A. M.	193	1,645	19,000
1858	Union Chris'n Col.†	Merom, Ind.	Christian	Daniel A. Long	17	110	8,000
1891	Union College†	College View, Neb.	Adventist	Frederick Griggs	26	377	2,000
1795	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D.	32	351	41,000
1848	Union College	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist		..	..	....
1836	Union Theol. Sem.†	Manh'n Boro., N. Y	Non-Sect	Francis Brown, D. D.	23	244	109,000
1831	Univ. of Alabama†	University, Ala.‡‡	State	Geo. H. Denny, LL. D.	100	1,200	40,000
1885	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz.	State	Arthur H. Wilde, Ph. D.	42	275	20,000
1872	Univ. of Arkansas†	Fay'teville, Ark.	State	J. H. Reynolds, M. A.	80	..	20,000
1860	Univ. of California†(y)	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-Sect	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	407	6,817	210,000
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Ch't'n'ga, Tenn.††	Meth. Epis.	Rev. J. H. Race, D. D	28	363	12,000
1892	Univ. of Chicago†	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect	Harry P. Judson, A. M.	337	6,506	381,000
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†(y)	Cincinnati, O.	City Inst.	Chas. W. Dabney, LL. D.	199	1,316	69,500
1876	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col.	State	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL. D.	217	1,200	64,051
1864	Univ. of Denver†	Denver, Col.	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	115	1,214	20,000
1879	Univ. of Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Catholic	Wm. F. Dooley, S. J.	48	450	23,000
1905	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	State	A. A. Murphree, LL. D.	60	302	20,000
1785	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	State	D. C. Barrow, A. M.	65	642	40,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students.*	Volumes in Library
1892	Univ. of Idaho†	Moscow, Idaho	State	James A. MacLean, Ph. D.	64	750	27,707
1867	Univ. of Illinois†	Urbana, Ill.	State	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	600	5,200	212,700
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan.	State	Frank Strong, LL. D.	175	2,600	80,000
1837	Univ. of L'sville†(y)	Louisville, Ky.	Non-Sect.	.....(aa)	..	....	....
1862	Univ. of Maine†	Orono, Me.	State	Robert Judson Aley	104	1,005	50,000
1837	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich.	State	H. B. Hutchins	317	5,620	305,684
1848	Univ. of Miss'pi†	Oxford, Miss.	Non-Sect.	.....	..	....	....
1869	Univ. of Minnesota†	Minneapolis, Minn	State	Geo. E. Vincent, LL. D.	499	6,953	150,000
1839	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo.(u)	State	Albert R. Hill, LL. D.	238	3,063	152,193
1893	Univ. of Montana†	Missoula, Mont.	State	Edwin B. Craighead, A. M.	35	300	25,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraska†	Lincoln, Neb.	State	Samuel Avery, Ph. D.	383	....	101,317
1886	Univ. of Nevada†	Reno, Nev.	State	J. E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D., M. A	45	275	24 000
1892	Univ. of N. Mexico†	Albuquerque, N. M	State	Daniel Ross Boyd, Ph. D.	15	87	9,000
1789	Univ. of N. Carolina†	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Non-Sect.	Francis P. Venable, Ph. D.	84	817	65 000
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota†	Grand Forks, N. D.	State	Frank L. McVey	94	1100	48.000
1842	Univ. of N'e Dame	Notre Dame, Ind.	Catholic	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C.	75	1,046	70,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma†	Norman, Okla.	State	Stratton D. Brooks. B. A.	105	793	22,000
1876	Univ. of Oregon†	Eugene, Ore.	State	Prince L. Campbell. B. A.	116	1,207	40,000
1740	Univ. of Penna.(z)	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D.	549	5,100	352,674
1787	Univ. of Pittsburgh†	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Sam'l B. McCormick, Chan.	271	2,222	15,000
1903	Univ. of P'to Rico†(y)	Rio Piedras, P. R.	State	E. G. Dexter, Ph. D.	38	991	3,659
1903	Univ. of Puget Sound†	Tacoma, Wash.	Meth. Epis.	J. C. Zeller, M. A., D. D.	40	420	4,000
1850	Univ. of Rochester†	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	37	450	59.598
1851	Univ. of Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	Catholic	J. P. Morrissey, Ph. D., D. D.	52	367	27,700
1880	Univ. of S. Cal.†	Los Angeles, Cal.	Meth. Epis.	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D.	228	2,107	19,000
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina†	Columbia, S. C.	State	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D., LL. D.	33	443	44,500
1882	Univ. of S. Dakota†	Vermilion, S. Dak.	State	Franklin B. Gault, Ph. D.	50	418	20,000
1857	Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Prot. Epis.	Wm. B. Hall, B. S. M. A.	27	246	33,731
1794	Univ. of Tennessee†(c)	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	150	1,541	34,596
1883	Univ. of Texas†	Austin, Tex.(s)	State	Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D.	141	2,250	80,000
1850	Univ. of Utah†	Salt Lake City, U.	State	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D., D. Sc.	70	1,170	35,205
1791	Univ. of Vermont†	Burlington, Vt.	State	Guy Potter Benton, D. D.	102	550	85,000
1819	Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va	State	E. A. Alderman, D. C. L. LL. D	75	800	75,000
1861	Univ. of Washington†	Seattle, Wash.	State	Thos. F. Kane, Ph. D.	143	2.632	51,062
1848	Univ. of Wis.† (y)	Madison, Wis.	State	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	516	5,539	169,602
1866	Univ. of Wooster†	Wooster, O.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Louis E. Holden, D. D.	42	....	36,162
1886	Univ. of Wyoming†	Laramie, Wyo.	State	Clyde A. Dunning, Ph. D.	41	317	31,000
1857	Upper Iowa Univ. †	Fayette, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Richard W. Cooper, Litt. D.	22	392	15,000
1893	Upsala College†	Kenilworth, N. J.	Lutheran	Rev. Peter Froeberg, A. B.	15	180	3,000
1869	Ursinus College†	Collegeville, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Rev. A. E. Keigwin, D. D.	19	200	15,000
1879	U. S. Indian Sc. T.	Carlisle, Pa.	U. S. Gov't.	.....	75	1,002	3,000
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy	West Point, N. Y.	U. S. Gov't.	Col. Cl'r'eP. Townsley, Supt.	138	553	84,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	U. S. Gov't.	Capt. John H. Gibbons	125	785	63,261
1888	Utah Agri. College†	Logan, Utah	State Inst.	John A. Widtsoe, A. M., Ph. D	65	1,100	22,000
1873	Valparaiso Univ. †	Valparaiso, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Henry B. Brown, A. M.	196	5,625	14,000
1872	Vanderbilt Univ. †	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Ep. S.	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D., D. C. L.	123	1,120	49,000
1861	Vassar College†	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Non-Sect.	Jas. M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.	110	1,043	76,156
1865	Va. Union Univ. §	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	Geo. Rice Hovey, D. D.	16	250	11,000
1842	Villanova College	Villanova, Pa.	Catholic	Rev. E. G. Dohan	37	377	12,000
1806	Vincennes Univ. †	Vincennes, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Horace Ellis, A. M., Ph. D.	13	302	14,087
1903	Virginia Chris. Col. †	Lynchburg, Va	Disciples	S. T. Willis, A. B., A. M.	..	....	....
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst	Lexington, Va.	State	General E. W. Nichols	23	354	15,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst.	Blacksburg, Va.	State	P. B. Barringer, M. D., LL. D.	64	490	18,000
1832	Wabash College	Crawf'rdsville, Ind	Non-Sect.	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D.	22	349	46,000
1834	Wake Forest College.	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, LL. D.	38	435	20,000
1866	Walden Univ. §	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Epis.	John A. Kumler, A. B.	63	802	4,750
1865	Washburn College†	Topeka, Kan.	Non-Sect.	Frank K. Sanders, D. D.	105	784	17,000
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Jas. D. Moffat, D. D.	29	361	22,779
1749	Wash. & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	Non-Sect.	Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D.	47	500	50,000
1794	Wash. & Tusc'l'm Col. †	Greeneville, Tenn	Non-Sect.	C. O. Gray, D. D.	16	161	8,000
1782	Washington Col.	Chestertown, Md.	Non-Sect.	James W. Caln, LL. D.	10	122	3,500
1892	Wash. State Col. †	Pullman, Wash.	Non-Sect.	Enoch A. Bryan, LL. D.	150	1,310	35,000
1853	Washington Univ. †	St. Louis, Mo	Non-Sect.	David F. Houston (Chan).	147	1,326	129.546
1851	Waynesburg College†	Waynesburg, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Ezra F. Baker, Ph. D.	20	272	8,500
1875	Wellesley College†	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Ellen F. Pendleton (Dean).	127	1,421	73,969
1868	Wells College†	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rob't L. Zabriskie (Act.).	31	185	21,000
1836	Wesleyan Fem. Col	Macon, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	C. R. Jenkins, A. B.	27	445	3,500
1831	Wesleyan Univ. †(p)	Middletown, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Shanklin, D. D.	40	406	80,000
1855	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, O.	Non-Sect.	Mary A. Sawyer (Act.)	27	228	14,935
1867	West. Maryland C. †	Westminster, Md.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D.	24	235	11,000
1826	West. Reserve Univ.(o	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect.	Charles F. Thwing, D. D.	278	1,302	91,000
1825	Western Theol. Sem.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. James A. Kelso, D. D.	11	67	30,000
1865	Westfield College†	Westfield, Ill.	U. Brethren	Dean J. C. Morgan	9	107	4,000
1900	West L'f'tte Col. †(u)	West Lafayette, O.	Meth. Prot.	Aubrey F. Hess, D. D.	10	115	2,000
1849	Westminster College	Fulton, Mo.	Presbyter'n	Chas. B. Boving, D. D.	14	152	4,150
1852	Westminster Col. †	N. Wilmington, Pa	United Pres.	Robert McW. Russell, D. D.	25	219	10,000
1867	West Virginia Univ†	Morgant'n, W. Va	State	Thos. E. Hodges	69	1,093	46,000
1890	W. Va. Wesley'n Col. †	Buckhan'n, W. Va.	Meth. Epis.	Carl G. Doney, Ph. D. LL. D	27	507	7,000
1860	Wheaton College†	Wheaton, Ill.	Congregat'l.	Chas. A. Blanchard	20	246	6,000
1859	Whitman College†	Walla Walla, Wn.	Non-Sect.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	31	400	20,000
1901	Whittier College†	Whittier, Cal.	Friends	Thomas Newlin, A. M., Ph. M.	14	125	5,000
1890	Whitworth College†	Tacoma, Wash.	State	Dr. D. D. McKay	..	....	....
1856	Wilberforce Un. †§	Wilberforce, O.	A. Meth. Ep.	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	30	450	7,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1873	Wiley University†§..	Marshall, Tex.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph.D. ..	28	603	6,000
1842	Willamette Univ.†...	Salem, Ore.....	Meth. Epis .	Fletcher Homan, D.D.	46	420	11,000
1908	Will'm& Vashti Col.†	Aledo, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	Frank C. English	14	312	3,000
1693	William & Mary C....	Williamsburg, Va.	State.....	Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL.D.	19	208	15,000
1849	William Jewell Col...	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist.	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.	37	560	21,000
1793	Williams College.....	Williamst'n, Mass.	Non-Sect...	Harry A. Garfield, LL.D...	56	517	72,400
1908	William Smith†.....	Geneva, N.Y.....	Non-Sect. ..	Wm. P. Durfee (Act.)	25	69	50.000
1876	Wilmington Col.†...	Wilmington, O....	Friends.....	Samuel H. Hodgin.....	12	80	5,000
1869	Wilson College‡.....	Chambersburg, Pa	Presbyter'n	Anna J. McKeag, Ph.D.....	29	192	12,000
1845	Wittenberg College †.	Springfield, O....	Lutheran...	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D. ...	41	818	18,000
1854	Wofford College.....	Spartanburg, S.C.	Meth. Ep. S.	Henry N. Snyder, M. A.....	19	470	21,000
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect...	Levi J. Conant.....	54	554	15,000
1701	Yale University(*bb*)...	New Haven, Ct..	Non-Sect....	Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.....	431	3,263	893,937
1881	Yankton College†....	Yankton, S. Dak..	Congregat'l.	Rev. Henry K. Warren, M.A.	20	285	8,000
1890	York College†	York, Neb.....	U.Brethren.	Wm. E. Schell, A. M., D. D.	19	464	2,500

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Commencement Day, 1913.	Graduates since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Commencement Day, 1913.	Graduates since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Adelphi C.....	June 12	470	R. Seldner, 1897.	Fairmount C....	June 11	177	W. S. Fleming, 1899.
Adrian C.....	June 12	714	A. H. Lowrie. 1858.	Fargo C.....	June 18	263	2 of Class of 1896.
Agr. & M.C.Tex.	June 10	984	W. Frenckmann,'78	Fisk U.....	June 11	872	J. D. Burrus, 1875.
Ala. Poly. I.....	June 4	1,600	W. B. Glenn.	Fordham U.....	June 19	1,388	Rev. A. Brann, 1857.
Albright C.....	June 13	451	M. C. Randall, 1895.	Franklin & M....	June 12	1,563	G. Aughinbaugh,'44.
Alfred U.....	June 5	929	Mrs. A. Burdick, '47.	Ga. Sch. of Tech.	June 11	547	G.G.Crawford, 1890.
Allegheny C.....	June 18	1,757	D. S. Morris, 1843.	Georgetown C...	June 11	....	B. T. Blewitt, 1846.
Amherst C.....	June 25	5,200	Rev. A. Deam, 1842.	Georgetown U..	.....	5,975	F. M. Gunnell,'1844.
Asbury C.....	May 28	184	T. W. Shannon,'93.	G. WashingtonU.	June 11	6,177	F. M. Gunnell, 1846.
Atlanta U.....	May 28	591	6 of Class of '76.	Grinnell C.....	June 11	1,560	2 Class of '58.
Auburn Theo.S..	May 7	1,750	A. Dean, 1845.	Grove City C.....	June 13	1,500	S. Dodds, 1881.
Augustana C....	May 29	2,193	D.A.Dahlsten,1861.	Guilford C.....	May 27	249	R. C. Root, 1889.
Barnard C.....	June 4	1,011	Class of '93.	Gustavus A.....	May 29	1,074	L.P.Lundgren,1890.
Bates C.....	June 25	1,117	J. S. Parsons, 1867.	Hamline U.....	June 11	731	Mrs. Meredeth,1859.
Baylor U.....	June 4	545	O.H.Leland,1856.	Hamilton C.....	June 23	3,031	A. L. Rhodes, 1841.
Beloit C.....	June 17	1,182	S. D. Peet, 1851.	Hampton N. I..	May 28	1,651	.....
Benedict C.....	May 14	587	Mrs. R. Carroll,'82.	Hanover C.....	June 18	950	.....
Berea C.....	June 4	193	G. L. Pigg, 1873.	Hartford Th. S.	May 28	695	S. F. Bacon, 1850.
Bethany C.....	May 30	1,461	N. E. Glad, 1891.	Harvard U.....	June 19	33,578	J. T. Coolidge, 1838.
BethanyC.W.Va	June 16	1,280	.....	Haverford C....	June 13	1,110	A.M. Kimber, 1840.
Blackburn C....	June 11	270	.....	Heidelberg U...	June 12	747	N. L. Brewer, '55.
Boston U....	June 4	7,411	Rev. J. B. Foote,'50.	Hillsdale C.....	June 19	1,282	Mrs E. Potter, 1856.
Bowdoin C.....	June 26	6,007	Edward Robie, 1840.	Hiram C.....	June 17	758	J.M. Hurlburt. 1869.
Brown U.....	June 18	7,406	John Hunt, 1842.	Hobart C.....	June 19	1,592	N. Barrows, 1844.
Bryn Mawr C....	June 5	1,224	.....	Holy Cross C....	June 19	1,290	G. H. Lloyd, 1850.
Buchtel C.....	June 18	441	See Note k on p.619.	Hope C.....	June 18	....	W. Moerdyk, 1866.
Bucknell U.....	June 19	1,622	Rev. J. M. Lyons,'51.	How'd Payne C.	June 4	372	J. D. Robnett, 1895.
Butler C.....	June 19	712	Mrs. Atkinson 1856.	Howard U.....	June 4	3,614	M. Gregory, J. Settle, 1871.
Canisius C.....	June 22	201	Rev. D. Reilly, 1878.	Illinois C.....	June 11	862	T. J. C. Fagg, 1842.
Carleton C(Min.)	June 11	857	J. J. Dow, 1874.	Ill. St. Nor. U..	June 5	2,051	2 Class of 1860.
Cathedral C....	June 20	97	.....	Ill. Wes. U.....	June 12	1,915	P. Warner, 1861.
Cen. Wesl'n C...	June 12	662	W. Balcke, 1870.	Indiana U.....	June 18	...	S. C. Parks, 1838.
Charleston C...	June 17	536	C. P. Bolles, 1844.	Iowa State C....	June 5	2,892	E. S. Stanton, '72.
Christ. Br.C.(Mo)	June 20	759	M.S. Brennan, 1865.	Iowa Wesl'n U.	.....	849	E. H. Winans, 1858.
Christ. BC(Tenn)	June 17	291	4 of Class of '75.	Jas. Millikin U.	June 10	235	3 Class of 1904.
Claflin U.....	Apr. 30	930	W. L. Bulkley.	Jas. Millikin U.	June 10	235	3 Class of 1904.
Clark C.....	June 17	264	Class of 1905.	J. Hopkins U....	June 10	2,672	.....
Clemson A. C....	June 18	858	.....	Juniata C.....	June 19	....	G. Brumbaugh,1879.
Coe C.....	June 11	474	S. W. Stookey, 1884.	Kalamazoo C....	June 18	588	J. S. Boyden, '56.
Colgate U.....	June 18	2,150	I. J. Stoddard, 1845.	Kan. St. Ag. C....	June 19	2,096	.....
Col. City of N.Y	June 20	3,882	Rev. E. T. Corwin,'53	Kan. Wesl'n U..	June 5	....	H. M. Mayo, 1897.
Colorado Agr. C	June 5	482	3 of Class of '84.	Kenyon C.....	June 16	1,190	Rev. M. Boyd, '42.
Colorado C.....	June 11	568	F. Tuckerman, '84.	Knox C.....	June 12	1,905	2 Class of 1849.
Columbia U.....	June 4	....	R. M. Olyphant. '42.	Knoxville C....	June 11	447	Mrs. C. Johnson,'79.
Cornell C.....	June 13	1,510	Matthew and Mary Cavanagh, 1858.	Lafayette C....	June 18	2,658	C. I. Chapman, 1846.
Creighton U....	June 21	1,148	J. Kinsler, LL.B.'91.	Lake Forest U..	June 18	540	B. Mills, J. Chapman, 1879.
Daniel Baker C..	June 4	111	Wilbur Smith, '93.	Lawrence C.....	June 13	....	H. Colman, 1857.
Dak. Wesl'n U...	June 5	471	O.E.Murray, 1888	Leander Clark C.	June 13	257	W.T. Jackson, 1864.
Dartmouth C....	June 25	10,334	D. Cross, 1841.	Lehigh U.....	June 14	2,228	W. J. Kerr, 1870.
Delaware C.....	June 18	638	H.S. Cowden, 1842.	L. Stanford U...	May 19	...	Class of '92.
Depauw U.....	June 11	2,780	W.R. Grennug, '45.	Lincoln C.....	June 11	401	S. Clay, 1868.
Dickinson C.....	June 11	2,459	Rev. Bowman, 1837.	Lincoln Mem. U.	May 14	....	G. W. Marton, 1906.
Doane C.....	June 11	396	D. E. Trombie, 1877.	Lombard C.....	June 4	518	3 Class of 1856.
Drake U.....	June 11	3,977	J. E. Denton, 1882.	Louisiana St. U.	June 4	787	T. L. Grimes, 1869.
Earlham C.....	June 25	1,050	E. Test, 1863.	Loyola C.....	.....	343	E.F. Milholland,'56.
Emory C.....	June 11	1,691	P. W. White, 1844.	Loyola U.....	June 21	4,100	.....
Emporia C.....	June 4	316	W. J. Coulson, '89.	Macalester C....	June 11	285	7 of Class of '89.
Erskine C.....	June 3	846	N. K. Griffin, 1850.	Manhattan C....	.....	893	J.P. McClancey,'66.
Eureka C.....	June 13	670	E.A. Dickinson,'60.	Marietta C.....	June 10	1,035	C. H. Goddard, 1843.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Commencement Day, 1913.	Graduates since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Marquette U....	June 21	1,687	F. X. Bodden, 1887.
Mass. Agr. C....	June 18	900	Class of '71.
Mass. Inst. Tech..	June 10	4,868	Class of 1868.
McKendree C....	June 12	1,027	J. H. Roberts, 1848.
Miami U.....	June 19	....	J. B. Leake, 1846.
Mich. Agr. C....	June 24	1,840	A. F. Allen, 1861.
Middlebury C...	June 18	1,914	S.S. Sherman, 1838.
Milligan C.....	May 13	225	Geo. W. Hardin, '81.
Milton C....	June 19	349	Mrs. C. Maxson, '75.
Monmouth C....	June 12	1,494	Mrs. Thompson, '58.
Mont St. C.....	June 4	184	Mrs. Fleming, 1896.
Moore's Hill C.	June 11	400	Mrs. J. Kahler, 1856.
Morningside C.	June 11	294	J. B. Trimble, 1891.
Mo. Valley C....	May 29	669	May C. Orr, '90.
Mt. Holyoke C..	June 11	4,387	Mrs. W. Nichols, '43
Mt. St. Mary's C.	June 18	....	Rev. F. Silas, '53.
Muhlenberg C...	June 12	724	4 of Class of '68.
Muskingum C...	June 12	675	A. M. Scott, 1851.
Neb. Ch'tian U..	June 12	500	2 of Class of '91.
Neb. Wesl'n U..	June 11	560	.....
New B'w'k Sem.	May 22	1,200	John F. Mesick, '37.
New Orleans U..	May 13	177	J. W. Bowen, 1878.
Newton Theo. I.	June 5	1,643	J. Hunt, 1845.
New York U....	June 4	22,103	J. B. Ireland, '41.
N.C.Cal.A.&M..	May 27	637	M. J. Green, '96.
N. Dak. Agr. C..	June 3	141	R. B. Read, 1895.
N. W'n U. (Ill.)	June 11	13,823	H. M. Kidder, 1859.
N'w'n C.(Wis.).	June 24	....	Franz Pieper, '72.
Oberlin C.....	June 25	5,528	E. A. West, 1843.
Ohio North'n U.	June 5	4,000	S. P. Gray, 1874.
Ohio State U....	June 11	4,332	A. Townshend, 1878.
Ohio U.....	June 19	828	W. S. Smith, 1849.
Ohio Wes. U	June 11	4,488	S. W. Williams, 1848.
Oregon Agr. C...	June 10	1,364	.....
Oriental U.....	Oct. 7	400	G. B. Riegel, 1907.
Ottawa U.....	June 4	450	A. Boomer, 1887.
Otterbein U.. ...	June 13	994	Kate W. Hanby, '57
Ouachita C.....	June 4	500	.....
Pacific U....	June 18	245	2 of Class of '66.
Park C.....	June 19	795	W. T. Scott, 1879.
Penn C.....	June 11	440	J. C. Williams, 1874
Pennsylvania C.	June 11	1,703	W. F. Eyster, 1839.
Penn. State C....	June 11	1,867	J. N. Banks, 1861.
Philander S. C..	May 29	337	R. C. Childress, 1888.
Pomona C.....	June 18	477	Class of '94.
Pratt I.....	June 19	7,525	.....
Princeton Theo. S	May 6	5,947	Wm. V. Wilson, 1841
Princeton U....	June 10	11,177	J. W. Royer, 1841,
Proseminar C. .	June 17	747	J. Dinkmeyer, 1872.
Purdue U.....	June 11	4,100	.....
Radcliffe C.....	June 11	1,237	Mrs. W. Clark, 1883.
R'd., M'con, W.C.	June 3	393	2 of Class of '96.
Rens'l'r Poly. I.	June 18	1,922	S. S. Greeley, 1846.
Rhode I'd St. C.	June 19	204	G. W. B'rl'game, '94
Richmond C.....	June 11	998	P. S. Henson, 1849.
Ripon C.....	June 11	300	Miss L. Adams, '67.
Roanoke C.....	June 11	692	J. A. Snyder, 1856.
Roches'r Theo. S	May 6	1,682	W. W. Sawyer, 1851.
Rockford C....	June 18	763	Mrs. A. S. Moore, '54
Rollins C.....	May 29	410	C. L. Guild, 1890.
Rose Poly. I. .	June 12	686	2 of Class of '85.
Rust U.....	May 13	440	Thos. Wesley, '78.
Rutgers C.....	June 10	2,370	J. F. Mesick, 1834.
Shaw M.....	May 15	798	N. F. Roberts, '78.
Smith C.....	June 17	5,265	Mrs. A. Brown, 1879.
Southwestern U.	June 16	781	J. Campbell, '76,
State U. of Ky..	June 5	1,090	W. B. Munson, 1869.
Stevens I. Tech.	June 10	1,686	J. Henderson, 1873.
St. Francis X. C..	June 16	938	H. A. Brann, 1857.
St. John's (Md.).	June 18	798	D. M. Thomas, 1846.
St. Lawrence U..	June ..	900	A. B. Hervey, 1862.
St. Louis U.....	June ..	....	B. Chambers, 1856.
St. Mary's (Cal.)	June 20	825	J. A. Graves, 1872.
St. Mary's C....	June ..	658	Wm. Butz, 1860.
St. Mary's (Kan.)	June 20	....	3 of Class of '85.
St. Olaf C.....	June 11	420	.....
State U. of Iowa.	June 11	9,592	2 of Class of '58..
Susquehanna U.	June 11	....	G. W. Marsh 1862.
Swarthmore C..	June 11	1,170	5 of Class of '73.
Syracuse U.....	June 11	6,892	Mrs. S. Gregory, 1854.
Talladega C.	June ..	424	Rev. Y. B. Sims, 1880.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Commencement Day, 1913.	Graduates since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Tarkio C.....	June 6	332	W. R. Littell, 1887.
Taylor U.....	June 18	445	.....
Temple U.....	June 14	3,737	T. T. Myers, 1894.
Trinity C. (Ct.)..	June 25	1,603	Dr. S. Church, 1841.
Trinity C.(N.C.)	June 4	....	J. W. Alspaugh, '55
Trinity U.....	June 4	....	J. S. Groves, 1871.
Tufts C.....	June 18	3,701	H. Hersey, 1857.
Tulane U.....	June 4	7,476	P. N. Gilley, '48.
Tuskegee I.....	May 29	1,750	J. T. Hullis, 1895.
Union C. (Neb.).	May 12	348	H. A. Owen, 1894.
Union C. (N.Y.).	June 11	5,607	S. K. Williams, '37
U. of Alabama..	May 31	3,000	W. Richardson, 1848.
U. of Arkansas..	June 11	....	C. McKinney, 1875.
U. of Chattan'ga	June 3	1,459	Rev. J. Manker, 1871.
U. of Chicago...	June 10	7,144	.....
U. of Colorado..	June 4	1,929	O. E. Jackson, 1882.
U. of Denver....	June 5	2,353	P. V. Carlin, 1882.
U. of Detroit....	June 20	320	J. A. Russell, '83.
U. of Fla.....	June 4	120	Class of 1906.
U. of Georgia....	June 18	....	H. Newton, 1841.
U. of Idaho.....	June 11	379	A. P. Adair, 1896.
U. of Illinois.....	June 11	5,934	N. C. Bleker, 1872.
U. of Kansas.....	June 11	4,400	L. D. L. Tosh, 1873.
U of Maine.....	June 11	1,805	B. F. Gould, 1872.
U. of Michigan..	June 26	27,231	T. R. Palmer, 1847.
U. of Minnesota.	June 12	8,815	W. C. Eustis, '73.
U. of Montana..	June 5	250	Ellen R. Glenny, '93
U. of Nebraska.	June 12	5,491	J. S. Dales, W. H. Snell, 1873.
U. of Nevada....	May 14	675	F. H. Norcross, 1891.
U. of N. Carolina	June 4	8,000	.....
U of N. Dakota.	June 18	823	7 of Class of 1889.
U. of Oklahoma.	June 12	....	C. R. Hume, R. Stoops, 1898.
U. of Oregon....	June 18	1,785	2 of Class of 1878.
U. of Pittsburgh	June 25	4,179	3 of Class of '49.
U. of Penn.....	June 18	36,800	L. Faulkner, 1840.
U. of Puget Sound	June 18	95	Chas. Sherman '93.
U. of Rochester.	June 18	2,145	S. W Stanley '51.
U. of Santa Clara	June 19	....	T. J. Bergin, '85.
U. of S. Cal.....	June 12	1,649	3 of Class of '84.
U. of S. Dakota.	June 12	607	C. B. Antisdel, 1888.
U. of Tennessee.	May 27	....	J. B. Heiskell, 1840.
U. of The South.	June 19	886	J. J. Hanna, 1873.
U. of Utah.....	June 4	....	W. Bradford, 1876.
U. of Washington	June 18	1,870	Mrs. C. Witt, 1876.
U. of Wisconsin.	.....	8,708	L. Booth, 1854.
U. of Wooster...	June 19	1,729	Rev. J. C. Miller, 1871.
U. of Wyoming.	June 12	223	W. H. Bramel, 1891.
Upper Iowa U...	June 12	....	J. L. Paine, 1862.
U.S. Mil. Acad..	June 13	5,016	S. B. Buckner, 1844.
U.S. Naval Acad.	June 6	4,000	J. H. Upshur, 1847.
Utah Agr. C.....	June 3	295	R. W. Erwin, 1894.
Valparaiso U....	Aug. 14	15,000	Dr. C. Ingerson, 1875.
Vanderbilt U...	June 18	4,900	H. W. Morgan, 1875.
Vassar C.....	June 11	4,092	.....
Virginia Mil. I..	June 18	2,257	.....
Virginia Poly. I.	June 18	893	.....
Wabash C.....	June 18	1,184	J. M. Cowan, 1842.
Wake Forest C..	May 23	1,401	.....
Walden U.	May 8	2,073	J. M. Jamison, 1871.
Washburn C. ...	June 5	970	J. B. Billard, 1870.
Wash'gton St. C.	June 13	600	All of 1st Class.
Wash. & Jeff. C..	June 18	4,435	J. Hemphill, 1833.
Wash. & Tusc. C.	May 22	836	J. H. Brunner, 8147.
Wells C.....	June 11	492	J. L. Daggett, 1869.
Wesl'n U. (Ct.)..	June 19	2,971	G. G. Reynolds, '41.
Western Md. C..	June 8	852	W. S. Crouse, 1871.
West Virginia U.	June 11	1,250	O. H. Dille, 1871.
W. Va. Wes. C..	June 19	420	W. B. Cutright, 1891.
Westmin. C.(Pa.)	June 19	1,654	T. H. Hanna, 1856.
Whitman C.....	June 18	....	C. C. Gose, 1886.
Willamette U...	June 18	....	Mrs. E. M. York, '59.
Wm. Jewell.....	June. 4	750	R. M. Rhoades, '58.
Williams C.....	June 25	5,326	W. Porter, 1839.
Wittenberg C...	June 11	1,461	W. H. Wynn, 1851.
Wofford C.....	June 9	1,001	Samuel Dible, '56.
Worcester Pol. I.	June 12	1,573	H. P. Armsby, 1871.
Yale U.....	June 18	29,180	D. F. Atwater, 1839.
Yankton C.....	June 4	161	B. W. Burleigh, 1888.
York C.....	June 11	501	Mrs. M. B. Spore, '94.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ANNUAL COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE COLLEGES.

FOR COLLEGE BENEFACTIONS SEE INDEX AT "BENEFACTIONS."

COLLEGES—For explanation of signs, see page 619	Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Exp'nses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.	COLLEGES—For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Exp'nses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi C.	$180	$275 up	.....	.....	Elon C.	$50-60	126-191	$83,000	(c)$45,292
A. & M. C. Tex.	None	168	$209,000	$300,000	Emporia C.	65	300	112,000	(c)30,275
Albany C.	50	160-200	28,000	13,000	Erskine C.	65	95-135	92,707	12,177
Albion C.	40	126-162	350,000	(c)59,253	Eureka C.	60	152	144,212	23,857
Alcorn A. & M. C	None	64	211,375	††3811547	Fairmount C.	75	200	100,000	62,327
Alfred U.	(a)75	150-250	371,310	122,903	Findlay C.	45	125	125,000	††3,088
Allegheny C.	80-85	130-175	650,000	(c)85,981	Fisk U.	35	120	55,500	50,802
Alma C.	40-100	200	402,611	48,886	Franklin C., Ind	75	200	203,000	33,919
Antioch C.	56	165	200,000	12,820	Fr'nk'n C., Ohio	50	100	17,000	(c)19,200
Ashland U.	50	200	70,000	.....	Fr'nk'n & M. C.	100	200	406,910	42,387
Atlanta U.	22-30	100	83,030	48,126	Friends U.	55	135	172,000	(c)19,000
Auburn Th. Sem	None	170	768,791	42,451	Furman U.	75	100	220,000	††6,791
Augsburg Sem.	40	110	20,000	16,439	George Wash. U	150	250-350	123,295	137,421
Augustana C.	60	150	212,000	108,091	Georgetown C.	55	160-200	225,000	32,483
Baker C.	60	160	None	18,000	G'get'n U., D.C.	170	350-672	.....	358,837
Barnard C.	150	365 up	1,290,196	313,035	Goucher C.	150	300	593,789	123,762
Bates C.	90	123-150	696,720	143,041	Greensboro C.	85	140	100,000	20,882
Baylor U.	90	540	54,598	(c)123,886	Greer C.	60	150	3,000	4,000
Beloit C.	99	210	1,296,499	105,847	Grinnell C.	70	180	931,032	125,653
Bellevue C.	60	150	59,000	22,830	Grove City C.	90	120-160	75,000	82,000
Benedict C.	...	...	137,429	34,269	Guilford C.	75	144-160	176,000	50,000
Berea C.	21	72	1,100,000	136,000	Hamilton C.	110	350	1,000,000	(c)73,397
Bethany C. Kan.	52-130	115	65,000	85,664	Hamline U.	55-60	180	400,000	232,109
Bethany, W. Va.	51	110	400,000	148,000	Hampden Sid. C	65	200 up	180,000	25,500
Blackburn C.	90	180	130,000	8,886	Hamp Nor&Ag. I	100	132	2,566,600	(c)279,006
Bonebrake ThS	None	200-250	300,000	.....	Harvard U.	(k)150	...	25,756,216	2,487,470
Boston U.	140	200 up	1,250,000	250,000	Hastings C.	60	136	118,437	21,376
Bowdoin C.	100	200-300	2,149,485	(c)127,839	Haverford C.	150	350	1,746,694	(c)27,000
Brig. Young C.	25	200	.....	38,000	Heddiup C.	40	175	100,000	(c)17,000
Brown U. (j)	150	...	3,000,000	225,673	Heidelberg U.	75	125-175	324,000	35,591
Bryn Mawr.	125-200	275-375	1,890,334	1,100,775	Henderson C.	65	160	.....	31,387
Bucknell U.	50	...	736,750	103,000	Hendrix C.	75	140	200,000	18,000
Carleton C.	75	225	571,531	224,320	Highland C.	60	150	40,000	15,000
Carnegie Inst.	5-20	116-140	7,000,000	379,953	Hillsdale C.	27-50	175-250	272,237	26,112
Carroll C.	60	140-175	287,877	52,000	Hiram C.	75-90	125-175	210,000	40,000
Carson New. C.	38-50	80-140	119,000	18,807	Hobart C.	100-120	200-300	729,453	66,241
Case Sc. Ap. Sc	120-140	190-228	2,400,000	150,000	Holy Cross C.	100	200-260	None	††35,000
Catawba C.	60	100-150	15,000	24,000	Hope C., Mich.	40	250	313,000	37,700
Cath. U. of Am.	100	240 up	1,250,000	.....	Howard C.	70	140	90,000	32,344
Cedarville C.	41	122	80,000	7,000	H'w'd U., D.C.	(w)	125-200	281,319	158,218
Central U. of Ia.	50	150	75,000	23,481	H'w'd Payne C.	70-80	150	None	.....
Central Wes. C.	60	117	156,000	21,000	Huron C.	60	150	443,293	(c) 53,947
Charles City C.	60	150	200,000	15,000	Illinois C.	70	170-225	385,000	43,150
Charleston C.	40	125	293,700	16,520	Ill. St. Nor. U.	15	200	.....	251,000
Chris. Br. C. Mo.	65	250	.....	45,600	Ill. Wes. U.	68	200	188,500	38,520
Claflin U.	30	70-100	15,000	50,000	Indiana U.	None	200-250	.....	316473
Clark C., Mass (j)	60	170 up	1,300,000	85,390	Iowa St. C.	(m)50	350	725,839	871,474
Clark U., Mass.	100	210-250	3,973,000	.....	Iowa Wes. U. (j).	55	250	168,000	39,350
Clarkson Sc. T.	100	175	300,000	25,000	Jas. Millikin U.	85-90	200-300	210,615	(c) 96,000
Clemson Ag. C.	65	133	.....	328,640	Jamestown C.	40	175	143,005	72,015
Coe C.	60	250	450,000	50,200	Johns H'pk'ns U	150-200	230	5,269,529	755,826
Colgate U.	100	350	2,000,000	150,000	Juanita C.	65-80	136-150	172,000	(c)49,955
Col. City of N.Y.	Free	None	**	1,285,291	Kalamazoo C.	51	141-151	597,801	(c)47,490
Colorado Ag. C.	None	300	.....	.....	Kan. St. Ag. C.	49	225	25,000	††25,000
Colorado C.	65	300-500	857,194	98,013	Kenyon C.	75-100	180-230	365,317	56,958
Col. Sc. of Mines	150	300	.....	136,730	Knox C.	60	225-325	459,894	70,802
Columbia U. (b)	150-250	(f) 513	44,154,132	††774,587	Laf'yette C. Pa.	100	224	657,506	125,709
Conn. Agr. C.	(m)60	250	.....	96,542	Lake Erie C.	125	225	131,920	54,658
Cooper C.	150	150	83,000	(c)20,839	Lake Forest C.	67	183-300	710,881	76,625
Cornell C., Ia. (j)	50	150-225	417,553	75,513	Lander C.	55	140-150	2,100	24,000
Cornell U., N.Y.	(ee)	300-500	9,523,405	2,267,534	Lane Th. Sem. (j)	None	200	271,000	17,000
Creighton U.	e 80-120	200-400	2,750,000	208,840	Lawrence C.	75	150	690,000	(c) 82,000
Dakota Wes. U.	60	125	250,000	(c) 32,740	Lebanon Val. C.	60	210-310	61,000	52,676
Dartmouth C.	125	197	3,715,804	419,824	Lehigh U.	100-200	300-400	1,210,000	††94,496
Davidson C.	75	150-250	200,000	48,600	Lel'd St'nf'd U.	45	300-400	.....	.....
Defiance C.	55	95-105	312,165	23,046	Lenox C.	50-75	150	175,000	96,934
Delaware C.	75	225	83,000	65,000	Lincoln C.	40	160	118,000	(c) 9,064
Denison U.	267	125	750,000	100,000	Linc'n Mem. U.	30-100	100	183,000	62,696
Depauw U.	150	230	850,000	(c) 63,820	Lincoln U.	124	(l)	607,858	47,968
Des Moines C.	70	200	145,000	(c) 20,000	Lombard C.	60	144 up	225,000	16,918
Dickinson C.	135	140-200	377,804	83,238	Louisiana St. U.	(m)60	145.50	318,313	169,545
Doane C.	60	123	275,318	36,697	Macalester C.	58	180	306,828	63,676
Drake U.	90 up	175	650,000	(c)192,220	Manhattan C.	120	250	None	54,637
Drew Th. Sem. (j)	None	(o)	600,000	40,250	Marietta C.	90	200	570,000	48,458
Drury C.	60	150-180	.....	.....	Maryville C.	18	88	462,059	49,206
Earlham C.	90	195	280,000	97,884	Mass. Ag. C.	(m)	225	.....	.....
Eastern C.	75	200	20,000	41,000	Mass. Inst. Tch	250	.....	92,684	(c)652,646
Elmira C.	180	275	120,000	83,316	McCor. Th. Sem	None	235	2,222,280	90,100

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Exp'nses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
McKendree C..	$60	$118.50	$127,427	$31,024
McMinnville C.	51	150-200	59,233	26,705
Mechanics I...	100	200	251,000	96,000
Meredith C....	60	150	60,000	61,010
Miami U.....	15-30	200	126,000	276,000
Mich. Ag. C....	150	300	86,675	463,407
Mich. C. of Mi's.	(h)	330	None	101,474
Middlebury C..	80	200	583,000	(c)69,498
Milligan C.....	45	105-110	5,000	9,000
Mills C.....	170	350	380,492	69,512
Millsaps C.....	45	100	350,000	33,000
Milton C.....	44-70	105-160	136,000	29,370
Mississippi C..	60	150	133,000	24,868
Miss. Ag.& M.C	(m)30	100	.....	.....
Mo. Valley C...	60	150	195,000	24,543
Monmouth C...	75	165	253,137	47,197
Mont. St. C....	25	300	327,970	211,252
Moore's Hill C..	50	150	60,000	(c) 12,000
Morningside C..	48	300	400,000	45,038
Mt. Holyoke C..	150	200	982,770	306,921
Mt. Union C....	54	147	315,000	(c) 30,000
Muhlenberg C..	85-95	165-230	.....	.....
Muskingum C..	60	125	10,000	(c) 31,000
Neb. Wes. U...	64	225	350,000	116,271
Newberry C....	67	118-185	110,000	(c) 17,000
NewRochelle C	170	280	.....	55,000
Newton Th. I..	None	170	800,000	.....
New York U...	100-200	250-350	1,214,756	620,789
N.C.Ag.&M.C.	45	200-250	.....	328,490
N. C. St. N. & I	45	150	112,000	212,000
N. Dak. Ag. C..	40	200	69,110	187,821
N'thwestern C..	65	190	230,000	30,000
N'thw'tn U., Ill.	(g)	325-450	3,597,152	709,761
Norwich U. (j)..	118	280	113,700	57,969
Oberlin C.....	100	175-325	2,577,710	788,459
Ohio N'th'n U ..	50-60	200-350	.....	55,000
Ohio St. U.....	.....	.....	950,004	1,029,958
Ohio U. Athens.	30	170	120,000	253,366
Ohio Wes. U....	75	130-175	750,000	206,750
Olivet C.....	75 up	150	352,000	40,934
Oregon Ag. C...	25-55	250	10,493	609,818
Ottawa U.....	60	144	192,468	(c) 11,666
Otterbein U....	85	125	124,337	65,568
Ouachita C....	75	170	None	85,000
Pacific U. (Ore).	76	125-250	225,000	45,550
Park C.....	40	75-200	435,908	124,191
Parker C. (j)...	30	110	50,000	5,000
Parsons C.....	65	180	230,000	(c) 24,576
Peabody C. (j)..	...	200-240	1,750,000	70,000
Pennsylvania C.	80	140-200	250,000	(c) 44,000
Penna. State C.	None	250	567,000	525,596
Phil. Smith C...	25	75	None	16,000
Polytechnic In..	225	300	270,000	825,724
Pomona C.....	90	.....	542,000	91,376
Princeton Th. S.	None	165	3,205,966	225,491
Princeton U....	160	230 up	5,128,200	989,850
Proseminar C...	60	100	6,000	38,381
Purdue U.....	35-60	.....	340,000	578,483
Radcliffe C....	250	400	900,000	(c)128,475
Ran. Macon C..	125	225-250	283,558	44,816
Randolph.....	85-100	200	365,000	(c)187,500
Rensselaer P. In.	230	220-370	1,431,853	465,094
R. I. S. C.....	(m)30	165	.....	126,428
Richmond C...	100	200	675,119	††18,181
Rio Grande C..	40	120	76,000	7,000
Ripon C.....	65	300	251,738	49,431
Roanoke C....	78-90	125-200	137,735	37,450
Roch. Th. Sem.	None	200	1,733,243	71,918
Rockford C....	100	300-340	105,419	77,300
Rollins C.....	60	150	238,190	88,725
Rose Poly In...	125	180-300	900,000	56,000
Rust U.....	20	75	125,000	19,000
Rutgers C.....	160	225	726,727	288,187
Seton Hall C...	100	250	None	.....
Shurtleff C....	75	175	175,000	(c) 38,000
Simmons C....	100	260-300	2,124,502	168,832
Simpson C.....	75	160-175	223,000	(c)46,090
Smith C.....	150	300	1,227,821	376,409
Southern Bap. S	None	100	900,000	(c)60,000
Southern U....	75	140	55,000	17,450
S.W.U.(Tex.) (j)	85	99-212	110,000	172,585
S. W. C. (Kan.).	40-50	125-150	100,000	27,000
State U. of K'y.	(m)	150	40,000	280,368
State U. of Iowa	20-50	250-400	240,845	806,902
Stevens I. Tech.	285	240-360	882,000	131,254

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 619.	Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Exp'nses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
St. John's C. Md.	$75	180-200	$2,500	$42,000
St. Joseph's C. Ia	70	200	145,000	85,000
St. Lawrence U.	60	200	500,000	††8,960
St. Louis U....	60-120	140-250	50,000	††91,000
St. Mary's C. Ky	50	200	None	.....
St. Olaf C.....	50	125	.....	48,000
St. Stephen's C.	300	(l)	100,000	46,000
Susquehanna C.	75	150	45,000	38,000
Swarthmore C..	160-200	250-350	1,392,691	341,125
Syracuse U....	20-40	250-400	.....	.....
Tabor C.....	100-150	175-300	2,000,000	547,620
Talladega C....	60	125-175	.....	††3,000
Tarkio C.....	8-17	85	168,927	43,562
Taylor U. (j)..	30	135-180	196,007	30,341
Teachers C.....	55	100	.....	19,385
Throop Poly. I.	150	280-405	.....	559,977
Trinity C., N.C.	150	...	490,193	303,828
Trinity U., Tex.	155-175	200-300	1,210,106	76,653
Tufts C.....	70	120-180	470,751	(c)107,798
Tuskegee I.....	86	150	.....	36,246
Union C., Neb..	125-175	250-400	1,500,000	(c)74,495
Union C., N.Y..	5.50	100	1,918,665	242,062
Union C. Neb..	60	160	.....	29,372
U. of Ala.....	100-200	200 up	900,000	115,000
U. of Arkansas .	40	145	2,000,000	(c)155,000
U. of Ch't'n'ga...	None	160-260	130,000	240,000
U. of Chicago..	60	175	225,081	(c)62,589
U. of Col.....	180-250	200-500	17,226,573	2,750,361
U. of Denver...	15-75	200-350	160,000	250,000
U. of Georgia...	60-100	200-400	622,189	186,979
U. of Idaho....	None	165	370,202	110,546
U. of Illinois...	None	350	631,388	246,002
U. of Kansas...	24-50	350-450	647,341	2,305,211
U. of Louisville(j)	10-25	190-200	150,000	451,000
U. of Maine....	125	200 up	200,000	76,000
U. of Michigan.	50-125	162-180	220,356	††41,074
U. of Minnesota	(f)60	162-320	900,524	c1,406,833
U. of Missouri..	20-150	150-350	1,448,798	1,806,800
U. of Montana..	None	175 up	1,264,839	858,769
U. of Nebraska.	None bb	300-400	150,000	83,125
U. of Nevada...	None	350	745,000	911,840
U. of N. Car...	30	225	11,433	266,228
U. of N. Dak...	85	200-400	250,000	276,433
U. of S. Dak...	40	158	1,679,868	353,202
U. of Okla.....	None	150-250	1,000,000	187,735
U. of Oregon...	None	250-500	.....	150,000
U. of Penn.....	.....	.....	6,474,160	c1,702,809
U. of Pittsburgh	105-220	300-400	488,009	351,354
U. of Porto Rico	Free	150-180	.....	100,000
U. of Puget S'd	70	250	10,000	22,000
U. of Rochester.	135	225	945,000	93,320
U. of the South.	45	140-235	351,383	84,916
U. of S. Car....	55	150	None	98,330
U. of S. Cal....	90	190	449,000	178,000
U. of S'nta Clara	120	330	450,000	164,050
U. of S. Dak. (j)	25	145-225	.....	107,190
U. of Tenn.....	80	175	409,000	227,036
U. of Texas (j).	None	200 up	2,080,000	583,098
U. of Utah	20-100	180-250	450,000	207,433
U. of Vermont .	1,235	150-500	909,542	191,083
U. of Virginia..	(d)	240	2,005,299	267,120
U. of Wash....	(u)	300	3,000,000	441,359
U. of Wis. (j)..	70	200-300	659,298	1,854,910
U. of Wooster..	60	180	1,288,271	(c)107,606
U. of Wyoming.	None	265 up	31,500	181,467
U. S. Mil. Acad.	†	†	†	1,245,230
U.S. Naval Acad	‡	‡	625,720	‡
Upper Iowa U..	60	150	210,000	27,793
Ursinus C.....	110	150-180	215,100	54,712
Utah Ag. C....	15	200	10,658	188,604
Valparaiso U...	72	95	500,000	350,000
Vanderbilt U..	100	200	1,750,000	200,000
Vassar C.....	150	350	1,472,514	1,269,008
Vincennes U....	50	250	150,000	11,500
V. Christian C..	60	117	.....	20,221
Va. Military I..	425	(l)	None	197,000
Va. Poly. I....	136	113	.....	258,000
Va. Union U..	25	80	90,000	50,000
Wabash C.....	60	200	650,000	57,795
Wake Forest C..	60	150-200	455,000	48,000
Walden U.....	3-12	101-125	47,500	47,375
Washburn C....	90-100	162	285,053	72,261
Wash. C., (Md.)	60	153	2,500	32,923
Wash & Jeff C..	60	190	640,000	150,899
Wash. & Lee U.	75	150-250	893,979	118,346

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs see below.	Tuition, Cost per Annum.	Living Exp'nses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of	Tot. Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Washington U..	$85-170	$300	$6,697,590	$598,963
Waynesburg C.	75	154	68,375	10,653
Wellesley C....	200	275	939,970	627,099
Wells C.....	150	350	337,000	.....
Wesleyan C....	80	175	125,000	85,000
Wesleyan U....	90	120-300	1,814,149	(c)140,141
Western C.....	125	225	293,342	(c)86,131
Western R.U.(j)	(gg)100	180 up	2,579,505	(c)283,570
Western Th. S..	None	198	43,619	49,376
Westfield C....	50	150	25,000	††2,500
Westminster,Mo	60	200	222,115	18,131
Westminster, Pa	60	144-196	153,000	.....
West Va. U....m	25-50	150-250	117,104	210,000
W. Va. Wes. C.	33	150	96,000	39,790
Wheaton C....	60	175	180,000	††40,000
Whitman C....	$125	$200	$319,400	$97,268
Whittier C.....	80	175	150,000	(c)12,000
Whitworth C...	60	180 up	.....	.....
Wm. & Mary C.	55	188	151,327	52,254
Wm. Jewell C..	75	205	614,664	(c)47,000
Wm. & Vashti C	75	300	100,000	(c)20,000
Williamette C.	75	175-200	500,000	205,000
Williams C....	175	215-316	1,420,106	(c)189,545
Wilmington C..	70	185	60,000	8,800
Wilson C.....	90	235-285	67,628	76,558
Wittenberg C..	85	140	500,000	50,000
Worcester P. I..	175	300	583,249	107,131
Wofford C.....	75	125	183,000	(c) 34,600
Yale U.....	155 up	...	13,824,075	e1,508,923
Yankton C.....	65	114-135	193,027	35,733

REFERENCE MARKS USED IN PRECEDING COLLEGE TABLES.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ‡‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also.

(*a*) Co-education excepting in Art Department.

(*b*) Co-education in Medicine and Law.

(*c*) No restriction as to race.

(*d*) Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer schools.

(*e*) Branches at Tufts College and Boston.

(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.

(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.

(*h*) And at Chicago.

(*i*) Co-education in graduate and Medicine Departments.

(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.

(*k*) Separate Women's College.

(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.

(*m*) Formerly St. Ignatius Col., organized 1870.

(*n*) Affiliated with Disciples of Christ.

(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College for men. College for women and professional departments.

(*p*) Abolished in 1912.

(*q*) Co-education in Teachers' Courses and Summer sessions.

(*r*) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.

(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.

(*t*) Excluding Radcliffe and including the Summer School.

(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., which is included in figures.

(*v*) Also at Cleveland, O.

(*w*) Co-education in Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, Summer, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.

(*y*) Report at close of 1911.

(*z*) Women admitted to Graduate, Law, Teachers' course, Biology and Music.

(*aa*) Dean of Medical Dept., W. E. Grant. M D.; Law Dept., C. B. Seymour, LL. B.; Academic Dept., John Patterson.

(*bb*) Co-education in Graduate School for Ph. D. Art and Music.

(*cc*) Including Summer School.

(*dd*) For immigrants.

(*ee*) Teaching suspended while new buildings are being erected.

(*ff*) Co-education in Post-graduate courses.

(*gg*) Correspondence University.

TABLE TWO.

(*k*) Mrs. S. C. Cole, Jas. B. Pierce, Mrs. Anna S. Peckham, class of '73.

(*y*) Report at close of 1911.

TABLE THREE.

† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid $709.50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $237 per annum. Total appropriations for the support of Military Academy by Congress last college year, $1,929,703.

‡‡ At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $600 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $24 per month. Each candidate must deposit $280 before admission.

‡ Education of women only.

†† Income from tuition, board or incidental charges only. ** Maintained by the city.

(*a*) Including books.

(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.

(*d*) Average—academic, $125; engineering, $120; law, $155; medicine, $135.

(*e*) Arts College, free.

(*f*) Average.

(*g*) College of Liberal Arts and Engineering, $100; commerce, $90; dental, $150; law, $150; pharmacy, $150; medical, $175.

(*h*) Residents, $200; non-residents, $325.

(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.

(*j*) Report at close of 1911.

(*k*) Medical and dental, $200.

(*l*) Law, $50; no charge in other branches.

(*m*) Free to State residents.

(*n*) Law, $150; medical, $125.

(*o*) Students' board in club or town.

(*p*) Non-residents.

(*r*) Include the figures for William Smith College

(*s*) Non-residents, $400; State appointments, $165.

(*t*) Free in Dept. Arts and Sciences; to residents of Ala.; law, $75; non-residents, $20.

(*u*) None except law, $40.

(*w*) Literary, $25; professional, $75-$125.

(*y*) Charges for books, fees, etc., included in living expenses.

(*z*) Free to citizens of United States.

(*bb*) Law, $40.

(*ee*) Free to $150.

(*gg*) Medical, $125; dental, $150; pharmacy, $60-$125.

(*tt*) Medicine, $150; law, $50. None to undergraduates.

Adelphi College.....Brown and Gold.
Adrian.....Orange and Black.
Agri. and Mech. Col. of Tex....Red and White.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute..Orange and Blue.
Atlanta University.....Gray and Crimson.
Baldwin University.....Old Gold and Seal Brown.
Barnard College.....Light Blue and White.
Baylor University.....Green and Gold.
Berea College.....White and Blue.
Bethany College (W.Va.).....White and Green.
Boston University.....Scarlet and White.
Bowdoin College.....White.
Bowdon College.....Black and Gold.
Brigham Young College.....Crimson and Gold.
Brown University.....Brown and White.
Bryn Mawr College.....Yellow and White.
Bucknell University.....Orange and Blue.
Carnegie Institute.....Plaid.
Case School of Applied Science..Brown and White.
Christian Bros. Col .....Purple and Gold.
Claflin University.....Orange and Maroon.
Clemson Agricultural College...Purple and Orange.
College City of New York.....Lavender and Black.
Colorado Agricultural. .....Yellow and Green.
Colorado College.....Black and Gold.
Columbia University.....Light Blue and White.
Cornell University.....Carnelian and White.
Creighton University.....Blue and White.
Dakota Wesleyan University...Royal Blue.
Dartmouth College.....Dark Green.
Denison University.....Dark Red.
Depauw University.....Old Gold.
Drake University .....Blue and White.
Drury College.. .....Scarlet and Gray.
Earlham College.....Yellow and Cream.
Fargo College.....Blue and Gold.
Fordham University.....Maroon.
Franklin and Marshall College..Blue and White.
Georgia Sch. Tech.....Old Gold and White.
Georgetown University (D. C.).Blue and Gray.
George Washington UniversityBuff and Blue.
Grinnell College.....Scarlet and Black.
Hampton N. Agri. Institute....Navy Blue and White.
Harvard University.....Crimson.
Heidelberg University.....Black, Orange and Red.
Hillsdale College.....Ultra-Marine (Blue).
Howard University.....Blue and White.
Illinois St. Nor. U.....Red and White.
Illinois Wesleyan University....Olive Green and White.
Indiana University. .....Crimson and Cream.
Iowa State College.....Cardinal and Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan University.....White and Purple.
James Millikin University.....Navy Blue and White.
Johns Hopkins University.....Black and Blue.
Kansas City University .....Purple and Orange.
Kansas Wesleyan University...Purple and Gold.
Knoxville College.....Light Blue and Maroon.
Lafayette College (Pa.).....Maroon and White.
Lawrence College.....White and Yale Blue.
Lehigh University.....Seal Brown and White.
Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ.....Cardinal.
Lincoln Mem. Univ.....Blue and Gray.
Louisiana State.....Old Gold and Purple.
Manhattan College.....Green and White.
Marquette University.... ....Blue and Gold.
Maryville College.....Orange and Garnet.
Massachusetts Agri. College....Maroon and White.
Mass. Institute of Technology...Cardinal and Gray.
Mechanics Institute.....Blue and Gray.
Miami University.....Red and White.
Michigan Agricultural College..Green.
Monmouth .....Red and White.
Mont. St. College.....Blue and Gold.
Mount Holyoke College.....Blue.
Muskingum College.....Black and Magenta.
Nebraska Wesleyan University..Yellow and Brown.
New Orleans University.....Tan and Blue.
New York University.....Violet.
Normal College.....Lavender and White.
North Carolina Col., A. & M...Red and White.
N. C. State Nor. and Ind. Col..White and Gold.
North Dakota Agriculture.....Apple Green and Corn Yellow.
Northwestern (Ill.).....Purple.
Oberlin College.....Crimson and Gold.
Ohio Northern University.....Orange and Black.
Ohio State University.....Scarlet and Gray.
Ohio Wesleyan University.....Red and Black.
Ohio University.....Olive Green and White.
Oregon Agricultural College....Orange.
Otterbein University.....Cardinal and Tan.
Ouachita College.....Purple and Gold.
Penna. State College.....Navy Blue and White.
Polytechnic Institute.....Blue and Gray.
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn).....Yellow.
Princeton University.....Orange and Black.
Purdue University.....Old Gold and Black.

Radcliffe College.....Crimson and White.
Rensselaer Poly. Institute.....Cherry and White.
Rutgers College.....Scarlet.
Simmons College.....Blue and Gold.
Smith College.....White and Gold.
Southwestern University.....Lemon and Black.
State University of Iowa.....Old Gold.
State University of Ky.....Blue and White.
Stevens Inst. of Technology....Silver Gray and Cardinal.
St. Lawrence University.....Scarlet and Brown.
St. Louis University.....Blue and White.
St. Mary's College (Ohio).....Red and Blue.
Swarthmore College.....Garnet.
Syracuse University.....Orange.
Talladega College.....Crimson and Azure Blue.
Temple University.....Cherry and White.
Throop Polytechnic Institute..Orange and White.
Trinity College (N. C.).....Navy Blue.
Tri-State College.....Light Blue and White.
Tufts College.....Brown and Blue.
Tulane University.. .....Olive and Blue.
Tuskegee Normal Ind. Inst.....Crimson and Old Gold.
Union College (N. Y.)..... .....Garnet.
University of Alabama.....Crimson and White.
University of Arizona.....Blue and Red.
University of Arkansas.....Cardinal.
University of California.....Blue and Gold.
University of Chattanooga.....Old Gold and Blue.
University of Chicago.....Maroon.
University of Cincinnati.....Red and Black.
University of Colorado.....Silver and Gold.
University of Denver.....Crimson and Gold.
University of Georgia.....Red and Black.
University of Idaho.....Silver and Gold.
University of Illinois.....Orange and Blue.
University of Kansas..... .. Crimson and Blue.
University of Louisville.....Scarlet and Black.
University of Maine.....Light Blue.
University of Michigan .....Maize and Azure.
University of Minnesota.....Gold and Maroon.
University of Mississippi.....Red and Blue.
University of Missouri.....Black and Old Gold.
University of Montana.....Copper, Gold and Silver.
University of Nashville.....Garnet and Blue.
University of Nebraska.....Scarlet and Green.
University of Nevada.....Royal Blue and Silver.
University of North Carolina...White and Blue.
University of North Dakota....Rose Pink and Green.
University of Notre Dame.....Gold and Blue.
University of Oklahoma.....Crimson and Cream.
University of Oregon..... .....Green and Lemon Yellow.
University of Pennsylvania.....Red and Blue.
University of Pittsburgh.. ...Blue and Gold.
University of Puget Sound.....Maroon and White.
University of Rochester.....Yellow.
University of South Carolina .Garnet and Black.
University of South Dakota.....Vermilion.
University of Southern Cal....Gold.
University of the South.....Purple.
University of Tennessee.....Orange and White.
University of Texas.....White and Gold.
University of Utah .....Crimson and Silver.
University of Vermont.....Green and Gold.
University of Virginia.....Orange and Blue.
University of Washington.....Purple and Gold.
University of Wisconsin.....Cardinal.
University of Wooster..... .....Black and Old Gold.
University of Wyoming.....Brown and Yellow.
U. S. Indian School.....Crimson and Old Gold.
U. S. Military Academy.....Black, Gold and Gray.
U. S. Naval Academy.....Blue and Gold.
Upper Iowa University.....Peacock Blue and White.
Utah Agri. College.....White and Blue.
Valparaiso University..... ...Old Gold and Bright Brown
Vanderbilt University.....Black and Gold.
Vassar College.. .....Rose and Gray.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.Orange and Maroon.
Wafford.....Old Gold and Black.
Walden University.....Black and Red.
Washburn College.....Yale Blue.
Washington and Lee University..Blue and White.
Washington State College.....Crimson and Gray.
Wesleyan Female College.....Lavender and Purple.
Washington University (Mo.)..Red and Green.
Wellesley College.....Deep Blue.
Wesleyan University.....Cardinal and Black.
Western Reserve University ...Crimson and White.
West Virginia University.....Old Gold and Blue.
Wilberforce University.....Green and Yellow.
Wiley University.....Purple and White.
Williams College.... .....Royal Purple.
William Jewell College.....Red and Black.
Wittenberg.....Cream and Cardinal..
Worcester Polytechnic Inst....Crimson and Steel Gray.
Yale University.....Blue.
Yankton College.....Yellow and White.

American College Fraternities.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternity.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Chi Rho	950	12	0	12	Trinity, 1895	Thos. F. Flanagan, N.Y. City.
Alpha Delta Phi	11,280	25	7	25	Hamilton, 1832	Hunter S. Marsten, New York City.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1,532	10	2	10	Yale, 1845	Wayne Musgrave, N. Y. City.
Alpha Tau Omega	10,020	62	32	15	Va. Military Inst., 1865.	Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Beta Theta Pi	18,281	73	22	70	Miami, 1839	F. W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	6,280	21	19	21	Princeton, 1824	Theo. B. Appel, Lancaster, Pa.
Chi Psi	5,440	18	12	12	Union, 1841	H. G. Aron, New York City.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	12,500	42	10	42	Yale, 1844	J. A. Hawes, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,834	12	5	11	Union, 1827	A. G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi	3,903	8	..	8	Columbia, 1847	(Secretary not known.)
Delta Sigma Phi	730	9	3	6	Coll. City of N. Y., 1901.	Meyer Boskey, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	10,464	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	11,656	40	4	39	Williams, 1834	S. J. Howe, New York City.
Kappa Alpha (North).	1,250	7	2	7	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South).	9,572	51	10	30	Wash'ton and Lee, 1865	V. Otis Robertson, Jackson, Miss.
Kappa Sigma	11,295	79	20	62	University Va., 1869..	H. M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha	400	7	..	3	Boston, Univ., 1911	W. A. Cole, Swansea Centre, Mass.
*Phi Delta Chi	2,500	12	4	8	Univ. Mich., 1883	Edward Spease, Columbus, Ohio.
Phi Delta Theta	19,150	73	26	68	Miami, 1848	Hon. F. J. Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.
Phi Gamma Delta	1,391	58	..	52	Wash. & Jefferson, 1848	Thomas L. Pogue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Phi Kappa Psi	12,000	44	24	..	Wash. & Jefferson, 1852	H. G. Townsend, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Kappa Sigma	4,382	26	17	22	University Penn., 1850.	Wm. F. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Kappa	3,400	27	..	6	Mass. Agr'l Coll., 1873..	W. A. McIntyre, Ardmore, Pa.
Pi Kappa Alpha	4,000	33	11	16	University Va., 1868..	P.T. Atkinson Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Pi Kappa Phi	252	8	..	1	Charleston Coll., 1904.	John D. Carroll, Columbia, S. C.
Psi Upsilon	12,266	23	1	22	Union, 1833	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	14,335	75	..	39	Univ. Alabama, 1856..	M. E. Holderness, Nashville, Tenn.
Sigma Chi	12,060	65	21	65	Miami, 1855	William A. Trimpe, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	9,000	67	12	50	Va. Military Inst., 1869.	Clarence E. Woods, Eustis, Fla.
Sigma Phi	2,745	10	2	10	Union, 1827	P. J. Ross, New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	2,200	33	10	1	Richmond College, 1901	Wm. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Sigma Pi	1,065	10	1	9	Vincennes Univ., 1897.	Louis L. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Theta Chi	1,005	11	4	11	Norwich Univ., 1856..	E. W. Clark, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	6,500	26	15	24	Union, 1848	B. H. Winchester, Newark, N. J.
Theta Xi (Eng., Scien.)	1,100	12	..	12	Rensselaer P. Inst., 1864	(Secretary not known.)
Zeta Beta Tau	2,600	15	1	1	C. C. N. Y. 1898	Sidney L. Goodman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Zeta Psi	5,500	25	9	15	N. Y. University, 1874..	Robert B. Austin, New York City.
Total	224,778	1190	318	853		

*Scientific—Devoted to Pharmacy and Chemistry.

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega	2,000	18	1	14	De Pauw Univ., 1885...	Birdean M. Ely, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Delta	700	9	1	7	Syracuse Univ., 1904...	M. Hobbs, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alpha Omicron Pi	1,050	15	..	6	Barnard College, 1897..	Anna E. Many, New Orleans, La.
Alpha Phi	2,200	16	9	11	Syracuse Univ., 1872..	Mrs. Clara M. Miels, Glencoe, Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta	1,150	18	..	11	Lombard College, 1893..	Mrs. R. L. Haskell, Brookline Mass.
Beta Sigma Omicron	1,100	13	4	3	Mo. State Univ., 1888 ..	Mrs. V. J. Adams, Atlanta, Ga.
Chi Omega	2,152	25	2	11	Univ. Arkansas, 1895..	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	3,500	39	3	19	Boston University, 1888	Mrs. A. McCray, Dayton, Ohio.
Delta Gamma	3,188	23	12	4	Univ. Mississippi, 1874	M. Agnes Burton, Detroit, Mich.
Gamma Phi Beta	1,700	14	..	..	Syracuse Univ., 1874...	(Secretary not known.)
Kappa Alpha Theta	5,122	33	9	18	De Pauw Univ., 1870...	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta	850	14	2	..	Va. State Normal, 1897.	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	6,000	36	10	17	Monmouth Col., 1870...	Mary M. Rodes, Lexington, Ky.
Phi Mu	3,000	11	5	3	Wesleyan College, 1852	Mrs. I. M. Keller, Chicago, Ill.
Pi Beta Phi	7,000	45	7	22	Monmouth Col., 1867..	Amy B. Onken, Chapin, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1,000	10	1	4	Colby College, 1874.	Mrs. Ethel H. Weston, Hale, Mich.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	700	7	5	..	Va. State Normal, 1898.	Mrs. Robt. Brown, McKinney, Tex.
Zeta Tau Alpha	900	14	7	3	Va. State Normal, 1898.	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total	43,292	360	78	153		

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Kappa	5,500	38	2	..	Dartmouth, 1888	John P. Sprague, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	900	7	1	2	Univ. of Penn., 1891..	J. Gurney Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	1,050	10	3	4	N.Y. Hom. Med Col, 1893	Wm. H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	1,250	18	4	7	Univ. Georgia, 1903..	J. C. McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Psi	2,309	26	6	10	Cheshire Mil. Ac., 1879	P. W. Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	4,201	30	..	..	Univ. Michigan, 1882..	Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, Ill.
Omega Upsilon Phi	1,100	19	..	9	Univ. Buffalo, 1895..	C. A. Neal, Norwood, Ohio.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1,800	16	4	5	N.Y. Hom. Med Col, 1894	Richard Street, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1,000	6	..	6	Bellevue Med. Col., 1886	E. J. G. Beardsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	4,500	37	3	10	Uv. of Pittsburgh, 1891	David S. Long, Harrisonville, Mo.
Phi Chi	6,250	37	8	18	Louisville Med. S., 1894	Dunning S. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.
Phi Delta	1,200	17	2	8	Long Is. Col. Hos., 1901	W. E. Lippold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Epsilon	1,500	12	..	4	Cornell U. Med. Col., 1904	J. H. Lefner, New York City.
Phi Rho Sigma	2,000	22	2	14	N'thwest U. Med S., 1890	Clifford G. Grulee, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Theta Chi	368	35	..	1	Tufts Cl. Med. Sch. 1902	Arthur C. Wright, Boston, Mass.
Pi Mu	950	9	..	1	Univ. Virginia, 1892....	K. Thos. Ennett, Richmond, Va.
Total	35,878	338	35	99		

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternity.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Kappa Phi.....	800	7	..	3	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1902	Otto C. Rentner, Chicago, Ill.
Gamma Eta Gamma...	1,200	8	1	6	Univ. Me. Law S., 1901	Leslie H. Baxter, Lestershire, N.Y.
Phi Alpha Delta.....	3,500	28	7	18	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1898	James McKeog, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Delta Phi.....	10,200	43	1	15	University, Mich., 1869	E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.
Theta Lambda Phi.....	990	16	0	6	Dick'son S. of Law, 1912	George G. Bechtel, Detroit, Mich.
Total.....	16,690	102	9	48		

Sigma Nu Chi, secretary says, has ceased to exist.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 77 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is about 17,000. Until 1883 the growth of the Society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, 47 chapters having been organized. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Since then Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Goucher College of Baltimore have received charters. The first woman to be honored by election to the Senate was President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College. The present officers are: *President*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL. D., Amherst, Mass.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees. A. M., 350 East 146th Street, New York City. "The Phi Beta Kappa Key" is the new official publication of the United Chapters which was authorized by the tenth National Council. The next triennial council will be held probably in September, 1913, at which time the vacancy in the vice-presidency, occasioned by the death of Hon. John J. McCook, will be filled. It is an interesting fact that all three candidates in 1912 for election to the Presidency of the United States, viz: Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, were Phi Beta Kappa men.

Sigma Xi.—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having twenty odd chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences, together with a high standard of scholarship, constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Sigma Tau.—An honorary engineering fraternity for Juniors and Seniors with three requirements, viz., scholarship, practicality and sociability. It was founded February 22, 1904, at University of Nebraska and now has 328 members and four chapters. L. W. Chase, 1245 N. 33d St., Lincoln, Neb., is National Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi.—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 27 chapters and about 5,000 members. R. C. Matthews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the National Secretary.

Alpha Omega Alpha.—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1902. It now has 17 chapters and 1,400 members. Dr. William W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y., is the National Secretary.

Acacia Fraternity.—An intercollegiate organization for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 2,179 and 24 active chapters. The National Secretary is Harry E. Kilmer, Centerview, Mo.

Theta Nu Epsilon.—Is the only Greek letter inter-fraternal class society. It was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, was badly disorganized for several years and was reorganized in 1907. The society is incorporated under New York laws and is represented in fifty-five colleges of the United States, the membership being large. Prof. Thomas J. Smull, of Ohio-Northern University, is President and John T. Finnegan, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., Secretary.

The Professional Fraternities now number over 50, with a membership exceeding 40,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "One-College" Fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are about 75, with a membership approximating 10,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 3,500.

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Rho.—Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of New York University; William R. Shepherd, Professor of History, Columbia University; Isaac Joachim Schwatt, Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer.

Alpha Delta Phi.—Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive Candidate for President of the United States; Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England; Hamilton W. Mabie, author; Charles W. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Francis Lynde Stetson, railroad magnate.

Alpha Sigma Phi.—Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of United States Treasury Department; Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Ambassador to Turkey and Italy; Charles P. Taft, publisher; Henry Holt, publisher; Albert D. White, ex-Ambassador to Russia, Germany and Great Britain; George C. Holt, United States Circuit Court Judge, New York; Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota.

Alpha Tau Omega.—Nathan P. Bryan, United States Senator from Florida; Irving Bachellor, author; Luke Lea, United States Senator from Tennessee; Erskine M. Ross, Justice of Supreme Court of California; Willis D. Weatherford, International Secretary of Y. M. C. A.; Walter H. Page, journalist; Mazyck P. Ravenel, expert on bacteriology; Duncan C. Heyard, ex-Governor of South Carolina.

Beta Theta Pi.—Horace H. Lurton, Willis Van Devanter, Joseph R. Lamar, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho; Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Townsend

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Scudder, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Edward C. Stokes, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Governor of New York; John L. Bates, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; George Fitch, author.

Chi Phi.—Samuel M. Felton, railroad president; Hiram W. Johnson, Progressive Candidate for Vice-President of United States; Frank K. Lane, Interstate Commerce Commission; William A. Atterbury, Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad; Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina; R. E. Byrd, Speaker of Virginia General Assembly; W. H. Pope, Chief Justice of New Mexico; Sidney E. Mezes, President of the University of Texas.

Chi Psi.—William H. Hotchkiss, Progressive State Chairman, New York; Walter Eli Clark, Governor of Alaska; Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer; Elbridge T. Gerry, humanitarian; John K. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; John F. Voight, United States District-Attorney, Chicago; Timothy E. Byrnes, railroad magnate; Francis M. Scott, Justice of Appellate Division, New York Supreme Court.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—Robert E. Peary, Rear Admiral United States Navy; Nicholas Longworth, Congressman from Ohio; Whitelaw Reid, publisher; William R. Hearst, publisher; Owen Wister, author; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of United States; A. Barton Hepburn, banker; Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of New York; Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France.

Delta Phi.—W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; Charles Scribner, John W. and Joseph Harper, publishers; J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., financier; Ulysses S. Grant, 3d., United States Army.

Delta Psi.—Charles A. Peabody, President of Mutual Life Insurance Company; W. C. Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke E. Wright, ex-United States Secretary of War; Stuyvesant Fish, ex-President Illinois Central Railroad; J. Cleveland Cady, architect.

Delta Sigma Phi.—Arvid D. Anderson, Registrar of the College of the City of New York; William E. Waters, Professor of Greek, New York University.

Delta Tau Delta.—Champ Clark, Speaker of House of Representatives; A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, President of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Will Carleton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, Vice-President and General Manager Edison Electric Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Delta Upsilon.—Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Hon. Frank Hitchcock, Postmaster-General of United States; Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of Panama Canal; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Sereno E. Payne, tariff expert; William T. Jerome, ex-District-Attorney of New York County; Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College, Hartford; M. Linn Bruce, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York; Erman J. Ridgway, publisher; Leland O. Howard, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Argiculture.

Kappa Alpha (Northern).—Horace White, ex-Governor of New York; Edward H. Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary; Clark Williams, ex-State Comptroller of New York; Seymour Van Santvoord, legal adviser of Governor Dix, of New York.

Kappa Alpha (Southern).—Joseph W. Folk, ex-Governor of Missouri; Morris Sheppard, Representative in Congress from Texas; John Temple Graves, editor; Thomas Dixon, author; John S. Candler, of Georgia, jurist; Edward Chambers Smith, lawyer; John S. Wise, lawyer; Richmond P. Hobson, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia.

Kappa Sigma.—William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson Tunnels Company; Dr. John Covert Boyd, United States Navy; Rev. N. M. Waters, preacher; P. P. Campbell, Representative in Congress from Kansas; J. Harry Covington, Representative in Congress from Maryland; Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of Christian Advocate; Robert S. Coupland, Bishop of Episcopal Church; F. I. Osborne, Attorney-General of North Carolina; Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College.

Phi Delta Chi.—Caswell Mayo, editor of The American Druggist; Hayden M. Simmons, M. D., San Francisco; J. P. Remington, Philadelphia.

Phi Delta Theta.—Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida; William Allen White, author; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Brigadier-General Fred Funston, United States Army; John W. Foster, diplomatist; J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of Panama Canal Zone; N. C. Young, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of North Dakota; F. W. Raue, State Forester, Massachusetts; L. H. Bailey, Director of College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Phi Gamma Delta.—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States; John W. Thomas, railroad president; Rev. James D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College; Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati; Joseph C. Hartzell and William F. McDowell, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Kappa Psi.—Woodrow Wilson, President-elect of United States; Joseph B. Foraker, ex-United States Senator from Ohio; Arthur L. Bates, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania; H. S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri; P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon; Edgar F. Smith, Provost of University of Pennsylvania.

Phi Kappa Sigma.—Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware; E. A. Alderman, President of University of Virginia; Claude A. Swanson, ex-Governor of Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General United States Army; Colonel William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Bishop of Missouri; Robert Strange, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Sigma Kappa.—George B. Cortelyou, President of Consolidated Gas Company, New York; Charles W. Needham, President of George Washington University; Charles S. Norton, Rear Admiral United States Navy; Charles S. Howe, President of the Case School of Applied Science; Melville Davison Post, author.

Pi Kappa Alpha.—Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee in Congress; William Alexander, Secretary of Equitable Life Assurance Society; Floyd Hughes, Collector at Port of Norfolk, Va.; St. George Tucker, President of St. Paul's College, Tokio, Japan; Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; Dr. H. A. Arbuckle, educator; James Alston Cabell, lawyer and author; Dr. W. T. Howard, bacteriologist, Cleveland, O.

Psi Upsilon.—William H. Taft, President of the United States; Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to England; Chauncey M. Depew, ex-United States Senator from New York; William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine; Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Herbert L. Bridgman, journalist; Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist; John B. Stanchfield, attorney; John K. Bangs, author.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State; J. M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War; John C. W. Beckham, ex-Governor of Kentucky; John G. Capers, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James Neill, actor; Charles B. Howry, Justice United States Court of Claims; Thomas Watson, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia.

Sigma Chi.—William E. Glasscock, Governor of West Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illinois; A. H. Lougino, ex-Governor of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; James Deering, President of International Harvester Company; George Ade, author; John M. Harris, President of Bucknell College; Booth Tarkington, author; Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of Interior Department.

Sigma Nu.—Dr. Isadore Dyer, New Orleans, leprosy expert; H. D. Clayton, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Harvey Helm, Representative in Congress from Kentucky; Wade H. Ellis, ex-Assistant Attorney-General of United States; Walter J. Sears, litterateur, Columbus, O.; Rev. J. R. Sampey, D. D., theologian.

Sigma Phi.—Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts; Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University; Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York; Gerritt Smith, composer; Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York Sun; Bradley Martin, capitalist; Montgomery Schuyler, journalist; John E. Parsons, lawyer; Robert W. Patterson, editor Chicago Tribune; W. A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; George W. Hinman, editor of Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Theta Chi.—Charles F. Sayles, mechanical engineer; William R. Cutler, author and historian; General Edward B. Williston, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; George A. Converse, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; Major H. B. Hersey, United States Weather Bureau; Charles H. Spooner, President of Norwich University; De Witt C. Webb, mechanical engineer; William R. Mead, architect.

Theta Delta Chi.—W. W. Thomas, United States Minister to Norway; Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota; Charles R. Miller, editor of New York Times; Harry L. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico; O. P. Baldwin, editor of Baltimore Sun; John A. Dix, ex-Governor of New York; Charles Macdonald, President of Union Bridge Company; Mortimer C. Addoms, ex-Judge of New York Supreme Court; Willis S. Paine, ex-New York Bank Superintendent; John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney-General, and Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

Theta Xi.—Frederick H. Howland, editor Providence Tribune; David L. Hough, engineer; Palmer C. Ricketts, director Rensselaer Polyteehnic Institute; George Gibbs, electrical engineer; Sam Higgins, railroad manager; Henry Hodge, consulting bridge engineer.

Zeta Psi.—Richard A. Ballinger, ex-Secretary of the Interior Department; Rev. Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Nelson Dingley, ex-Representative in Congress from Maine; George M. Rose, ex-Speaker of North Carolina House; George D. Robinson, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Rodney Welch and William H. McElroy, journalists.

Some Foreign Colleges.

ORGANIZED.	Name.	Location.	Students.	ORGANIZED.	Name.	Location.	Students.
.....	Agri. & Forestry C.....	Marioku, Japan	253	.....	U. of Bonn....	Germany.....	4,070
.....	Commercial C.	Tokio, Japan...	1,448	1583...	U. of Edinburgh.	Edinburgh, S..	3,366
1845...	Cork U.....	Cork, Ireland..	430	1806...	U. of France...	Paris.....	.....
1737...	Geo. August U.	Gottingen, Ger.	2,740	1386...	U. of Heidelberg	Germany.....	2,231
1876...	I. Agri. U	Soppol, Japan.	913	.....	U. of Leipzig...	Germany.....	4,592
.....	I. of Kioto.....	Kioto, Japan..	1,412	1527...	U. of Marburg.	Prussia.....	2,347
.....	I. of Tokio.....	Tokio, Japan..	5,411	1742...	U. of Munich..	Munich.....	7,579
1901...	Japan Wom's U.	Tokio, Japan ..	416	1411...	U. of St. Andrew.....	St. Andrews, S..	510
1810...	K. Frederick W.	Berlin, Ger....	9,000	1827...	U. of Toronto..	Canada.....	4,136
1841...	Queen's U.	Kingston, Can.	1,425	1477...	U. of Tubingen.	Germany.....	2,048
.....	Technology C..	Tokio, Japan..	773	1582...	U. of Würzburg	Germany.....	1,512
1591...	Trinity C.....	Dublin, Ireland	1,225	1880...	Victoria U.....	Manchester, E..	1,691

Benefactions of 1912.

THE benefactions during 1912, as reported in this list, totalled over $300,000,000. Gifts of donors under $10,000 are not included.

Andrew Carnegie announced that he had given the Carnegie Corporation in New York all his fortune with the exception of $25,000,000. During the year he presented $2,000,000 to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; $2,000,000 to the Carnegie Technical Schools for the establishment of a school for fine arts and music; $100,000 to Yale Forest School; $75,000 for a library at 160th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; $50,000 to the University of Denver; $50,000 to University of Vermont; $25,000 to the Western College of Ohio; $125,000 to erect branch libraries in Minneapolis, Minn.; $20,000 to the Mary E. Schenley Memorial, in Pittsburgh; $60,000 for a library in Nyack, N. Y.; $20,000 to Albion College; $20,000 to Pacific University; $18,000 to Wells College to complete its library; $15,000 to Shurtleff College for a library; $13,942 to University of Rochester; $10,000 to the endowment fund of the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J.; an organ costing $1,200 to the Bay Side Methodist Episcopal Church and another to Temple Emanu-el, Yonkers, N. Y.; $5,000 to the Titanic Fund; a fund sufficient to support the Mark Twain Memorial Library in Redding, Ct. He offered to establish an endowment for future retired Presidents of the United States, amounting to $25,000 a year each.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan gave art treasures, valued at $50,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on condition that a new wing be built to the building for them. He paid a large sum for their removal to this country from abroad. He also presented $100,000 to the Peabody College for Teachers; $50,000 to the University of Göttingen, Germany; $5,000 to the Men and Religion Forward Movement; $50,000 to the London Y. M. C. A.; $25,000 to Fisk University; $5,000 to the Tuberculosis Preventorium; $50,000 to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York; uncut gems to the American Museum of Natural History; $200,000 to Trinity College for a library; $2,500 to the Smith Infirmary; an altar to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; $50,000 toward the building of a hotel for sailor men. He completed the fund collected to purchase the house in which Pierre Cornelie lived in France, and also gave a complete set of original autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence to the Library of Congress.

Among John D. Rockefeller's benefactions were: $1,500,000 to the University of Chicago for a chapel; $250,000 to Western Reserve University's Medical Department; $35,000 to the Tarrytown, N. Y., Y. M. C. A.; $100,000 to Denver University; $150,000 to University of Chattanooga; $5,000 to the Young Women's Hebrew Association; $11,000 to a fund to buy the home of Louis Pasteur, in France; $10,000 to the Tuberculosis Preventorium; a plot, 200x400 feet, as a garden for school children to till; $10,500 to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and an electric automobile to its pastor; $15,000 to the Seamen's Friend Society, and $500 to the Olympic Fund; $5,000 to the Red Cross for relief work in the Balkan States.

Mrs. Russell Sage's gifts included a freshman dormitory to Harvard University; $65,000 for the completion of Holder Hall in Princeton University; $50,000 to Syracuse University for its agriculture school; $25,000 to Columbia University; $10,000 to the New York Women's League for Animals; $5,000 to the Pension Fund of the Street Cleaning Department; $5,000 to the New York China Famine Relief Committee; an aeroplane and $650 for equipment, to the Signal Corps of the New York National Guard; $5,000 to the Turkish wounded in the Balkans; $5,000 to the Audubon Society; $1,000 to the Southern Flood Relief Committee; a library liberally endowed, in memory of her grandfather, to Sag Harbor; $12,000 a year for the support of Mashashimuet Park, in the same location, and $150,000 for Marsh Island, La., for a refuge for birds.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman donated large sums to the Eugenics Record Office during the year. She gave $1,000 to the Southern Relief Committee and numerous other gifts to several charitable causes.

The Bell Telephone Company established a $10,000,000 pension fund for the benefit of their employés.

At the death of Mrs. Robert Carson, $5,000,000 was provided for the Carson College for Orphan Girls, to be situated at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. John C. Martin willed $4,500,000 to the Presbyterian Church, and in another document mentioned that the sum be given to teach Christianity to negroes.

P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., gave a deed of trust for $4,000,000 to be used as an endowment for the Memorial School for Crippled Children.

Charitable donations to the amount of $2,135,000 were provided for by the will of Richard T. Crane. They included $1,000,000 endowment for a pension fund for the employés of the Crane Company; $1,000,000 to establish homes for dependent widows; $100,000 to the United Charities for the Mary Crane Nursery; $25,000 to the Visiting Nurse Association, and $10,000 to the Lake Geneva Fresh Air Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were generous contributors during the year. Among their gifts were: $1,000,000 for the building of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, New York; $250,000 for a convent school in Suffern, N. Y.; to the Convent of Perpetual Adoration, $200,000; $500,000 in miscellaneous gifts; $25,000 for mural decorations in Memorial Hall, Richmond, Va.; $500 to the Public Schools Athletic League.

It was announced that George F. Baker, of New York, would finance an alliance for medical research between the Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital; it is estimated that this gift will be $2,000,000.

Mrs. Caroline Neustadter left $1,500,000 to charity, as follows: $1,000,000 for the establishment of the Neustadter homes, model tenements for the poor; Hebrew Technical School for Girls, $10,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $20,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $10,000; St. John's Guild, $5,000; Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Ladies' Auxiliary of Mount Sinai Hospital, $5,000; Ladies' Auxiliary Montefiore Home, $5,000; New York Infirmary for Women and Children, $10,000; Fire Department Pension Fund, $5,000; Jewish Children's Sanitarium at Far Rockaway, $20,000; Charity Organization Society, $10,000; Jewish Vacation Home for Girls at Bellport, $10,000; United Hebrew Society, $100,000; Educational Alliance, $50,000; Wards of Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum to aid the inmates to learn trades, $100,000, and $45,000 to five asylums in San Francisco, Cal. A special fund of $100,000, to be known as the Louis W. Neustadter fund, is given to Mount Sinai Hospital, the income to be distributed annually for the aid of the charitable purposes connected with the hospital.

Mr. John Armstrong Chaloner conveyed his entire property of about $1,500,000, in trust to the Virginia Trust Co., of Richmond, and named the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina as residuary legatees. Nine other educational institutions received $10,000 each.

Henry F. Dimock left $1,867,229 to Yale University.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave $1,000,000 for a psychological laboratory to aid in rescuing women from a life of crime; $50,000 fund to fight white slavery; $50,000 to Brown University.

By the will of Calvary Morris over $1,000,000 goes to four hospitals in Cleveland.

Francis L. Leland gave 1,200 shares of the New York County Bank, valued at over $1,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Edward Jackson, of Texas, left $1,000,000 to the Roman Catholic Church.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, provided $1,000,000 to teach the farmers of 1,000 counties of the United States how to make the most of their ground.

Mary Packer Cumming's will provided $1,000,000 in charitable bequests. Among them were the Packer mansion grounds, stable, etc., to the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., for a park; $40,000 to the Board of School Directors; $20,000 for the same purpose in East Mauch Chunk; a house in Jacksonville, Fla., for a home for children and the sum of $50,000 for its maintenance; $45,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; $40,000 to the Church Home for Children at Jonestown, Pa.; real estate to the Robert Packer Hospital; $50,000 to Church of the Redeemer, at Sayre, Pa.; $20,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School of Philadelphia, Pa.; $30,000 to St. Mark's Church at Mauch Chunk and $50,000 for parish work; $20,000 to support Sunday School libraries; $40,000 for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the P. E. Church; $40,000 to the Retiring Fund of the same church; $40,000 to St. John's Church in East Mauch Chunk; $40,000 for the Coleman Memorial at Sayre, Pa.; $50,000 for all Saints' Chapel at Lehighton, Pa., and other sums to various charities. Amounts in the will of Asa Packer become available for Lehigh University.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton donated nearly $1,000,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Edwin Bancroft Foote, of New York, left $1,000,000 to charities which included $200,000 to the New Haven Hospital and an equal amount for the New Haven Home of the Aged and Destitute Women; $200,000 to the Good Will Home for Poor Boys of New York, $200,000 for a like purpose in Maine; $200,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, and various sums to other charities in the same city.

Mrs. Marshall O. Terry, of Cleveland, Ohio, bequeathed $700,000 and the residue of her estate to the McGregor Home for the Aged.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., announced that she would establish a home for girls.

D. M. Parson gave a million dollars to the sect known as the Holy Jumpers.

William Hall Penfold divided $1,000,000 among various charitable organizations.

Mrs. Cornelia Storrs, of Massachusetts, instructed in her will that her property be sold and one-half the proceeds to be given to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and the other half to found a school for girls at North Salem.

The estate of Sebastian de Lawrence, of Connecticut, will provide, according to his will, $198,000 for the erection of a hospital in New London; a $100,000 free library, and a Soldiers and Sailors' monument costing $20,000; $10,000 for the inmates of the almshouse; $200,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church; $20,000 to aid in establishing new churches; $200,000 for the maintenance of the hospital.

Henry Iden, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., willed $1,000,000, as follows: Paintings and bric-a-brac to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, $100,000; New York Zoological Society, $10,000; New York Botanical Garden, $10,000; American Museum of Natural History, $10,000; Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, $10,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10,000.

General T. Coleman Du Pont, of Delaware, announced that he would expend large amounts for building roads in several States.

Mrs. Jennie Caldwell left $750,000 for a home for aged and indigent women in Benton County, Ind.

$750,000 was willed to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Charles H. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., for a school for naval architecture and marine engineering.

The will of William Patterson Young, of Newark, N. J., gave $750,000 to the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Northern New Jersey for church purposes.

The income on $700,000 was willed to charities in Youngstown, Ohio, by Col. George D. Wick.

Bishop Charles Chapman Grafton, of Fond Du Lac, Wis., distributed $700,000 before his death for the erection of churches, vicarages and the improvement of his diocese.

Henry C. Frick offered the old Lenox Library building, valued at $500,000, to the Municipal Art Commission and also volunteered to remove it to Central Park at a cost of $200,000.

Miss Katherine Drexel, of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament, applies the income of her $15,000,000 to charity.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, gave $250,000 to the University of Chicago for a woman's gymnasium and buildings for geological, geographical and classical departments; $50,000 to the Chicago Hebrew Institute for the erection and equipment of a gymnasium; $50,000 endowment for a country club for social workers; $25,000 to Dr. Booker T. Washington for the improvement and elevation of schools for negroes; $25,000 to the Marks Nathan Home for Jewish Orphans; $25,000 to the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium and $12,500 to the Glenwood Manual Training School to purchase a farm.

The will of Senator John B. McPherson, of New Jersey, gave $500,000 to Yale for the aid of students.

Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, willed $600,000 to the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University.

Henry Dexter left $250,000 for the Salvation Army, $100,000 for the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples; $100,000 to the Y. M. C. A., and $150,000 to the American Bible Society; these sums are to be given on the death of his daughter.

Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., presented $50,000 to Huron College; a similar amount to the Dakota Wesleyan University; $50,000 to Luther College and $350,000 to St. Paul, Minn., for a reference library.

Mr. James Buchanan Brady made a gift of $500,000 to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Mary Atkins, of Kansas City, willed $500,000 to various charitable purposes.

The Eastman Kodak Co. distributed $500,000 to its employés.

William Cooper Procter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave $500,000 to Princeton University for the endowment of the Charlotte Elizabeth Procter Fellowship, in the graduate school.

Henry W. Putnam gave the village of Bennington, Vt., the water system which now supplies the city. The system is worth $500,000.

Dr. Francis Bacon, of Connecticut, willed Yale University $400,000; New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, $100,000; Connecticut Children's Aid Society, $10,000; New Haven Hospital $5,000.

Paris Singer, an American millionaire, founded a medical institute for research, the initial cost of which is $400,000; in addition he will finance the institution.

Mr. John S. Lyle, of Tenafly, N. J., willed $425,000 to charity, as follows: $50,000 each to foreign and home missions of the Presbyterian Church, foreign missions of the Reform Church, the Presbyterian Hospital, the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society; $25,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, the Charity Organization Society, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New York State Charities Aid Association and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Blind.

Frank J. Ranson willed $400,000 to servants and institutions. The Church of the Holy Communion was bequeathed $200,000, and $100,000 to be divided among St. Luke's, Roosevelt and New York Hospitals.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane gave $399,263 to Columbia University; and Henry T. and William D. Sloane, together present $300,000 to the Sloane Laboratory of Yale University.

Mrs. Hugh J. McEvoy announced that she would use $300,000 of her estate to help found a woman's home and give a liberal amount for its maintenance.

Washington University received on January 1, from Samuel Cupples and Robert S. Brookings, property valued at $400,000.

Samuel W. Bowne, of New York, left $49,515 to the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society; $131,515 to Drew Theological Seminary; $9,312 to Syracuse University; $19,215 to Wesleyan University; $11,900 to Dickinson College; $18,715 to the New York Deaconesses' Home and Training School; $18,715 to St. Christopher's Home; $18,615 to the Old People's Home; $18,315 to the Five Points Mission; $6,000 to the Drew Ladies' Seminary; $9,900 to the Woman's College of Baltimore; $3,057 to Pennington Seminary; $3,157 to the Jerry McAuley Mission.

Thomas J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, willed $300,000 to the poor in his city.

The Misses Elizabeth and Sarah Pattison willed their estate of $150,000 each to Williams College.

Max Pam, of Chicago, founded a School of Journalism in the University of Notre Dame.

$300,000 was appropriated for pensions by the American Sugar Refining Co.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy presented $100,000 to Mt. Holyoke College, $100,000 toward the fund for a Bible University in New York City, and $90,000 to the New York University for a Philosophy Hall.

Three bequests, aggregating $275,000, were made in equal parts to Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital and Dispensary and Columbia University, in the will of August W. Oppenhym.

Charles A. Purcell has the distribution of $250,000, which his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary B. Purcell, left to charity.

M. C. D. Borden, the cotton manufacturer, willed $250,000 to Yale University.

Miss Louise H. Le Clere willed $20,000 to the Académie Française and the Faculté de Théologie Protestante for scholarships for ministry and $210,000 to various other charities.

Peter F. Meyer gave his country place, valued at $250,000 to the Little Sisters of St. Francis, for a home for the aged.

Samuel P. Avery gave $245,000 to Columbia University.

Adolph Lewishon made a gift of $100,000 toward the work of a Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and the same sum for the construction of a stadium for the City College of New York.

Miss Flora E. Isham presented to New York City 2 1-3 acres of land that connects Isham Park, near Spuyten Duyvil, with the United States Ship Canal.

Larz Anderson paid $200,000 to the State of Massachusetts to build the Anderson Bridge between Boston and Cambridge.

Henry Beekman Armstrong left $200,000 to be used for philanthropic and charitable purposes in Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Mrs. Mina Long, of Kansas City, left $200,000 to revert at the death of her children without issue, to the Kansas City Hospital for Orphans.

Peter W. Severson gave $100,000 in cash and a mortgage on property in Portland, Ore., to Willamette College.

Charles T. Chittenden, of Rochester, N. Y., left $184,000 to the Y. M. C. A., of Ithaca, N. Y.

The late Rear-Admiral George W. Melville left $175,000, $150,000 of which was to provide a home for deserving and aged poor; in addition, $5,000 each to Columbia University, Stevens Institute and the University of Pennsylvania, and a similar amount to two hospitals. He also left his relics, medals, bronzes, etc., to the City of Philadelphia.

W. Bayard Cutting gave $150,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and left $15,000 to Columbia University.

Eugene Kelly, the banker, bequeathed $167,000 to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and gifts of from $5,000 to $15,000 to various Catholic institutions.

Mrs. Marion Cutting, of Newport, R. I., provided $15,000 each for the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul; $150,000 is left to St. Clare's Home in Newport.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff sent $100,000 to Cornell University; $50,000 to the hospital of the Montefiore Home; $5,000 to the fund of the Young Women's Hebrew Association; $10,000 to the Tuberculosis Preventorium; $250 to the Newsboy's Home Club.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay and his mother presented $150,000 to the University of Nevada; $3,500 to Columbia University; and a collection of mounted heads of big game to the New York Zoological Society.

A chapel valued at $150,000 was given to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by an unnamed donor.

William H. Ewbank, of Flushing, L. I., deeded $100,000 worth of property to St. George's Episcopal Church, and at his death willed $25,000 to be divided between the same church and the Flushing Hospital.

Jasper Stidham, of Indiana, willed $5,000 to the Hospital of Lafayette; $3,000 to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; $2,000 to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; $2,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; $15,000 to the Methodist Church; $15,000 to build a Presbyterian church, and in addition, the residue of the estate to the two last named churches.

Mrs. May Cossitt Dodge willed $25,000 to the Lincoln Hospital and Home; $10,000 each to the Santa Clara branch of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, St. John's Guild, Vassar College and the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, and $5,000 to the New York Bible Society. The charitable institutions named are also likely to get one-fifth of the residuary estate.

Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie built a deanery for the church of St. John the Divine, costing $150,000.

Edmond Coggswell Converse gave Harvard University $125,000, for a professorship of banking.

Ellen Collins left $25,000 to charity and the residue of her estate was divided between educating the negroes of the South and the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama; $10,000 went to the New York Society of Friends, and small amounts to other charitable causes.

Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer presented to Greenwich House, the social settlement in Great Jones Street, New York, $125,000 as a memorial to her daughter.

Mrs. J. Jarett Blodgett gave $125,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Benjamin Guggenheim, who perished in the Titanic disaster, willed $10,000 each to the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Hebrew Technical Institution, Emanu-El Sisterhood, United Hebrew Charities, and Mount Sinai Hospital; and $5,000 each to the Educational Alliance, Ethical Culture Society, Hewbrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charity Organization Society, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Home for Colored Orphans, St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, Home for Friendless Girls, Society for the Suppression of Vice, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Union Home for Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans; $125,000 was promised to Dr. Lewis H. Marks, of New Orleans, for a laboratory.

Bartholomew Shea, of Philadelphia, gave a collection of antiques to the Philadelphia Museum of Art and $5,000 each to nine hospitals.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick donated $50,000 to the Y. M. C. A., Chicago; $25,000 to Princeton University for the Football Association; five items from the Hoe collection relating to Americus Vespucius to Princeton University; $1,000 to the Chicago China Famine Relief Committee.

An anonymous friend gave $120,000 to Hamilton College.

Mrs. Lydia Augusta Barnard willed $115,000 to Radcliffe College, and the same institution received $114,000 on the death of Mrs. Rebecca A. Greene.

Miss Emily H. Bourne made possible, by a gift of $107,000, the erection of a building for the New York Association for the Blind.

An anonymous gift, in the shape of a Zoological Laboratory costing $107,621, was given to Yale University.

Timothy G. Sellew left $104,000 to charity, including $10,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair, N. J., for its upkeep and $40,000 for the enlargement of the church; each employé of his firm received $50 for each year that he had been in the firm's service.

Mrs. George Widener Elkins, Jr., was said to

have offered the Abington General Hospital $100,000.

$100,000 was given by an unknown person for the endowment fund of the Yale Forest School.

Mrs. Sarah Goodhue gifted to the Children's Aid Society, of New York, a 50 acre farm in West New Brighton, S. I.

Arthur M. Huntington gave the site and contributed $50,000 to the building fund for the church of Our Lady of Hope, in New York.

T. A. Snider, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in his will, gave $50,000 to the Methodist Church for the Gospel Mission, and a like amount to other institutions.

Anthony N. Brady gave $100,000 to the Maternity Hospital in Albany, N. Y., in memory of his daughter.

At the death of Isidor Straus his sons sent a check for $100,000 to the Educational Alliance.

E. T. Cottrell, of San Francisco, turned over a patent to the Smithsonian Institution, the profits of which are to increase the revenue of that institution.

William Augusta Spencer willed one-half the residue of his estate to the New York Public Library.

A collection of tomb jades was given by Mr. Samuel T. Peters to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

$100,000 was willed by Mrs. Julia Anna Merrill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be equally divided among the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, American Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association and the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

Mr. Nathan Straus gave $50,000 to the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, in New Jersey; and $2,000 and an interest in his residuary estate to the People's Symphony Society. In addition he willed sums to four charitable institutions in New York.

A. Brisbane gave 170 acres of farm and woodland to the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, and a friend sent $50,000 to the same institution.

The National City Bank and James Stillman gave $100,000 each to the City Bank Club which is composed of the clerks of the bank. Mr. Stillman also sent $100,000 to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, for French students.

An anonymous $100,000 was received by the General Memorial Hospital in New York for the endowment of beds for cancer patients.

Dr. Frank J. Parker, of New York City, willed his estate to public charities.

St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y., received $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin.

Simeon Smith left $100,000 to Depauw University.

Abbot Lawrence Roth, of Massachusetts, gave $100,000 to Harvard University.

James M. Adams, of Buffalo, gave $100,000 to charities.

Rudolph Ellis, of Philadelphia, gave $100,000 for the benefit of the widows and children of deceased employés of his company.

Mrs. Mayer Lehman presented $100,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

John Torrance Vanneck willed $50,000 each to the New York Post Graduate Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital.

The will of William Hawkins, of Philadelphia, bequeathed eighteen houses in Germantown to the tenants; $30,000 to the American Baptist Publication Society and $10,000 to the New Britain Baptist Church.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Woodhull Perry left the Boston Museum of Art a valuable collection of laces and rugs, and to the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I., books and manuscripts; $50,000 to the Redwood Library; $3,000 to St. Mary's Church at Portsmouth, R. I., $5,000 to the Rector's Fund of Trinity Church of Newport; $10,000 to Bowdoin College; $5,000 to the Home for Aged Women at New Brunswick, Me.; $4,000 to the hospital at Bangor, Me., and $3,000 to the Congregational Church, Groveland, Mass.

Mrs. Adela A. Dortic bequeathed $100,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York; Mrs. Sarah B. Corcoran, $100,000 to Allegheny College; Dr. Oliver H. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., willed $80,000 to Brown University for a Biological Laboratory and two Fellowships each of $10,000, one for a Biological Fellowship for men, and the other an Archæological Fellowship for women; Mrs. Cornelia Eaton bequeathed $2,500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, $2,500 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $30,000 to be given to the Church of St. Francis Xavier at the death of Edward Carpentier, $15,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the residue of the estate to be given to St. Vincent's Hospital, at the death of her husband.

Mrs. George L. Rives donated a $100,000 Chapel to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in memory of her father.

Rev. John McGuire willed his estate of about $100,000 to St. Mary's Church, Long Island.

William A. Clark helped to build a new National Academy of Design.

William C. Smith, of Williamsport, Ind., gave $100,000 to Purdue University.

Mr. Benjamin N. Duke made a gift of $100,000 to Trinity College.

Bernard Corr gave $100,000 to Villanova College. Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel left $80,000 to the University of Pennsylvania. A. C. Dunham, of Hartford, Ct., gave the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale $75,000; a bequest of the same amount went to the Presbyterian Hospital, when Edward O. Kinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., died. William Hall Penfold willed St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children $10,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $10,000; charity organizations of New York, $10,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $10,000; Children's Aid Society, $10,000; Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, $25,000, and in addition $300,000 will be given to charity on the death of his relative, Edmund Penfold.

The estate of Rebecca Hay paid $76,540 to Princeton Theological Seminary. Catherine E. Daly bequeathed $75,790 to the S. P. C. A., and $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital. Nathan Herrmann left $73,700 to charities. Among the largest gifts were $15,000 to the Beth Israel Hospital; $10,000 to the United Hebrew Charities; $5,000 to the Montefiore Home; $5,000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital; $5,000 to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; $5,000 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Henry C. Huribert willed $50,000 to Brooklyn charities, and $30,000 to servants.

Alexander Smith Cochran distributed $70,000 in bonuses to persons on his payroll.

Moses Weinmann bequeathed $70,000 to charities, of which $5,000 each went to the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Beth Israel Hospital, the German Hospital Dispensary, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Educational Alliance, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Hebrew Infant Asylum, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, and the Presbyterian and St. Vincent's Hospitals.

Mrs. Matilda F. Rhinelander bequeathed $69,288 to St. Luke's Hospital.

The Brown Grand Theater, valued at $60,000, was given to Concordia, Kans., for a Convention Hall, by the widows of Col. N. B. Brown and his son, E. V. D. Brown.

Mrs. Mary Culver, of Missouri, gave $65,000 to the Christian University.

Mr. J. B. Duke gave $57,500 to Trinity College in North Carolina.

Gifts of $50,000 were made by Frank H. Holyoke, of Bangor, Me., to philanthropies in his home city; an anonymous giver of Boston, for a high tension electrical laboratory in Harvard College; Mrs. William B. Thayer, of Kansas City, Mo., to the local Art Institute, in the shape of rare Japanese prints; Leslie L. Crim, of Seattle, Wash., to the Holy Roller sect; Josephine Penfield, to New York City charities; Clara Ide, of Rochester, to found a farm for the benefit of persons who may wish to study agriculture; Isaac Schlichter, Jr., of Philadelphia, among fifty of his employés who were with his establishment over 15 years; Daniel Hudson Burnham, to the Chicago Art Institute; Henry C. Hulbert, to the Y. M. C. A., St. Christopher's Hospital and other institutions in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adolph Lewisohn,

for a stadium for the City College of New York; Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa., to the Oklahoma Christian University and charities connected with the Christian Church; Louise W. Kellogg, for a scholarship in Yale; Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, of New York, to House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass.; John G. Shedd, for a Y. M. C. A. hotel in Chicago, and Julius Rosenwald, James A. Patten and N. W. Harris gave the same amount for the same purpose; Laverne W. Noyes, toward a fund for a home for working women in Chicago; Francis T. Holder, $25,000 among faithful servants and the same amount to the Clinton Historical Association; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters, to establish a fund for engineering in Columbia University; T. Jefferson Coolidge, to Harvard University for the erection of a chemical laboratory; John G. Shedd, of Chicago, to Smith College; Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Texas, to Baylor University; E. W. Ogleboy, to Bethany College; Sol. R. Guggenheim gave $50,000 toward the building of a hospital for the Montefiore Home; Ferdinand Sulzberger and Samuel Sachs each contributed $50,000 for the same purpose; Isaac Schlichter, Sr., of Philadelphia, distributed $50,000 among his employés; Frederick Keppel, of New York, bequeathed sums of from $500 to $1,000 to his employés; Leon Mandel, of Chicago, set aside $50,000 for the employés of Mandel Bros., for pensions.

The Montefiore Home received $50,000 from Mrs. Louis Wolf, to endow a department for research in the treatment of cancer; James Long gave the same home $50,000 in memory of his brother, and J. Loughlin gave $50,000 to Brown University.

David Cummings presented $49,000 to Tufts College; Senator C. J. Ericsons willed $46,000 to Augustana College; Mrs. Francis Riggs gave $45,000 to Georgetown University Hospital, and Margaret Loof, of Brooklyn, left $45,000 to Brooklyn charities.

An anonymous gift of $41,000 was made to Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Joseph Drexel left $40,000 to the Pennsylvania Museum; Eleanor Dix Childs presented a similar amount to Des Moines College and J. W. Wistar Brown gave $40,000 to Haverford College, and the same institution received $35,000 from John T. Morris; Oliver T. Kimball, of Newton, Mass., gave $40,000, in $10,000 sums, to four religious institutions; Mrs. A. B. Wasson gave $40,000 to charity; J. E. Franklin gave $32,000 to William Jewell College; T. W. Barhydt donated a chapel, costing $32,000, to Parsons College.

Mrs. Helen Chandler, of Camden, N. J., willed $30,000 to the Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, to carry on their work in Siam; Chatham, N. Y., was presented with memorials to Mr. and Mrs. George Morris in the form of a Y. M. C. A. building, and to Albert E. Tracy in the form of a village hall, each costing $30,000; an intention was announced by relatives of Edwin Hawley to present the same village with a hospital to be erected in his memory; John Jacob Astor bequeathed $30,000 to St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H.; A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, gave $30,000 to St. Lawrence University. By the will of Cyprian S. Brainard, Jr., the Yale Medical School received $25,000 and the Brainard Memorial Library in Haddam, Ct., $10,000 as an endowment fund. Henry Hartew, of Brooklyn, N. Y., left $35,000 for the erection of a statue of General Lafayette in Prospect Park; E. Nicholas Churchill, of Joliet, Ill., gave Peru, Ind., a $5,000 drinking fountain, $20,000 for a hospital and $10,000 for a children's home.

Miss Theresa Foy willed $27,000 of her estate to charitable institutions of New York, among them the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Little Sisters of the Poor, Charity Organization Society, Children's Aid Society, Tribune Fresh Air Society, Cooper Union and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Senator George T. Olim gave $26,000 to Bethany College.

Gifts of $25,000 were given by the following persons: Caroline F. Butterfield $5,000 to Woodlawn Cemetery, $5,000 to the Orthopædic Dispensary, $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society and smaller amounts to other institutions; "a friend of the work," to the New York Women's League for Animals for the new hospital; Ernest Thalmann, to hospital in New York; Andrew Saks, to charities to be selected by Mrs. Saks; Rev. James Price, to Presbyterian institutions; a wealthy Hebrew, to establish a scholarship in the Catholic University to fight socialism and anarchy; J. H. Schaefer, to the Presbyterian, German Hospitals, and for scholarships to the Royal Schule, Offenbach, Germany; J. Harper Smith, $5,000 to the Somerset Hospital in New Jersey, $2,000 to the Somerville Library and $10,000 for the construction of St. John's Episcopal Church, besides gifts to servants; Robert Knight, to Brown University; Marion de Forest Clark, $10,000 to St. Paul's Parish Church, Burlington, Vt.; $7,500 each New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled and the Orthopædic; Margaret E. Mitchell, to various charities and religious organizations; Miss Anna Helena Vreeland to mission work in India; Emile Niekisch, to the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church and other Lutheran charities; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, to the endowment fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; Mrs. Melinda Brouck, $5,000 to St. Luke's Home for Aged, $5,000 to St. Matthew's Church, $10,000 to the Stony Wold Sanatorium and $5,000 to the West End Exchange and Industrial Union; M. M. Cochran, to Bethany College; Morris M. White, to Earlham College; William Nelson Cromwell, to build a new president's house for Kenyon College; the widow and children of Philip H. Glatfelter, to Pennsylvania College; M. H. Wilson, to Northwestern University; an unknown man, to Wesleyan University.

$20,000 was given by Alfred L. Seligman to the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra and $2,500 to the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sums of $20,000 were given by William Bradley to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., James Bradley, to the same institution; Maurice Herbert, Robert, Walter and Norman Fox, to the city of La Porte, Ind., for a public park to be known as the Fox Memorial; Hannah M. Rockwell, among various charitable societies; Charles G. Roebling, of New Jersey, to the Union Industrial Home of Trenton; D. H. Buxton, to Drake University; Mrs. Voorhees, to Eastern College; Caroline M. Barnard, to Tufts College; Miss Susan Y. Lansing, to Rutgers College; O. W. Foxworthy to Drake University; Jacob W. Mack, $10,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital and $2,500 to four other Hebrew charities.

J. W. Childress gave $19,000 to Drake University; Mrs. Katherine I. D. Harnett left St. Vincent's Hospital $10,000, the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, $5,000, and the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in New York, $2,000; Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager, willed $5,000 each to the Actors' Fund of America, the Sunshine Society and the Hebrew Infant Asylum; Prof. William W. Goodwin made a gift of $16,000 to Harvard University. Mr. Irving Drew gave $16,500 to Western College; William Hamilton gave $15,000 to Muskingum College; Miranda B. Coon the same amount to Milton College; Dr. George M. Kober gave $15,000 to Georgetown University Hospital; N. G. Goldtbraite a similar amount to Des Moines College; R. H. Stockton, $15,000 to Christian University; David J. Garth donated $5,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, the American Bible Society, $3,000 to the New York Polyclinic Medical School and $500 to White Plains Hospital; Gano Dunn gave the College of the City of New York a $13,000 radio-telegraph and telephone set; F. R. Wells, of Paris, N. Y., gave $12,000 to the University of Rochester; Miss Olivia Phelps-Stokes provided an outdoor pulpit for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, costing $15,000; the Frank D. Allen estate turned over $16,456 to Yale University.

Amounts of $12,500 were given by Col. Alden J. Blethen in the shape of chimes to the University of Washington; "a friend," to University of Santa Clara; Rev. D. Eberly, to Lebanon Valley College; A. R. Swann, to Carson and Newman College. Amounts of $11,000 were given by Norman Haskins to Drake University; anonymous, to Cornell University; Mason H. Quick, to

Kalamazoo College; Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield presented a communion rail to the Church of Our Lady of Hope, N. Y., at a cost of about $12,000; a similar amount was presented to the University of Rochester, by F. R. Welles, of Paris, N. Y.

Those who gave $10,000 were: Jessie I., Percy S. and Herbert N. Straus, to Harvard for the Straus Fund in memory of their parents; in memory of Frederick John Kingsbury, by his daughters, to Yale; the late Henr ette B. Andrei, to New York City charities; Rev. Isaac K. Funk, to Wittenberg College; Calixto Lopez, to found a college for girls in Spain; Mrs. Sidney Alfred Williams, for the new Trade School for Women at Winfield, L. I.; William F. Newcombe, of Cleveland, O., to care for the poor of Black Torrington, England; Edward Coleman Freeman, to the Methodist Church at Cornwall, Pa.; Union Noble Bethell, to the Board of Education of Montclair, N. J., for the Marjorie Bethell Scholarship Fund; Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, toward an endowment fund for the Deutsches Haus of Columbia University; Anthony Lemmel, to Catholic charities; Levi Goldenburg, to Jewish institutions; Newton Keim, to Wellesley College; Simon Bernheimer, in the shape of his music library, to the Mecca Temple Band of the Mystic Shriners of New York City; Mrs. Augusta M. Harper, to Methodist Episcopal Churches; Harriet Demuth, to Hebrew institutions; Hon. James D. Phelan, Mary and Alice Phelan together, to University of Santa Clara; Emily C. Gammon, to the Children's Aid Society; George Piff, to the German Hospital and Dispensary in New York City; Helen Gould, to the Y. M. C. A.; William Bradford to the Humane Society of El Paso, Tex., and the Boys' Club Association; Charles Thompson, of Wisconsin, for the indigent insane in the county asylum of Waukesha, Wis.; A. A. Barnes, to Franklin College of Indiana; H. W. Darling, to Fairmont College; Miss Harriet McGregor, to College of New Rochelle; Van Dolah estate, Lexington, Ill., to Illinois Wesleyan University; "a friend," to Juanita College; Rev. C. G. Kewon, to Lincoln College; "a friend," to Maryville College; Mrs. Charlotte O. Glover, Kentucky, to Moore's Hill College; Charles Steele, to Susquehanna University; Walter S. Dickson, to Tufts College; Mrs. Freeland, to University of Toronto; Dr. L. R. Holt, to University of Rochester; Helen Gould, to the Y. M. C. A. in Portsmouth, Va.

The following institutional gifts, exclusive of the above, are as follows:

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, $800,000; Knights of Columbus, for the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., $365,000 of the $500,000 endowment fund; Jewish Educational Fund, $300,000; Social Centers Corporation, $200,000 for a dance hall for young people; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $250,000; Young Women's Hebrew Association, $250,000; International School Farm League started to raise $1,000,000; New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, $300,000; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $200,000; National Committee on Mental Hygiene, $200,000; Salvation Army, for a memorial to William Booth planned to raise $250,000; The Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., $150,000; Yale Club for building fund, $300,000; Smith Infirmary, S. I., $141,000; Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, $116,940; Dickens Fund started to raise $100,000; Sunshine Society, $30,000; Newsboys' Home Club, $30,000; Shoenberg Hospital, $25,000; Home Rule Fund, $20,000; New York Women's League for Animals, $116,500; Philanthropin Hospital, $10,000; Joan of Arc Statue Fund, $30,000; China Famine Relief Committee started a fund for $1,000,000; Propagation of the Faith, $140,000; Church and Missionary Alliance, $51,000; Y. M. C. A., in London, $500,000, including a large amount given by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; The Straus Memorial, $10,000; The New York Presbytery, $817,592; The Episcopal Board of Missions, $1,000,000; The American Board of Missions, $1,058,000; Foreign Mission Gifts from American Protestant Churches aggregate $13,000,000; American Home Mission gifts, $40,000,000; Equitable Fund, $75,000; The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. began a joint campaign to raise $4,000,000, for Christian work; for the sufferers in the Balkans, $100,000; The Titantic Relief Fund, $1,316,000, of which the Mayor's fund was $96,941, and Vincent Astor's gift, $10,000.

Federal Impeachments in History.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only nine persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial, December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial, March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial, May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee; impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, 35 guilty, 19 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States; impeached for accepting bribes; trial, April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, 5 guilty, 25 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial, February 6 to February 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of the Commerce Court and previously United States District Judge for Middle Pennsylvania, was impeached by the House of Representatives July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial December 3, 1912, and it was in progress when the ALMANAC went to press.

Benefactions Announced by the Colleges.

Albion Col.	$100,000	Juniata Col.	$40,000	Shurtleff Col.	$30,000
Alfred Univ.	27,816	Kalamazoo Col.	65,019	Simpson Col.	141,000
Allegheny	150,000	Kenyon Col.	39,575	So. Bapt. Theo. Sem.	100,000
Atlanta Univ.	37,261	Keuka Col.	12,000	Smith Col.	37,810
Auburn Sem.	37,025	Lake Forest Col.	23,655	State Univ. Ky.	40,000
Augustana Col.	92,000	Lawrence Col.	100,000	Stevens I. Tech.	41,000
Baker Univ.	95,966	Lebanon Valley Col.	21,400	St. John's Col.	28,000
Barnard Col.	47,196	Lehigh Univ.	13,000	St. Joseph's Col.	17,000
Bates Col.	78,045	Lenox Col.	86,000	St. Lawrence Univ.	140,000
Baylor Univ.	383,018	Lincoln Col.	22,000	St. Stephen's Col.	18,000
Berea Col.	70,000	Lincoln Mem. U.	43,738	Susquehanna Univ.	15,000
Bethany Col.	110,000	Lincoln Univ.	14,036	Swarthmore Col.	159,683
Bonebrake Sem.	39,000	Macalaster Col.	12,230	Syracuse Univ.	111,831
Boston Univ.	82,000	Maryville Col.	29,594	Temple Univ.	53,000
Bowdoin Col.	72,865	Mass. I. Tech.	2,436538	Throop Poly. Inst.	276,060
Brigham Young Col.	30,100	McMinnville Col.	15,745	Trinity Col.	167,447
Bryn Mawr.	798,075	Mechanics Inst.	16,500	Tufts Col.	180,000
Carleton Col.	155,484	Meredith Col.	16,000	Tuskegee N. & I. Inst.	112,745
Carroll Col.	24,000	Middlebury Col.	117,207	Union Col.	50,000
Carson & Newman Col.	16,700	Mills Col.	13,200	Univ. of Alabama.	40,000
Central Univ., Iowa.	15,162	Milton Col.	17,413	Univ. of Arkansas.	40,000
Christian Univ.	80,000	Monmouth Col.	10,265	Univ. of Chattanooga.	500,000
Coe Col.	10,000	Montana Wes.	50,000	Univ. of Chicago.	1,087,178
Colorado Col.	16,283	Moore's Hill Col.	25,000	Univ. of Denver.	110,000
Columbia Univ.	2,175,176	Moravian Col.	18,000	Univ. of Georgia.	55,360
Cooper Col.	18,000	Mt. Holyoke Col.	125,617	Univ. of Michigan.	170,480
Cornell Univ.	786,297	Mt. Union Col.	16,000	Univ. of Pennsylvania.	683,413
Dakota Wes. Univ.	140,000	Muskingum Col.	40,000	Univ. of Pittsburgh.	186,333
Dartmouth Col.	70,907	Nebraska Wes. Univ.	12,387	Univ. of Porto Rico.	50,000
Depauw Univ.	20,000	Newberry Col.	75,000	Univ. of Rochester.	294,372
Des Moines Col.	75,000	New Rochelle Col.	10,000	Univ. of Santa Clara.	54,000
Drake Univ.	110,608	New York Univ.	104,370	Univ. of Southern Cal.	21,000
Earlham Col.	25,000	Northwestern Col.	12,000	Univ. of the South.	17,437
Eastern Col.	20,000	Northwestern Univ.	51,481	Univ. of Toronto.	12,800
Elon Col.	51,600	Ohio West. Univ.	130,000	Univ. of Vermont.	57,513
Emporia Col.	75,080	Olivet Col.	10,218	Univ. of Virginia.	24,833
Fairmont Col.	35,975	Ottawa Univ.	12,557	Univ. of Wooster.	242,568
Fisk Univ.	25,384	Otterbein Univ.	15,625	Vassar Col.	131,091
Franklin Col.	17,000	Ouachita Col.	60,000	Villanova Col.	130,000
Franklin Col., Ind.	20,368	Overland Col.	432,389	Virginia Union Univ.	45,000
Friends Univ.	31,000	Pacific Univ.	24,000	Wash. and Lee Univ.	10,000
Georgetown Univ.	60,000	Park Col.	88,705	Wash. and Jefferson.	24,555
George Washington U.	33,423	Parsons Col.	37,000	Washington Univ.	371,915
German Wallace Col.	105,000	Penn. Col.	54,000	Wellesley Col.	14,426
Hamilton Col.	120,000	Pa. State Col.	13,250	Wesleyan Univ.	235,408
Hampton Normal Inst.	290,635	Polytechnic Inst.	660,466	Western Col.	91,199
Harvard Univ.	1,704,121	Princeton Theo. Sem.	86,860	Western Reserve Univ.	1,000,000
Hastings Col.	12,710	Princeton Univ.	437,893	West Va. Wes. Col.	46,000
Haverford Col.	104,000	Purdue Univ.	100,000	Wheaton Col.	50,000
Hedding Col.	60,000	Radcliffe Col.	244,000	Whittier Col.	10,000
Hiram Col.	10,035	Rand. Macon Woman's Col.	150,000	Wilberforce Univ.	45,000
Howard Payne Col.	35,000	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	152,018	Willamette Col.	175,000
Huron Col.	398,922	Richmond Col.	32,646	Williams Col.	153,465
Illinois Wesleyan U.	13,800	Roanoke Col.	12,000	Wm. Jewel Col.	32,000
James Millikin Univ.	120,000	Rollins Col.	40,134	Wilson Col.	25,565
Jamestown Col.	63,417	Rutgers Col.	40,023	Wittenberg Col.	20,000
Johns Hopkins Univ.	289,000			Yale	1,045,720

Federal Employer's Liability Commission.

JOINT Resolution No. 41 passed by Congress and approved June 25, 1910, provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of employer's liability and workman's compensation, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission be, and is hereby, created, consisting of two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, together with two persons to be selected by the President of the United States, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the subject of employer's liability and workman's compensation, said commission to submit a report through the President to the Congress of the United States not later than the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eleven; and any vacancy occurring on said commission shall be filled in the same manner as the ori inal appointment.

To carry out the purpose of this resolution the commission hereby created is authorized to employ persons who are familiar with the subject, and take such other steps as are necessary to make a thorough examination in the matter.

In submitting its report the commission shall recommend to Congress such legislation as to the commission seems advisable.

All expenses of said commission, together with compensation to be fixed by the President for the two members of the commission to be appointed by the President, for all time in which said commission shall be actually engaged in this investigation, shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on a certificate of the chairman of said commission, who shall be selected from the membership of the commission named under this resolution, and the sum necessary for carrying out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated: Provided, That the total expense authorized by this resolution shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which shall include the compensation herein authorized.

To carry out and give effect to the provisions of this resolution, the commission hereby created shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, summon witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and receive testimony taken before any proper officer in any State or Territory of the United States.

The American Multi-Millionaires.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813, she d. 1867; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1815; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m. Emma Eldert; d. 1902.		
	2. Ethelinda Cross; m. Burrett Wilson Horton.		
	3. Norman Cross, b. 1842; d. 1907.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1839; d. 1889.	1. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840; m. 1st. Helena Mount, 1861; 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873; 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Marie Fatimah Allen, b. 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892; div. 1907; he d. 1911.	
		2. Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875.	
	2. William Barton Allen, b. 1844; m. Mary Sutton; d. 1890.	1. Wm. Sullivant Allen, b. 1860.	
		2. Ethelinda V. Allen, b. 1863; m. James H. Ward, 1892.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1893. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	3. Franklin Allen, d. 1909.		
	4. Harry Allen, m. Annie Odell; div. 1894; he d. 1899.	1. Margaret B. Allen; m. Arthur C. Ketcham.	
		2. Annie May Allen, b. 1873.	
		3. Edith Bruce Allen.	
	5. Annie Allen, b. 1869; m. 1888, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1896.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1889.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 1821; m. Maria Louise Kissam, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1845; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1870; d. 1892.	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899.
		3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1875; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1. Flora P. V. Whitney, b. 1897 2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899 3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.
		4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 14, 1901; div. 1908; 2d, Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, Dec., 1911.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901. 2. A son born 1912.
		5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880; m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903.	1. Cathleen, b. 1904.
		6. Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, b. 1886; m. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Jan. 27, 1908.	1. Cornelia, b. Oct. 27, 1908. 2. Alice, b. Aug., 1911.
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1868.	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret L., b. 1893. 3. Mary J., b. 1896. 4. John J., b. 1897. 5. Louise V., b. 1901. 6. Bayard, b. 1902. 7. Elliot F., b. 1904. 8. Barbara, b. 1906. 9. Henry, b. 1909.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900.
		3. Alice Shepard, b. 1874; m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895.	
		4. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897.	1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise, b. 1901. 3. Marion, b. 1903. 4. Noel, b. 1904. 5. Emily, b. 1907. 6. Alice, b. 1911.
		5. Marguerite Shepard, b. 1880; d. 1895.	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman (Sands) Rutherfurd.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford, b. 1897. 2. Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898.
		2. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., b. 1878, m. Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1903. 3. William K. Vanderbilt III., b. 1907.
		3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1874.	1. Florence A. Sloane, b. 1875; m. James A. Burden, Jr., 1895.	1. Emily Burden, b. 1896, d. 2. James A. b. 1897. 3. Douglas. 4. Florence A.
		2. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1877; m. J. H. Hammond, 1898.	1. Emily Hammond. 2. Adlie. 3. Alice. 4. Rachel. 5. John, Jr.
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879; m. Wm. B. Osgood Field, 1902.	1. Wm. B. O. Field. 2. Fred V. 3. Marjorie L. 4. Mary.

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).		4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881.	
	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		
	6. Florence Adile Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1877; he d. 1910.	1. Alice Twombly, b. 1886, d. '96	
		2. Florence Twombly, b. 1881, m. Wm. A. M. Burden, 1904.	1. Alice T. Burden, b. 1905, d. 1905. 2. Wm. A., Jr., b. 1906. 3. Shirley C., b. 1908.
		3. Ruth Twombly, b. 1886; d.	
		4. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1888, d. 1906.	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. Frederica V. Webb, b. 1882, m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	1. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., b. 1906. 2. Seward Webb Pulitzer, b. 1911.
		2. James Watson Webb, b. 1884; m. Electra Havemeyer, 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910. 2. Samuel B. Webb, b. 1912.
		3. William Seward Webb, b. 1887; m. Gertrude Emily Gaynor, 1911.	1. Wm. Seward Webb III., b. 1912.
		4. Vanderbilt Webb, b. 1891, m. Aileen Osborn, 1912.	
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1823; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1896.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851; d. 1911.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1873.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
		2. Helen Parrish, m. Archibald Brown, 1903.	Two daughters.
		3. James C. Parrish, Jr.; m. Charlotte K. Palmer, 1910.	
	3. Lena Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav E. Kissel, 1881; he d. 1911.	1. Dorothy Kissel.	
		2. Jeannette Kissel.	
		3. Thorn Kissel.	
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia J. Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849. She d. 1912	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Louise H. Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1873.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. 1st, Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith La Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1835; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; she d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville; she d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechid Bey), 1897; div. 1904; m. 2d, Marquis de Maleissye, 1911.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866.			

THE GOULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD.—Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888; m. Annie Douglas Graham, April, 1911.	1. Eleanor Gould, b. Jan. 31, 1912.	
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890; m. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., April 19, 1910.	1. Edith Kingdon Drexel, b. 1911.	
		2. A son, b. Dec. 9, 1912.	
	4. Helen Vivien Gould, b. 1892; m. Lord Decies, Feb. 7, 1911.	1. Eileen Vivien de la Poer Beresford, b. Aug., 1912.	

THE GOULDS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould (Continued).	5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria Anna, b. Mar. 31, 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shrady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868.			
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmons, 1898; separated 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. 2d, Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, 1908.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1898.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
	4. Chas. Maurice Jason Howard, Duke de Sagan, b. 1909.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Margaret Kelly, 1901; div. 1909; m. 2d, Edith Kelly, 1909.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; he d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Allda Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1. John Armstrong Chaloner b. 1862; m. Amelie Rives 1888. Div. 1895. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler; 6, a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Astor Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903; issue 1904, Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1893, and had issue: Julia Chanler, b. 1898; Dorothy Chanler, b. 1904; m. 2d Lina Cavalieri, 1910. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr. 8. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891. 2 Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. a daughter, 1907.
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, 1906; issue, 1907, son; daughter, 1909; a son 1912. 2. Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter; 1910, a daughter; d. 1912.

THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).			3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1909.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron M. de Steurs; 2d, Count Wm. Elliot Zborowsky. He was killed April 1, 1903; she d. 1911.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene François de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs. 4. A son, —— Zborowski, b. 1895.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830, d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1876. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had Issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902 Louise Astor Van Alen, b 1910 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1 James Roosevelt Roosevelt Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.
		3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d. George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880; m. William Phillips, 1910, Issue, a daughter, 1912. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888, m. Helen Fargo Squiers, 1912. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885; m. Alice Borland, 1910. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
		5. John Jacob Astor, b. 1864; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891; div. 1909; 2d, Madeleine Talmage Force, Sept. 9, 1911. He d. 1912.	1. Wm. Vincent Astor, b. 1891. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1912.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dinehart, 1892.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1 Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Millbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Boreel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869.	
		2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	
	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819; m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1898.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue: 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane.

THE ASTORS.—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Dorothea Astor (Continued).		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844; m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872.	1. Delancey Iselin Kane.
		3. John Innes Kane, b. 1855; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878.	
		4. Louisa Langdon Kane.	
		5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1905; d. 1905.	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Kane; d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones, 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gerasdorf Langdon, b. 1850; m. Sophia E. Montgomery, 1882.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1883; m. Barrett P. Tyler, 1911. 2. Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. 4. Three younger children. 5.
	7. Cecilia Langdon, b. 1827; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugene de Notbeck, b. 1852.	
		2. Cecilia de Notbeck, b. 1856.	
		3. A daughter.	
		4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1832; m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859; d. 1868.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll.
		2. Anne L. Langdon, b. 1865; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.*

[Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong. 1889; d. 1906.		
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902.	
		2. Mary Adeline Prentice, b. Nov. 29, 1907.	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901.	
		2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898.	
		3. Muriel McCormick, b. 1902.	
		4. Edith McCormick, b. 1903.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874; m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Babette Rockefeller, b. 1903.	
		2. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, b. 1906.	
		3. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, b. 1908.	
		4. A son, b. 1910.	
		5. A son b. 1912.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Stillman, 1901.	1. Isabel Rockefeller, b. 1902.	
		2. Avery Rockefeller, b. 1904.	
		3. Winifred Rockefeller, b. 1905.	
		4. Faith Rockefeller, b. 1909.	
		5. Gladys Rockefeller, b. 1910.	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1907		

* Previous ancestors:—John Rockefeller born in Germany in 1634. Johann Peter, his son, born in Germany in 1682. This man emigrated to America with his cousin Diell, and from these two all the Rockefellers in the country are descended. Peter Rockefeller, his son, born in Segendorf, Germany, in 1711. He married Mary Bellis. William, their son, born in Amwell, N. J., in 1750. He married Christina Rockefeller, who was a daughter of Simona, who was a grand-daughter of Diell, the other emigrant. This marriage makes all the descendants of both Diell and Johann Peter related to the present John D. Godfrey, their son, born in Germantown, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1783. He married Lucy Avery.

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee.	
		2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1892.	
		2. Jane Norton Morgan.	
		3. Frances Tracy Morgan.	
		4. Henry Sturgis Morgan.	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1894, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton.	
		2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton.	
		3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton.	
		4. Alexander Hamilton.	
		5. Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.		
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; she d. 1896; he d. 1911.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan.	
		2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
	2. Caroline Lucy Morgan.		
	3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904.		
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant.		
	2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns; m. Evelyn Cavendish Bentinck, Feb. 9, 1907.	1. Daughter b. 1908.	
		2. Son, b. 1911.	
	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt.	
		2. Olivia Harcourt.	
		3. Daughter.	
		4. Son.	
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846; d. 1858.			
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan.	1. Urania Junius Morgan.		
	2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1885 Prince de Galatro-Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro-Colonna.		
	2. Bianca Galatro-Colonna.		
	3. Marco Galatro-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer.	1. Katherine Duer Mackay, b. 1900.		
	2. Ellin Duer Mackay, b. 1903.		
	3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer; m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer, m. Thos. L. Moore, 1910.		
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer 2d, d. 1904.		

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. Henry Havemeyer (Continued).	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.	4 children.	
	4. Edythe Havemeyer.		
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. ——, Burnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer; d. ——.		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer, b. 1842; m. Delia Conklin, 1870. She d. Nov. 5, 1911. He d. Aug. 18, 1912.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. Fenelon C. Cattus. She d. 1911.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay. He died 1909. She d. Nov., 1912.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay. m. May Yourtee.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay. d.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877. She d. 1893	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902.	1 child.	
	2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Willcox, 1903.	1 child.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b. 1882.	2 children.	
	4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.		

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah L. Henderson, 1831; died July 28, 1891.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; b. 1832; m. 1862, Josephine Hewlett; d. 1910.			
2. Mary O. Havemeyer; b. 1834; m. 1858, J. L. Elder; d. 1865.	1. Frederick H. Elder, b. 1859; died unmarried, 1885.		
	2. Minnie H. Elder, b. 1861; m. McCoskry Butt, 1884.	1. Robert McCoskry Butt; b. 1884.	
		2. Laurence H. Butt; b. 1886.	
3. Charles B. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
4. George W. Havemeyer; b. 1837; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Loosey; d. April 28 1897.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1900. He d. 1912.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. J. G. Willis, 1906.	1. Jos. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907.
		2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887; m. 1907, Natalie Foote.	1. John Mayer, 3d, b. 1908.
		3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1892.	
		4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900.	
	2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1885; m. Lisa B. Marshall, 1906.	1. Catharine Potter, b. May 17, 1906. 2. Edward C. Potter, 3d. 1909.
		2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887; m. Wm. G. Coogan, 1907.	1. Wm. G. Coogan, b. 1908. 2. Theo. H. Coogan, b. 1909. 3 Emily Coogan, b. 1911.
		3. Emily De Loosey Potter, b. 1889; m. C. H. Jackson, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912.
		4. Thomas Wyndeat Potter, b. 1891.	
		5. Marie Blanche Potter, b. 1892.	
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893.	
		7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895.	
		8. Julia Blatchford Potter, b. 1896.	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer (Continued).		9. Lillian Fredericka Potter, b. 1859.	
		10. Richard Milford B. Potter, b. 1900.	
		11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1909.	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Moss, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1892, m. Vida Bispham, 1912.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1898.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1868; m. Katherine Aymar Sands, 1893.		
	5. Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892.	
		2. David Duncan, b. 1893.	
		3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1901.	
		4. William B. Duncan, 3d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894; 2d, H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895.	
		2. Theodora Perry Tiffany, b. 1897.	
		3. H. F. Godfrey, Jr., b. 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901.	
		2. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903.	
		3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1905.	
		4. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 4th; b. 1908.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McCrea Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie Emily Winslow, b. 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McCrea Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
		5. John Winslow, b. 1908.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1879; m. Lillie Harriman Travers, 1906.		
6. Kate B. Havemeyer; b. 1843; m. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., 1863.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni; b. 1864; d. 1905.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
		2. Catherine H. Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m Dr. George E. McLaughlin..	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	
7. Thos. J. Havemeyer, b. 1845; d. 1899.			
8. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908, m. Mary L. Elder, 1870; 2d, Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883, d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1884; m. F. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 1907.	1. Fredericka L. Frelinghuysen, b. 1909.	
		2. George Frelinghuysen, b. 1911.	
	2. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1886; m. Doris Anna Dick, Feb. 28, 1911.	1. Doris Havemeyer, b. 1912.	
	3. Electra Havemeyer, b. 1888; m. James Watson Webb. 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910.	
		2. S.B. Webb, b. 1911.	
9. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; b. 1849; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson, 1884.	1. Charles H. Jackson, b. 1885; m. Emily De Loosey Potter, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912.	
	2. Louise A. Jackson, b. 1887.		
10. Warren H. Havemeyer, b. 1849; d. 1851.			

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905; she m. M. Drummond.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893.		
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		
	2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905.		
	3. Peter Beatty, b. 1910.		

THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzey, Germany, Dec. 8, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1850; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882; m. Alice W. de Goicouria, 1906	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
		2. August Belmont III., b. 1909.	
		3. Alice de Goicouria Belmont, b. 1910.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888, m. Ethel Lorraine, 1912.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alva E. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896.	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Marry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899.		
	3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Olive Cecilia Paget.		
	2. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1903.		
	2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney; m. Willard Straight, 1911.	Son, b. 1912.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868; m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
	2. Son, b. July, 1910.		
	3. Son, born Feb. 25, 1912.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909; d. 1911.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899. She d. 1912.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880.		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904.	1. Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907.	
		2. Peter Gerry Goelet, b. 1911.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.		

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.
Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1858; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 23, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 5, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881. She died March 25, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3d, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold Lorillard, b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Taller, 1893; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Taller, b. Dec. 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman; d. 1910.	1. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr.		
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle. She d. 1912.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1 Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1867.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896.		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery; div. 1904; m. 2d, Henry T. Coventry, 1907.	1. Lawrence McCreery, 1896.	
		2. Victor H. Coventry, 1909.	
		3. A son, b. 1911.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, Ambrose Lanfear Norrie. He d. 1912.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacquelin Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey.		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Steveneon; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is alone the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.
Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1863; m. Lolita Sheldon.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1900.	1. Philip Danforth Armour, 3d, b. 1894.		
	2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

The American Bonapartes.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-German war, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue; (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Another son.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Unmarried.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909.

One Hundred Years Ago.

1813.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND (THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT); NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF FRANCE; FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA; FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA; ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

January 22—Battle of Frenchtown, Canada. The Americans, under General Winchester, captured the town.

February 25—The British sloop-of-war Peacock was captured by the American ship Hornet.

March 1—Alliance was signed between Austria, Russia and Prussia against France.

March 4—James Madison was inaugurated President for a second term.

April 27—Battle of York, Canada, between the Americans and British. The Americans won.

May 9—Battle of Fort Meigs, between the Americans and British in Canada. The Americans won.

May 29—Battle of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. Americans, under General Brown, defeated the British, under General Prevost.

June 1—The American frigate Chesapeake was taken by the British frigate Shannon. Captain Lawrence, the American commander, was killed. ("Don't Give Up the Ship.")

June 21—Wellington defeated Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan at Vittoria, Spain.

September 5—The American brig Enterprise captured the British brig Boxer off the coast of Maine.

September 10—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won his great victory over the British in the Battle of Lake Erie. ("We Have Met the Enemy and They Are Ours.")

October 5—Battle of the Thames between the Americans, under General Harrison, and the British under General Proctor; an American victory.

October 8—Wellington, having defeated the French in several engagements in the Peninsular war, entered France.

October 16-19—Great Battle of Leipzic; Napoleon defeated.

November 17—Holland and Belgium were united and the Prince of Orange was proclaimed sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands.

December 10—Buffalo town was burned by the British.

Record of Events in 1912.

Feb. 12. The republic was established in China by the abdication of the Emperor and the retirement of the Manchu dynasty. Yuan Shi Kai was elected President of the republic by the National Assembly Feb. 15.

March 7. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, announced the discovery of the South Pole on Dec. 14, 1911.

March 14. A band of Virginia mountaineers "shot up" the court at Hillsville, Va., and killed the judge and other court officials.

April 15. The White Star liner Titanic foundered in mid-ocean after striking an iceberg. 1,503 persons were drowned, 703 saved by lifeboats.

May 15. King Christian X. ascended the throne of Denmark.

July 30. Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, died after a reign of forty-four years. He was succeeded by the Crown Prince Yoshihito.

Oct. 8. Montenegro declared war against Turkey, followed by Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, and the invasion of Turkish territory. Many battles were fought until hostilities between the Balkan States and Turkey were suspended by an armistice signed Dec. 3.

Oct. 15. A treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey was signed at Lausanne, Switzerland, Tripoli being ceded to Italy.

Nov. 5. Presidential, Congressional and State elections were held in the United States.

Nov. 12. Premier Canalejas of Spain was assassinated by an anarchist.

Jan. 2. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was installed at Nanking as Provisional President of the Republic of China.

Jan. 4. President Taft issued a proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico to the Union as a State.

Jan. 9. A great fire destroyed the home building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York, involving loss of life.

Jan. 9. American troops were ordered from Manila to China to guard the railways.

Jan. 10. The Caillaux Ministry in France resigned. The Poincare Ministry succeeded Jan. 14.

Jan. 11. Dr. Jacob Stuart Hibben was elected President of Princeton University by the trustees.

Jan. 12. Italian cruisers sank seven gunboats in the Red Sea.

Jan. 12. A great strike of textile mill workers at Lawrence, Mass., began and was followed for weeks by rioting.

Jan. 13. In the German Reichstag elections, the Socialists made large gains, securing 64 members.

Jan. 14. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability law.

Jan. 16. At Osaka, Japan, 5,000 buildings were destroyed by fire, rendering 30,000 people homeless.

Jan. 16. President Taft warned the Cuban Government that the United States would intervene if the military continued to interfere in political affairs.

Jan. 18. The President pardoned Charles W. Morse, the banker convicted and imprisoned for misuse of trust funds.

Jan. 18. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by Imperial decree.

Jan. 22. United States troops occupied Tientsin in China.

Jan. 25. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, was received at the White House by President Taft.

Jan. 28. A mob at Quito lynched five insurgent generals, including ex-President Alfaro.

Jan. 29. Clarence S. Darrow, attorney for the McNamaras, the Los Angeles labor union dynamiters, was indicted for bribing jurors.

Feb. 1. The Mexican insurgents proclaimed Emilio Vasquez Gomez President of the republic.

Feb. 2. Gen. Bonilla assumed the Presidency of Honduras.

Feb. 2. A Grand Jury at Indianapolis returned forty-five indictments in labor dynamiting cases.

Feb. 5. Senator Eladio Victoria was elected President of the Dominican Republic.

Feb. 10. The United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections exonerated Senator Stephenson of charges of corruption in his election.

Feb. 14. President Taft proclaimed the admission of Arizona to statehood in the Union.

Feb. 14. A bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church was announced in the British Parliament.

Feb. 15. Adjutant-General Ainsworth, U. S. A., was removed by the President for insubordination.

Feb. 15. Two bank messengers were robbed by taxicab men in the New York financial district of $12,000.

Feb. 20. The President nominated Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Harlan.

Feb. 20. Gen. Li Yuen-hung was elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

Feb. 21. A great fire at Houston, Tex., destroyed property valued at $7,000,000.

Feb. 22. The Italian Parliament passed a decree annexing Tripoli.

Feb. 24 Textile strikers at Lawrence, Mass., were prevented from sending their children to Philadelphia and a riot ensued.

Feb. 25. Col. Roosevelt assured seven Governors by letter that he would accept a Republican nomination for President.

March 1. A strike of a million coal miners began in Great Britain.

March 1. Suffragettes smashed hundreds of windows in London. 150 were arrested.

March 2. The President issued a proclamation warning Americans to observe the neutrality laws with Mexico.

March 7. The United States Senate ratified the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France with amendments.

March 10. Yuan Shi Kai was inaugurated President of China and proclaimed a general amnesty.

March 10. Dr. Talcott Williams was chosen director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University.

March 12. The Federal Government began a suit against the Sugar Trust.

March 14. The Department of Justice began suit for a dissolution of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific merger.

March 14. An attempt to assassinate the King of Italy was made by an anarchist.

March 15. Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, resigned.

March 16. The hulk of the battleship Maine was raised in Havana Harbor and sunk in the open ocean.

March 18. A locomotive explosion on the Southern Pacific Railroad killed 32 strike-breakers and injured 54 other persons.

March 21. By a coal mine explosion at McCurtain, Okla., 52 men were killed.

March 22. Revolutionists overthrew the Government in Paraguay.

March 23. Funeral services were held in Arlington Cemetery over the last victims recovered from the wrecked battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

March 27. Secretary of State Knox left the United States on a visit to the Central American republics.

April —. Floods in the Mississippi Valley devastated 200 square miles and rendered 30,000 people homeless, with a loss of $50,000,000.

April 3. Carony, the automobile bandit in Paris, was captured by the police.

April 11. The Irish Home Rule bill was introduced in the British Parliament by Premier Asquith. It passed its first reading 360 to 266 on April 16.

April 18. The entrance to the Dardanelles was bombarded by an Italian fleet.

April 18. The steamship Carpathia arrived in New York with survivors of the Titanic disaster.

April 19. The Senate directed a sweeping investigation of the Titanic disaster.

April 22. Twelve incendiary fires burned much property in Waterbury, Ct.

April 25. The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania was settled by allowing 10 per cent. increase in wages.

April 26. The bodies of John Jacob Astor and Isidor Straus, Titanic victims, were recovered at sea.

April 26. There was a funeral procession with the remains of Gen. Frederick D. Grant in New York City.

April 28. A bazaar fire in Damascus, Syria, caused a loss of $10,000,000.

April 29. The Department of Justice ordered the prosecution of the Harvester Trust.

May 1. The President in a message to Congress, denied that Japan was seeking a naval base in Magdalena Bay.

May 2. A British commission under Lord Mersey began an investigation of the Titanic disaster.

May 3. Lake Champlain commemorative ceremonies were celebrated at Crown Point.

May 4. The Isle of Rhodes was seized by the Italian fleet.

May 4. Women suffragists paraded in New York City.

May 7. Ninth International Red Cross Conference was opened at Washington.

May 7. The New Hampshire Supreme Court decided that the Mary Baker Eddy trust to the Christian Science Church in Boston was valid.

May 11. President Hibben of Princeton University was installed.

May 13. Paraguayan rebels were defeated near Asuncion by Government troops.

May 13. The House of Representatives passed the Senate resolution for the direct election of Senators by the people.

May 14. King Frederick VII. of Denmark died suddenly from apoplexy in Hamburg.

May 15. San Diego, Cal., vigilantes tarred and feathered anarchists.

May 17. The National Socialist Convention at Indianapolis nominated Eugene Debs for President and Emil Seidel for Vice-President.

May 19. Rev. C. T. V. Richeson was executed in Massachusetts for murdering Avis Linnell by poison.

May 19. The super-dreadnought Texas was launched at Newport News.

May 21. The Massachusetts Legislature was the first to adopt the direct vote for Senators constitutional amendment.

May 23. A decisive victory by the Mexican Government troops over the insurgents was gained at Rellano.

May 23. The Imperator, the biggest ship yet built, was launched at Hamburg, Germany.

May 24. A negro rising against the Government in Cuba broke out.

May 25. An American fleet of observation was ordered to the neighborhood of Cuba.

June 2. The United States House of Representatives ordered an investigation of the Beef Trust.

June 3. In a battle near Fez, Morocco, French troops killed 600 Moors.

June 3. The President welcomed a German naval squadron at Fortress Monroe.

June 5. American marines were landed in Cuba.

June 8. A statue of Christopher Columbus was unveiled at Washington.

June 10. Transatlantic traffic was tied up at Havre when the sailors joined a strike of transport workers.

June 17. The President vetoed the Army bill which would have retired Gen. Leonard Wood.

June 17. The London dock strike ended.

June 18. The National Republican Convention met at Chicago. President Taft and Vice-President Sherman were renominated June 22.

June 24. The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore. Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President on July 2, with Thomas R. Marshall for Vice-President.

June 25. China rejected the terms of a proposed international loan of $100,000,000.

June 28. Gen. Estenoz, leader of the Cuban rebels, was killed in battle ending the Cuban negro rebellion.

July 2. The cornerstone of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

July 3. Mexican insurgents were defeated in battle in Chihuahua, losing 4,600 men.

July 4. In a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Corning, N. Y., forty-one persons were killed and sixty injured.

July 8. The Camorrist trial at Viterbo, Italy, ended with the conviction of twenty-six men, with imprisonment from five to thirty years.

July 11. Royalist revolutionists in Portugal were defeated near Fafe by Government troops.

July 11. The protest of Great Britain against the toll provisions of the Panama Canal bill was presented to the Senate.

July 12. The National Prohibition Convention at Atlantic City nominated Eugene W. Chafin for President and Aaron L. Watson for Vice-President.

July 13. The seat of William Lorimer of Illinois in the Senate was declared vacant for corrupt methods of election by a vote of 55 to 28.

July 13. American athletes at the Stockholm Olympic Games won several events.

July 15. The National Insurance act went into effect in Great Britain.

July 15. Articles of impeachment against United States Circuit Judge Archbald were presented in Congress. He answered before the bar of the Senate, denying guilt, on July 29.

July 16. Herman Rosenthal, a confessed gambler, was assassinated in the streets of New York by men who escaped in an automobile.

July 24. An earthquake at Piyru, Peru, caused much devastation and loss of life.

July 26. Supreme Court Justice Keough of New York decided that Thaw is still insane.

July 26. Eight Detroit Aldermen were arrested for taking bribes.

July 29. Lieut. Charles Becker of the New York police was indicted for the Rosenthal murder.

July 30. The British Board of Trade found that the loss of the Titanic was due to excessive speed.

Aug. 5. The Sultan of Turkey dissolved Parliament and declared martial law in Constantinople.

Aug. 7. The National Progressive party convention at Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President and Hiram W. Johnson for Vice-President.

Aug. 8. The President's palace in Hayti blew up, killing President Leconte and others. Tancrede Auguste was chosen to succeed as President.

Aug. 9. Mulai Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, abdicated.

Aug. 13. President Schurmann of Cornell was appointed United States Minister to Greece.

Aug. 17. Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the McNamaras, was acquitted of the charge of bribery at Los Angeles, Cal.

Aug. 18. Williams, Arizona, was severely shaken by an earthquake.

Aug. 20. Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, died in England. His funeral pageant took place in London, Aug. 28.

Aug. 20. The Mexican Federal troops took possession of the city of Juarez.

Aug. 20. Nicaraguan rebels massacred 450 Government troops taken as prisoners. American cruisers and marines were ordered to Nicaragua to protect American interests.

Aug. 26. The first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress adjourned.

Aug. 28. Great Britain filed a second protest against the Panama Canal bill.

Sept. 3. Railway and telegraphic communications were reopened in Nicaragua by United States Marines.

Sept. 3. At an election in Ohio forty-one amendments to the State Constitution were adopted, but Woman Suffrage was defeated.

Sept. 3. Vermont State elections gave a Republican plurality for Governor and chose a Republican Legislature.

Sept. 4. The Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry opened at Washington.

Sept. 9. Maine State election was carried by the Republicans for Governor.

Sept. 9. Many thousand people were destroyed by a typhoon in China.

Sept. 13. Count Nogi and his wife committed suicide as a tribute to the dead Japanese Emperor.

Sept. 13. Great funeral ceremonies at Tokio in honor of the late Emperor were attended by Secretary of State Knox for the United States.

Sept. 22. A typhoon swept Japan, causing many deaths and $20,000,000 property loss.

Sept. 23. The Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress met at Geneva, Switzerland.

Sept. 23. The Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography opened at Washington with 3,000 delegates from thirty countries.

Sept. 27. First review of a complete aeroplane armada took place near Paris, 72 war airships passing before the French Minister of War.

Sept. 27. A great anti-home rule demonstration was held at Belfast, Ireland.

Sept. 28. Martial law was proclaimed at Augusta, Ga., due to a street railway strike.

Sept. 30. The governments of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece ordered the mobilization of their armies against Turkey.

Oct. 1. By an explosion in the engine room of the destroyer Walke a lieutenant and two sailors were killed and six sailors injured.

Oct. 3. A Boston express train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was derailed near Westport, Ct., killing seven and injuring forty persons.

Oct. 4. The Hamburg-American liner Amerika ran down a British submarine off the English coast, drowning 14 officers and men.

Oct. 6. The town of Leon in Nicaragua, the last stronghold of the revolutionists, surrendered to the American forces.

Oct. 9. An automobile, plunging from a bridge in Philadelphia, killed 9 young men.

Oct. 9. The Montenegrins attacked the Turks on the frontier and began a general advance. The Bulgarians under Czar Ferdinand invaded Macedonia.

Oct. 12. The United States District Court at Hartford, Ct., awarded $250,000 damages in the Danbury hatters case against the United Hatters' Union.

Oct. 14. Convicts broke out of the Wyoming penitentiary and terrorized the surrounding country.

Oct. 14. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the breast by John Schrank, a lunatic, at Milwaukee.

Oct. 14. President Taft reviewed a great fleet of 123 warships in the Hudson River at New York City.

Oct. 16. The Boston team of the American League beat the New York team of the National League at Boston 3 to 2, winning the World's Championship at baseball.

Oct. 16. Gen. Felix Diaz raised the standard of revolt against the Madero government in Mexico and took possession of Vera Cruz. He was defeated and surrendered Oct. 23.

Oct. 17. Marconi's right eye was removed by a surgical operation.

Oct. 17. Turkey formally declared war against Bulgaria and Servia.

Oct. 18. The Saratoga battle monument was dedicated at Schuylerville, N. Y.

Oct. 19. The siege of Adrianople by the allied armies began.

Oct. 19. Russia recognized the independence of Northern Manchuria, hitherto a province of China.

Oct. 21. A Greek squadron blockaded the Isle of Lemnos.

Oct. 24. Lieut. Charles Becker was convicted of instigating the Rosenthal murder.

Oct. 24. A two days' battle at Kou Manova resulted in a Servian victory.

Oct. 27. Gen Felix Diaz was condemned to death by a court martial at Vera Cruz.

Oct. 30. The dreadnought New York was launched at Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Oct. 30. Vice-President James S. Sherman died at Utica, N. Y.

Oct. 31. The Bulgarians defeated the Turks in a great two days' battle near Lule Burgas.

Nov. 1. The Cuban Presidential election was carried by Gen. Mario Menocal, the Conservative candidate.

Nov. 3. Turkey appealed to the powers to intervene in the war.

Nov. 4. Salonica, Turkey, was captured by the Greek army.

Nov. 10. Ambassador Bryce resigned.

Nov. 11. The Secretary of War forbid the building of 1,000-foot piers at Hoboken.

Nov. 13. The Second Clinical Congress of Surgeons convened at New York.

Nov. 16. President-elect Woodrow Wilson and family embarked for Bermuda for a month's rest.

Nov. 19. The four murderers of Herman Rosenthal were found guilty at New York.

Nov. 26. A jury at Salem, Mass., rendered a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Ettor, Caruso and Giovannitti, charged with murder in the Lawrence strikes.

Nov. 26. Andrew Carnegie announced that he had placed all his fortune, except $25,000,000, in the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Nov. 27. Albert T. Patrick, imprisoned at Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice, was pardoned by the Governor of New York.

Nov. 27. Adrianople was set on fire by aeroplane bombs.

Nov. 28. Suffragettes in England destroyed mails in the public letter boxes by acids.

Nov. 29. Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde of New York was convicted of bribery by a jury.

Dec. 2. The Supreme Court of the United States ordered the dissolution of the Harriman Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway merger as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The Famous Old People of 1913.

Age. (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1913.)

94. Bishop Thomas Bowman, Methodist Episcopal Church.
92. John Tenniel, cartoonist; Lord Strathcona, philanthropist.
91. Sir Charles Tupper.
90. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace.
89. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, ex-Confederate General Buckner, Henri Fabre, scientist.
88. Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. L. B. Blackwell, suffragette.
87. Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Emile Ollivier, French academician; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
86. Ex-Empress Eugenie; Charles Andrews, ex-Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals.
84. Sir Henry James, lawyer; De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight, of Yale; James B. Angell, Roger A. Pryor.
83. Senator Cullom, Viscount Peel, Mrs. Sol Smith, actress.
82. Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico; Emperor Francis Joseph, Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, Bishop Doane, ex-Senator Teller, Henry M. Flagler, ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James; Amelia Barr, novelist.
81. Frederic Harrison, positivist; Henri Rochefort, Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer; Joseph H. Choate.
80. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, British Army; Maggie Mitchell, actress; Professor Vambery, Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Prof. William Crookes, G. W. Custis Lee.
79. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley; George W. Smalley, journalist; Col. J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio.
78. Senator Depew, ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University; Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury). Cardinal Gibbons, Lord Rothschild.
77. Pope Pius X., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Charles Francis Adams, Alfred Austin, poet; Richard Olney, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Prime Minister Combes, of France; Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist; Theodore Braga, first President of Portugal; Bishop Gray, of South Florida; ex-President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Alex. Agassiz; John La Farge, artist.
76. Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C. F. Chandler, James J. Hill, Joseph Chamberlain, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Sir Norman Lockyer, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.
75. Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, John Burroughs, essayist; Miss Braddon, Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle, John Muir, naturalist.
74. Ambassador Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, General Brooke, F. Hopkinson Smith, Senator Bacon, ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, Archbishop Ireland.
73. Cardinal Logue, General Miles, ex-Senator Clark, of Montana; Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, King Charles of Roumania.
72. Admiral Mahan, Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut.
71. Ex-Senator Aldrich, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, President Fallieres, of France.
70. Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, General Chaffee, Cardinal Rampolla, Cardinal Farley, Lord Alverstone, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Joaquin Miller, Mayor Blankenburg, of Philadelphia; Clara Louise Kellogg.
69. Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, Henry James, novelist; Sereno E. Payne.
68. Sarah Bernhardt, Dowager Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; King Peter of Servia, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Viscount Aoki, Japanese statesman; Justice Lurton; Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, biologist.
67. King George of Greece, Chief Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; William H. Crane, actor; Duke of Argyll, Elihu Root, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, Will Carleton, poet.
66. Lord Charles Beresford, Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mabie, Col. William F. Cody, Charles H. Taylor, journalist; George Westinghouse, Julian Hawthorne, Princess Christian of England, Elbert H. Gary, Lord Rosebery.
65. Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear-Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Hall, of Vermont; John D. Archbold, Arthur J. Balfour, Kate Claxton, King William of Wurtemberg, King Otto of Bavaria, Alexander Graham Bell, Justice Lamar, United States Supreme Court; Senator Martin, of Virginia.

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64. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone, of Missouri; Ellen Terry, actress; Louis F. Tiffany, artist.
63. Max Nordau, author; Bishops White, of Indiana, and Kinsolving, of Texas; Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Henry C. Frick, steel manufacturer; William K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Frohman, Justice Day, of the Supreme Court; Thomas A. Janvier, author.
62. Champ Clark, Duke of Connaught, Senator Lodge, Oscar S. Straus, Rose Coghlan, Pierre Loti, Seth Low, Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina; President Schurman, of Cornell.
61. Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Felix Adler, Duke of Sutherland, Bishop Beckwith, of Alabama; Congressman S. W. McCall, Digby Bell, actor; Senator Burton, of Ohio; Mayor Gaynor, of New York; Charles J. Bonaparte, Thomas F. Ryan, Perry Belmont.
60. Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Lily Langtry, Edwin Markham, poet; John Bach McMaster, historian; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

Death Roll of 1912.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place, cause, and time of death when known follow:

Alexander, William (59), reigning Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Luxemburg, February 26.

Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence (77), painter, ulceration of stomach, Wiesbaden, Germany, June 24.

Anderson, Carl Carey (35), Representative in Congress from Ohio, killed at Fostoria, Ohio, in automobile accident, October 1.

Arbuckle, John (74), coffee merchant and philanthropist, heart failure, New York City, March 27.

Astor, John Jacob (47), head of the Astor family, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.

Avery, Robert (75), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), heart disease, New York City, October 1.

Aycock, Charles B. (53), ex-Governor of North Carolina, Birmingham, Ala., April 4.

Bacon, Dr. Francis (81), surgeon, alienist, yellow fever authority, New Haven, Ct., April 26.

Barrison, Mabel (30), actress, tuberculosis, Toronto, Canada, October 31.

Barr, Albert J. (61), former editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, apoplexy, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24.

Barr, Robert (62), novelist, heart disease, Woldingham, England, October 22.

Barton, Clara (82), founder of American Red Cross, pneumonia, Washington, D. C., April 12.

Bates, Eli (87), former Chief of the New York Fire Department, debility, New York City, November 9.

Bigelow, Charles A. (50), actor, Meadville, Pa., March 12.

Bingham, Henry H. (71), oldest member of Congress, Representative from First Pennsylvania district, debility, Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.

Bishop, William D. (53), railroad president, Bright's disease, Sea Cliff, L. I., January 23.

Bisson, Alexandre Charles (64), dramatist, Paris, France, April 9.

Blake, Hon. Edward (79), former Premier of Canada, Toronto, Canada, March 1.

Blackwood, William (76), editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, England, November 11.

Boas, Emil Leopold (58), steamship owner, pneumonia, Greenwich, Ct., May 3.

Boniface, George C. (80), actor, New York City, May 3.

Booth, William (82), founder and General of the Salvation Army, old age, septic poisoning, London, England, August 21.

Boss, Lewis (66), director of Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., arterio-sclerosis, Albany, N. Y., October 5.

Bostock, Frank C. (50), animal trainer and menagerie proprietor, London, England, October 9.

Bowyer, John M. (59), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Tampa, Fla., March 15.

Bragg, Edward Stuyvesant (84), statesman, diplomat, former Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Fond du Lac, Wis., June 20.

Brinkley, Capt. Frank (71), Japanese correspondent of the *London Times*, Tokio, Japan, October 28.

Brisson, Eugene Henri (77), President of the French Chamber of Deputies, Paris, France, April 14.

Brown, Benjamin (70), life insurance statistician, Boston, Mass., June 22.

Browning, Robert Weidemann Barrett (63), son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, artist, linguist, Asolo, Italy, July 8.

Brush, George I. (80), professor emeritus Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, New Haven, Ct., February 6.

Brush, John T. (63), baseball manager, locomotor ataxia, Seeburgh, Mo., November 26.

Bryson, George Eugene (45), Cuban war correspondent and adviser to President Palma, Havana, Cuba, February 28.

Burnham, Daniel Hudson (66), American architect, Heidelberg, Germany, June 1.

Butt, Major Archibald Willingham (41), President Taft's military aide, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.

Cabot, Arthur Tracy (60), surgeon, debility, Boston, Mass., November 4.

Califf, Joseph M. (69), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), who fired the first shot at Gettysburg, St. Louis, Mo., January 4.

Campbell, Sir John Logan (95), "Father of New Zealand," Auckland, New Zealand, July 22.

Canalejas, Jose (53), Premier of Spain, assassinated, Madrid, Spain, November 12.

Capecaletro, Cardinal Alphonsus, Archbishop of Capua (88), librarian of the Roman Catholic Church, Naples, Italy, November 14.

Carey, Asa Bacon (77), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), author, Orlando, Fla., April 4.

Carrington, Henry Beebe (88), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Boston, Mass., October 26.

Carroll, Joseph D., horseman, tumor on the brain, New York City, November 23.

Carson, Major John M. (74), journalist, debility, Philadelphia, Pa., September 29.

Cartwright, Sir Richard, Canadian statesman, hernia, Kingston, Ontario, September 24.

Chamberlain, Emily Jordan, actress, New York City, February 19.

Church, Augustus B., D. D. (54), President of Buchtel College, pneumonia, Akron, Ohio, November 17.

Clark, William Campbell (49), thread manufacturer, Newark, N. J., November 14.

Cleaves, Henry B. (71), former Governor of Maine, heart disease, Portland, Me., June 22.

Clay, Col. Green (79), American diplomat, Mexico, Mo., November 1.

Clouston, Sir Edward S. (63), Canadian banker, apoplexy, Montreal, November 23.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel (37), negro music composer, London, England, September 1.

Collyer, Robert, D. D. (84), Unitarian clergyman, paralysis, New York City, November 30.

Colonna, Prince Marc Antonio, Duke of Palonio, head of the historic Italian family and assistant to the Pontifical throne, Rome, Italy, Jan. 29.

Connell, Richard E. (55), Representative in Congress from New York, heart disease, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 30.

Constantine, William J. (71), actor, heart failure, New York City, March 16.

Corral, Señor Ramon (58), former Vice-President of Mexico, Paris, France, November 10.

Coullie, Cardinal (83), Archbishop of Lyons, debility, Lyons, France, September 11.

Craig, Professor John (48), horticulturist, Siasconsett, Mass., August 12.

Cramp, Samuel H. (79), shipbuilder, apoplexy, Philadelphia, Pa., November 3.

Crane, Edith (47), actress, New York City, January 3.

Crothers, Austin Lane (52), former Governor of Maryland, Bright's disease, Elkton, Md., May 24.

Cutting, William Bayard (72), lawyer, social and civic leader, acute indigestion, on train near Chicago, Ill., March 1.

D'Aehrenthal, Count Alois Lexa (58), Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, Austria, February 18.

Dahn, Felix S. (78), German poet, historical novelist, Breslau, Germany, January 3.

Dale, Richard (85), financier, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., September 18.

Davenport, Homer Calvin (44), cartoonist, pneumonia, New York City, May 2.

Davies, Phoebe (48), Mrs. Joseph R. Grismer, actress, Larchmont, N. Y., December 4.

Davis, William Leonard, journalist and mine owner, Tucson, Ariz., May 25.

Dawson, Thomas Cleveland (46), diplomat, Washington, D. C., May 1.

Dickens, Alfred Tennyson (67), lecturer, son of Charles Dickens, acute gastritis, New York City, January 2.

Dunbar, Ralph O. (67), Chief Justice of Supreme Court of State of Washington, apoplexy, Olympia, Wash., September 20.

Duncan, Joseph W. (59), Brigadier-General, U. S. A., heart disease, San Antonio, Tex., May 14.

Duncan, William Butler (82), capitalist, New York City, June 20.

DEATH ROLL OF 1912—*Continued.*

Eaton, D. Cady (74), professor of criticism and history of art at Yale University, New Haven, Ct., May 11.
Eberle, Robert M. (72), actor and theatrical manager, South Bend, Ind., May 24.
Elms, George O. (79), civil engineer, First Lieutenant Engineer Corps, C.S.A., Bright's disease, Lake Charles, La., March 21.
Evans, Robley Dunglison (65), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), acute indigestion, Washington, D. C., January 3.
Everett, William Henry (65), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Newport, R. I., June 10.
Ewers, Ezra Philetus (75), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Indian fighter, St. Petersburg, Fla., January 18.
Eytinge, Rose (75), actress, December 30, 1911.
Faber, Beryl, actress, pneumonia, London, England, May 2.
Farley, Joseph P. (73), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), pneumonia, Charleston, S. C., April 6.
Fife, Duke of, Alexander William (63), brother-in-law of King George V., pleurisy, Assuan, Egypt, January 29.
Finch, William Albert (57), professor of law at Cornell University, debility, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1.
Fink, Henry (81), railroad manager, kidney disease, New York City, July 15.
Fischer, Cardinal Anthony Hubert (72), debility, Bonn, Rhenish Prussia, July 30.
Fish, James Dean (93), former banker, debility, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24.
Ford, Isaac Nelson (64), newspaper correspondent, London, England, August 8.
Foster, David Johnson (55), Representative in Congress from Vermont, pneumonia, Washington, D. C., March 21.
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark (68), apoplexy, Hamburg, Germany, May 15.
Freeman, Max (62), actor and manager, suicide, New York City, March 28.
Freer, Paul Gaspar, M. D. (50), scientist, Manila, P. I., April 17.
Funk, Rev. Dr. Isaac Kauffman (73), publisher, psychic student, heart disease, Montclair, N. J., April 4.
Furness, Sir Christopher, first Baron of Grantley (60), shipbuilder, London, England, November 10.
Furness, Dr. Horace Howard (79), scholar, authority on Shakespeare, pneumonia, Philadelphia, Pa., August 13.
Futrelle, Jacques (42), author, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Gardillot, Leon, playwright, Paris, France, September 23.
Gates, George Augustus (61), President of Fisk University, Winterhaven, Fla., November 20.
Goelet, Mrs. Robert (58), millionaire widow and society leader, cancer, Paris, France, December 4.
Goodwin, William Watson (81), professor emeritus of Greek literature at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., June 16.
Gordon, James (79), former United States Senator from Mississippi, debility, Okolona, Miss., November 28.
Gordon, William W. (77), Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Confederate and Spanish war veteran, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11.
Gracie, Archibald (55), Colonel, U. S. A. (retired), last passenger to leave the sinking steamship Titanic, kidney disease, New York City, December 4.
Grady, Thomas F. (59), political leader, New York State Senator, diabetes, New York City, February 3.
Grafton, Right Rev. Charles Chapman (81), Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac, author of religious works, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Grant, Frederick Dent (62), Major-General, U. S. A., cardiac thrombosis, New York City, April 12.
Greenough, George C. (68), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Charleston, S. C., June 28.
Grossmith, George, Sr. (65), English comedian, Folkstone, England, March 1.
Griscom, Clement Acton (72), financier, congestion of brain, Haverford, Pa., November 10.
Guggenheim, Benjamin (57), mine owner, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Hanscom, John Forsyth (69), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), naval constructor, Philadelphia, Pa., September 30.
Harahan, James Theodore (69), railroad financier, killed in railroad collision, Kinmundy, Ill., January 22.
Harris, Henry B. (45), theatrical manager, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Harrity, William F. (61), politician, Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.
Hartwell, Alfred Stedman (75), ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 30.
Hathaway, Forrest H. (68), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Portland, Ore., July 29.
Hauk, Minnie, the Baroness von Hesse-Wartegg, (60), opera singer, first Carmen in America, Munich, Bavaria, November 16.
Havemeyer, James (70), sugar manufacturer, heart disease, New York City, August 19.
Hawley, Edwin (62), railroad president and financier, heart disease, New York City, Feb. 1.
Hayes, Edward Mortimer (71), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Morganton, N. C., August 15.
Haynes, Archibald Cushman (62), life insurance agent, New York City, June 10.
Haynie, James Henry (71), author, foreign correspondent of American newspapers, Newton Centre, Mass., May 15.
Hays, Charles Melville (55), President Grand Trunk Railway, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Heilner, Lewis Cass (62), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), cancer, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 25.
Herron, John W. (85), lawyer, father of Mrs. William H. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 5.
Heyburn, Weldon Brinton (60), United States Senator from Idaho, heart disease, Washington, D. C., October 17.
Higgins, Anthony (71), lawyer, former United States Senator from Delaware, New York City, June 26.
Hill, John Fremont (57), former Governor of Maine, heart disease, Boston, Mass., March 16.
Hite, Mabel (27), singer and actress, cancer, New York City, October 22.
Hochheimer, Henry, D.D. (93), oldest rabbi in the United States, Baltimore, Md., January 25.
Hodges Charles L. (64), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), December 26, 1911.
Hoffman, Right Rev. H. F. (71), Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, heart disease, Philadelphia, Pa., November 23.
Hoke, Robert F. (74), Major-General in the Confederate Army, Lincolnton, N. C., July 3.
Holmes, John Henry (69), former editor Boston *Herald*, Boston, Mass., June 18.
Honda, Yoitsu (63), first Methodist Bishop in Japan, typhoid fever, Tokio, Japan, March 26.
Hoyt, John Wesley (82), former Territorial Governor of Wyoming, Washington, D. C., May 23.
Hubbard, Elbert H. (63), Representative in Congress from Iowa, heart disease, Sioux City, Iowa, June 4.
Hutchins, Stilson (73), retired journalist and philanthropist, paralysis, Washington, D. C., April 22.
Ijichi H. (60), Vice-Admiral of the Japanese Navy, Tokio, Japan, January 4.
Ishmoto, Shiaroka (58), Japanese Minister of War, consumption, Tokio, Japan, April 3.
Jarrold, Ernest (60), author of the "Mickey Finn" stories, Amityville, L. I.
Jonas, Alexander (74), socialist editor, heart disease, New York City, January 29.
Jones, John P. (83), former United States Senator from Nevada, debility, Los Angeles, Cal., November 27.
Judith, Mlle. (85), French actress, Paris, France, October 27.
Kelly, Eugene (53), banker, arterio-sclerosis, New York City, January 18.
Kerwin, Michael (76), Civil War General, debility, New York City, June 20.

DEATH ROLL OF 1912—*Continued.*

King, Hamilton (60), United States Minister to Siam, uræmia, Bangkok, Siam, September 1.
Knight, Robert (85), cotton manufacturer, debility, Providence, R. I., November 26.
Knox, Rev. George William (59), religious historian, Seoul, Korea, April 25.
Labouchere, Henry (81), editor of London *Truth*, bronchitis, Florence, Italy, January 16.
Lamberton, Benjamin Peffer (68), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), heart disease, Washington, D. C., June 10.
Lang, Andrew (68), critic, poet, essayist, Banchory, Scotland, July 20.
Langlois, General Hippolyte (73), one of the forty "Immortals," authority on military strategy and tactics, Paris, France, Feb. 12.
Larrabee, William (80), former Governor of Iowa, Clermont, Iowa, November 16.
Lawrence, Amory A. (64), cotton manufacturer and railroad director, Boston, Mass., July 6.
Lea, General Homer (36), American Chinese reformer and head of Sun Yat Sen's army, paralysis, Los Angeles, Cal., November 1.
Lea, Overton (66), Tennessee agriculturist, abscess of the liver, Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 10.
Leconte, General Cincinnatus (47), President of the Haytian Republic, killed by an explosion, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, August 8.
Lefébvre, Jules Joseph (77), French portrait and historical painter, Paris, France, February 24.
Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole (70), author, economist and sociologist, Paris, France, June 16.
Lister, Baron Joseph (85), surgeon, discoverer of antiseptic treatment, London, England, February 12.
Lochren, William (80), United States District Judge (retired), Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.
Loeb, Morris (49), chemist, typhoid fever, Rumson, N. J., October 8.
Loyson, Abbe Charles, "Père Hyacinthe" (85), pulpit orator, Paris, France, February 9.
Ludden, Patrick A. (76), Roman Catholic Bishop, Syracuse, N. Y., August 6.
Lumley, Arthur (76), painter, writer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., September 9.
MacArthur, Arthur (67), Lieutenant-General, U. S. A. (retired), apoplexy, Milwaukee, Wis., September 5.
McCarthy, Justin (81), Irish novelist and historian, Folkstone, England, April 24.
McClure, David (64), lawyer, New York City, April 30.
McGee, Dr. W J (59), anthropologist, author, cancer, Washington, D. C., September 4.
McLean, Emily Beale (Mrs. John R.) social leader and philanthropist, pneumonia, Bar Harbor, Me., September 8.
Maddern, Mary (69), actress, New York City, April 19.
Malby, George R. (55), Representative in Congress from New York, New York City, July 5.
Manitou "Joe" (100), Pottawatomie Indian chief, Traverse City, Mich., October 24.
Marie, Princess of Belgium (68), mother of King Albert of Belgium, pneumonia, Brussels, November 26.
Marshall, Charles Henry (74), New York capitalist, Paris, France, July 2.
Massenet, Jules Emile Frédéric (70), French composer, cancer, Paris, France, August 13.
Mataafa, ex-King of Samoa, Levuka, Fiji Islands, February 14.
Maxwell, Robert, former Assistant Postmaster-General, acute indigestion, Batavia, N. Y., June 8.
Melville, George Wallace (72), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), naval engineer and Arctic explorer, paralysis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 17.
Merriam, Henry Clay (74), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), Indian fighter, Portland, Me., November 18.
Millet, Francis D. (66), artist and author, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Money, Hernando De Soto (74), ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, Biloxi, Miss., September 18.
Monod, Gabriel Jacques Jean (68), French historian, Versailles, France, April 10.
Moore, Francis C. (70), former insurance president, heart disease, Lakewood, N. J., March 18.
Morgan, Rev. John B. (65), rector of American Church of Holy Trinity in Paris, heart disease, Paris, France, January 13.
Morris, Charles (69), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Portland, Me., October 27.
Murat, Prince Louis Napoleon (61), Paris, France, September 23.
Mutsuhito (60), Emperor of Japan, diabetes, Tokio, Japan, July 30.
Nash, Henry S., D. D. (58), clergyman, Cambridge, Mass., November 6.
Newberry, General Walter Cass (76), arteriosclerosis, Chicago, Ill., July 20.
Nicholls, Francis Tillou, ex-Governor of Louisiana, Confederate General, Thibodaux, La., January 5.
Nixon, George S. (52), United States Senator from Nevada, blood poisoning, Washington, D. C., June 5.
Nixon, William Penn (79), newspaper publisher, heart failure, Chicago, Ill., February 20.
Noble, John W. (80), ex-Secretary of the Interior, St. Louis, Mo., March 22.
Nogi, Count Maresuki (63), Supreme Councilor of the Japanese Empire, suicide, Tokio, Japan, September 13.
Norton, Frances M. (70), author, heart disease, November 16.
Ober, George (63), actor, pneumonia, Hastings-on-Hudson, November 17.
Oddie, Orville (80), co-founder of the New York Stock Exchange, debility, Greenwich, Ct., November 24.
Oliver, Paul A. (81), manufacturer, former Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., killed by fall, Laurel Run, Pa., May 18.
O'Reilly, Robert Maitland (68), former Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Bright's disease, Washington, D. C., November 3.
Osten-Sacken, Count von der (82), Russian Ambassador to Germany, dean of diplomatic corps in Berlin, debility, Monte Carlo, May 22.
Page, Rutherford (24), aviator, fall from aeroplane, Los Angeles, Cal., January 22.
Palne, John Alsop (72), Oriental and classical archæologist, Tarrytown, N. Y., July 24.
Parks, J. Lewis, D. D. (64), former rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York City, pneumonia, February 18.
Parmelee, Philip O. (25), aviator, killed by fall with aeroplane, North Yakima, Wash., June 1.
Passy, Frédéric (91), French economist and peace apostle, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, June 12.
Patterson, John J. (82), former United States Senator from South Carolina, Mifflintown, Pa., September 28.
Pearsons, Daniel K. (92), philanthropist, pneumonia, Hinsdale, Ill., April 27.
Peel, Viscount, Arthur Wellesley (83), former Speaker of the English House of Commons, London, England, October 24.
Peffer, William (81), former United States Senator from Kansas, surgical operation, Topeka, Kan., October 7.
Penley, William Sydney (61), actor, Woking, England, November 11.
Petacci, Giuseppe, M. D., private physician to the Pope, Rome, Italy, October 1.
Poincaré, Jules Henri (58), mathematician, embolism, Paris, France, July 17.
Porter, James D. (84), former Governor of Tennessee, Paris, Tenn., May 18.
Prime, Ebenezer S. (65), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Huntington, L. I., April 27.
Pryor, Sarah Agnes (82), author, anæmia, New York City, February 15.
Quimby, Harriet, aviator, killed by fall from aeroplane, Boston, Mass., July 1.
Rankin, William (102), oldest college graduate in the United States, lawyer, Princeton, N. J., October 20.
Ransdell, David M. (70), Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, heart disease, Washington, D. C., November 28.
Rayner, Isidor (62), United States Senator from Maryland, neuritis, Washington, D. C., November 25.

DEATH ROLL OF 1912—*Continued.*

Read, Sheridan Pitt, former American diplomat and writer in China, heart disease, London, England, October 31.
Rhett, Henry J., M. D. (50), specialist in nervous diseases, shock from operation, Newport, R. I., October 7.
Richards, Eugene Lamb (74), professor emeritus of mathematics at Yale, author, Beach Haven, N. J., August 5.
Richards, William Alford, former Governor of Wyoming, heart disease, Melbourne, Australia, July 26.
Richman, Julia (55), American educator, appendicitis, Paris, France, June 25.
Robie, Frederick (90), former Governor of Maine, Gorham, Me., February 3.
Rodgers, Calbraith P. (33), aviator, killed by fall with aeroplane, Los Angeles, Cal., April 3.
Ruhlin, Gus (40), pugilist, heart disease, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 13.
Salmon, Sir Nowell (77), Admiral of the British Fleet, London, England, February 14.
Sanger, Charles Roberts (52), director of Harvard's chemical laboratory, nervous prostration, Cambridge, Mass., February 25.
Sangster, Margaret E. (74), author, acute indigestion, Maplewood, N. J., June 4.
Schwab, Gustav H. (61), retired ship merchant, suicide, Litchfield, Ct., November 12.
Scruggs, William Lindsay (70), diplomat, journalist, Atlanta, Ga., July 18.
Segond, Paul, French surgeon, uræmia, Paris, France, October 27.
Seligman, Alfred Lincoln (46), banker, auto accident, New York City, June 24.
Shaler, Alexander (84), former Major-General, commanding National Guard of New York, December 28, 1911.
Shannon, General Thomas J. (66), Past National Commander Union Veterans' Legion, Washington, D. C., September 21.
Sheepshanks, John (78), former Bishop of Norwich, England, June 3.
Sherman, James Schoolcraft (57), Vice-President of the United States, Bright's disease, Utica, N. Y., October 30.
Sherman, William Watts, (70), New York social leader, New York City, June 22.
Skeat, Rev. Walter W. (77), Fellow of the British Academy, Earlington and Bosworth professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge University, London, England, October 7.
Smiley, Albert K. (84), educator and humanitarian, Redlands, Cal., December 2.
Smith, Frank C. (71), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., October 7.
Smith, John Bernhardt (54), entomologist, educator, Bright's disease, New Brunswick, N. J., March 12.
Smith, William (80), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), January 17.
Smith, William R. (82), Superintendent of the National Botanical Gardens, heart disease, Washington, D. C., July 8.
Snowden, A. Louden (75), diplomat, fire underwriter, Philadelphia, Pa., September 7.
Spencer, Lorillard (53), social leader and clubman, Bright's disease, New York City, March 14.
Sperry, Henry Thompson (75), journalist, Hartford, Ct., April 15.
Sprague, Charles Ezra (70), banker, New York City, March 21.
Stahel, Julius H. (87), Major-General of Volunteers in the civil war, diplomat, heart disease, New York City, December 4.
Stead, William T. (63), British journalist, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
St. John, Florence (58), comic opera singer, London, England, January 30.
Stoker, Abraham (64), manager for Sir Henry Irving, author, London, England, April 21.
Stowe, Eliza Tyler, last surviving daughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Simsbury, Ct., March 16.
Straus, Isidor (67), merchant and philanthropist, drowned in the Titanic disaster, April 15.
Strindberg, August (72), Swedish dramatist and novelist, cancer, Stockholm, Sweden, May 14.
Sumner, Edwin Vose (77), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.
Swift, George B. (65), former Mayor of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., July 2.
Sykes, Lady Tatton (58), English social leader, London, England, June 3.
Taft, Royal Chapin (90), ex-Governor of Rhode Island, banker, manufacturer, Providence, R. I., June 4.
Talmage, Rev. Frank De Witt (44), only surviving son of late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, heart disease, Philadelphia, Pa., February 9.
Tarr, Ralph Stockman (48), geographer and geologist, hemorrhage of brain, Ithaca, N. Y., March 21.
Taylor, Robert L. (62), United States Senator from Tennessee, Washington, D. C., March 31.
Terrell, Joseph M. (51), former United States Senator from Georgia, twice Governor of Georgia, paralysis, Atlanta, Ga., November 17.
Terry, Edward O'Connor (68), British actor, neuritis, Barnes, Surrey, England, April 2.
Thomson, Clifford (79), insurance journalist, East Orange, N. J., September 29.
Tinel, Edgar, Belgian composer and director of the Royal Conservatory of Music, October 28.
Torrey, Bradford (70), naturalist, author, Santa Barbara, Cal., October 7.
Torrey, Franklin (83), sculptor, heart disease, Florence, Italy, November 18.
Tryon, James Rufus (75), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21.
Utter, George H. (58), Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, former Governor of Rhode Island, gall stones, Westerly, R. I., November 3.
Vander Poel, Dr. S. Oakley (59), senior medical director New York Life Insurance Co., heart disease, New York City.
Vaniman, Melvin, balloonist, killed by explosion of dirigible "Akron," Atlantic City, N. J., July 2.
Von Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Marschall (69), German diplomat, Badenweller, Baden, September 24.
Von Hahnke, Wilhelm (79), German Field Marshal, Berlin, Germany, February 8.
Von Radowitz, Baron Joseph M. (73), German diplomat, Berlin, Germany, January 16.
Walker, Daniel S. (75), journalist, Civil War General, Hoboken, N. J., June 4.
Waller, Florence (50), actress, London, England, November 14.
Warren, Henry W. (81), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, pneumonia, Denver, Col., July 23.
Washburn, William Drew (81), flour manufacturer, former United States Senator from Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.
Weaver, James Baird (79), People's Party Presidential candidate in 1880, Des Moines, Iowa, February 6.
Wedmann, Louis, chess expert, Chicago, Ill., November 24.
Welch, Albert, aviator, biplane accident, Washington, D. C., June 11.
Wells, Almond B. (70), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., September 7.
White, Sir George Stuart (77), Field Marshal, British Army, London, England, June 24.
Wickliffe, Robert C. (38), Representative in Congress from Louisiana, railroad president, Washington, D. C., June 11.
Wiley, Aquila (80), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), June 5.
Wilson, James E. (52), actor, tuberculosis, New York City, March 19.
Wilson, John L. (62), editor, former United States Senator from Washington State, angina pectoris, Washington, D. C., November 6.
Winans, Ross R. (62), millionaire financier, debility, Baltimore, Md., April 25.
Wright, Wilbur (45), inventor of the aeroplane, typhoid fever, Dayton, Ohio, May 30.
Yeamans, Annie (77), actress, paralysis, New York City, March 3.
Young, Lucien (60), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., internal hemorrhages, New York City, October 2.

Perry's Victory Memorial and Centennial Celebration.

THE commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, by the erection of the Perry memorial at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and celebrations at that historic spot and in eleven cities during the Summer of 1913, from the Fourth of July to the fifth of October, is destined to become one of the greatest patriotic and educational enterprises ever undertaken in this or any other country. The movement began with legislation by the State of Ohio three years ago, since which time ten States have combined in it, as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Louisiana. These States have appointed commissioners, who, with the United States Commissioners appointed by President Taft, by authority of Congress, are organized under the name of the Interstate Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. The general officers are: President-General, George H. Worthington, of Cleveland; First Vice-President-General, Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.; Secretary-General, Webster P. Huntington, of Cleveland; Treasurer-General, A. E. Sisson, of Erie, Pa., and Auditor-General, Harry Cutler, of Providence, R. I. The United States Commissioners are Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Ret.; Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., Ret., and Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio. There are fifty-seven commissioners in all. Various States and the National Government have thus far appropriated $508,000 for the memorial and celebration, and it is expected that not less than $1,500,000 will be realized in all for both purposes.

The design for the Perry memorial was adopted in an open competition, said by competent authority to have been the largest ever held in this country. The awrad was made by the National Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, and the successful architects are Messrs. J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., of New York City. The memorial will cost approximately $1,000,000, and will consist of a Doric column 367 feet high, in the centre of an immense plaza more than 700 feet long and 500 feet wide, at one extremity of which will be an historical museum containing a floor space of 3,000 square feet, and at the other a building emblematic of the 100 years of peace that have ensued between Great Britain and the United States since the war of 1812. It is also proposed to emphasize the international peace idea in all the centennial ceremonies, at Put-in-Bay and elsewhere.

Representatives of the various cities which will hold local celebrations during the Summer of 1913, acting as a joint committee, have agreed upon the following schedule of dates: Put-in-Bay (formal opening, one day only), July 4; Erie, Pa., week of July 6; Cleveland, week of July 13; Detroit, week of July 20; Toledo, week of July 27; Milwaukee and Green Bay, Wis., week of August 10; Chicago, week of August 17; Buffalo, week of September 1; Loraln, Ohio, September 5 and 6; Sandusky, Ohio, September 8, 9, 11 and 12; Put-in-Bay, September 10 and 13; Louisville, Ky., week of September 29.

The Interstate Board has organized a bureau of public subscriptions under the direction of Commissioner MacKenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky, with headquarters in the general offices at Cleveland, thus affording the public an opportunity to share directly in the construction of the memorial and the various patriotic and educational celebrations contemplated during the Summer of 1913.

San Diego Panama-California Exposition in 1915.

SAN DIEGO, California, has raised $3,500,000 for a Panama-California Exposition to be held throughout the entire year of 1915. It is an exposition intended to especially exploit the resources, opportunities for development and possibilities for immigration, colonization and commerce of the Western States of the United States. It will be international in scope, and will have exhibits from all of the countries of the two Americas and from some of the European and Oriental countries. U. S. Grant, Jr., John D. Spreckels, Lyman D. Gage, A. G. Spalding, D. C. Collier, and other men of prominence are behind the enterprise. The President is Colonel D. C. Collier, of San Diego, and the Secretary is Winfield Hogaboom, of San Diego.

One of the spectacular features will be an elaborate exhibit showing the progress of man from primitive times down to 1915. Another great feature will be a floral and horticultural display with immense botanical gardens and groups of citrus and deciduous fruit trees in bearing, and an immense lath house—the largest ever built in the world—covered with flowering vines and surrounded by all of the tropical trees, plants and shrubs that are known to the botanical experts. There will be a special exhibit of such things as irrigation, reforestration, reclamation and all of the things that enter into the development of the West.

A number of States have already furnished appropriations for participation, and nearly one million dollars has been spent upon the grounds, which are embraced within an immense fourteen hundred-acre park, known as "Balboa Park," and lying in the very heart of the city of San Diego.

San Diego offers as a reason for holding this exposition in 1915, the fact that it is the first port of entry on United States soil north of the Pacific opening of the Panama Canal, and she desires to demonstrate to the world what possibilities lie in the vast region tributary to her as a commercial seaport, as well as what avenues of commerce may be developed with the countries North and South on the Pacific Coast, and with the Orient.

The exposition in its entirety will cost $10,000,000, or more.

National Corn Exposition.

ORGANIZED and held annually under the direction of the National Corn Association. Association officers are: E. D. Funk, Shirley, Ill., President; E. G. Montgomery, Ithaca, N. Y., First Vice-President; George H. Stevenson, Columbia, S. C., Secretary and Treasurer and General Manager of the exposition. About thirty States are represented by Vice-Presidents.

The National Corn Exposition has been held four times. The first was in Chicago, 1907; the second and third in Omaha, Neb., in 1908 and 1909; and the fourth in Columbus, Ohio, 1911. The Fifth National Corn Exposition will be held at Columbia, S. C., January 27 to February 8, 1913. The headquarters of the exposition is this year at Columbia.

The slogan of the National Corn Exposition is the "Betterment of Agriculture." The exposition is composed or three prominent factors, (1) Educational exhibits from twenty-five to thirty State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, demonstrating experimental work, and principles and facts in agriculture. (2) Competitive exhibits from thirty or more States, selected from State contests. (3) Comprehensive and complete educational exhibits from the Federal Department of Agriculture, devoted to many phases of agricultural endeavor.

Three trophies are awarded, (1) Indiana Ten Ear Trophy, for best ten ears of corn, value $1,000. (2) Colorado Oat Trophy, for best peck of oats, value $1,500. (3) Kellog Single Ear Trophy, for best single ear, value $1,000.

Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace.

It is proposed to celebrate in 1914-1915 the centennial of the Treaty of Ghent, marking one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The matter was first discussed at the Harvard University Commencement of 1909, when the Hon. W. L. King, Minister of Labor of Canada, urged that a memorial be erected on the frontier at Niagara. Subsequently it was discussed at the Mohonk Peace Conference in May, 1910, and at a meeting on June 10 a temporary committee on organization, which later was made permanent, chose Andrew Carnegie Chairman; William H. Short, Secretary, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and John A. Stewart, Chairman of an Executive Committee. Mayor Gaynor, of New York, in November, 1911, at the request of the Executive Committee, appointed a committee of arrangements composed of 136 prominent citizens to prepare for a celebration in the city of New York. Among the members of this committee are J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; August Belmont, John Claflin, George B. Cortelyou, John Drew, Cardinal Farley, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Perkins, William Rockefeller, Thomas F. Ryan, Nathan Straus, Henry W. Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Charles F. Murphy and Harry Payne Whitney.

The National Committee, of which Andrew Carnegie is Chairman, will act in conjunction with similar organizations in Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the English-speaking world. A number of suggestions have been made regarding the nature of permanent memorials. One proposes a monument in the form of a watergate to be erected at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., on the American and Canadian sides of the Detroit River; another that an arch be placed on the Canadian frontier over the New York to Montreal Highway, now being constructed. It has also been advocated that a building be erected in the city of New York to be dedicated to the cause of peaceful progress in which international congresses and public meetings can be held.

A suggestion is made by Senator and ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root that for a given five minutes on February 15, 1915, the anniversary of the ratification by the British and American Governments of the treaty signed at Ghent, all human activities, so far as possible, shall absolutely cease, and that the 150,000,000 English-speaking people throughout the world "shall engage in silent prayer and contemplation."

Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

This Universal Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 is a distinctly national undertaking, determined upon by the Congress of the United States, and designated by the President of the United States, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, a national accomplishment that importantly affects the entire world. The exposition will open February 20 and close December 4, 1915—a period of nine months and thirteen days, extending from Winter to Winter. In assuming the burden and expense of this mammoth celebration in response to the call of the President and Congress, the people of California are discharging an important public duty and executing a national trust, the accruing benefits of which will be shared by every State in the Union and by the entire citizenship of the nation.

While this great inter-hemisphere waterway is a national project, it is nevertheless a world's asset, and the celebration of its opening will be participated in by all countries and all peoples. The exposition will constitute an international concourse of tremendous significance in its effect upon the natural productivity and commercial activity of all countries, and of the United States in particular.

In February, 1912, President Taft issued a proclamation announcing the holding of this great exposition and inviting the nations of the world to take part. He has also invited the representatives of foreign nations and their fleets to assemble in the harbor of Hampton Roads, Virginia, and proceed thence to Washington for a formal welcome by the President of the United States, who will accompany them back to Hampton Roads for a review of the assembled fleets as they start on their voyage via the Panama Canal to San Francisco. Within only eight months of the issuance of the President's invitation an unprecedented record had been established by the acceptance of twenty-one foreign countries, which declared their intention to participate. In a like period thirty-one States and Territories had also accepted the invitation to take part.

On October 14, 1911, in the presence of a great multitude, President Taft turned the first spadeful of earth at San Francisco for the exposition. The President, the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco delivered addresses. The vessels of the Pacific fleet in the harbor joined in the celebration, and there was an extended military parade in the streets.

The exposition grounds contain 625 acres in the "Harbor View" section, forming a natural amphitheatre overlooking San Francisco Bay and its "Golden Gate" entrance from the Pacific. These grounds include part of the United States military reservations—the Presidio on one end and Fort Mason on the other. The grounds extend over two miles on the water front and are one-half mile wide. The exhibit palaces and temporary structures will be placed on leased land, while the foreign and State buildings will be located in the Presidio section. The exposition management will also erect a spacious auditorium of permanent character on land provided by the municipality in San Francisco's new civic centre at Van Ness Avenue and Market Street.

By July, 1913, each of the great exhibit palaces of the main group of exposition buildings will be under construction, and all of them will be completed before July, 1914—eight months in advance of the opening of the exposition. This will afford ample time for the setting and growth of the trees, shrubs, and vines which will be transplanted upon the exposition grounds. This early start in construction of the exposition will give it an incalculable advantage and greatly contribute to its prestige and success. It will serve to stimulate the entire work which is now, in all the important phases, relatively much further advanced than at other world's expositions. The construction to be undertaken by the various foreign countries and States of the Union will undoubtedly keep pace with the progress made upon the exhibit palaces.

The citizens of San Francisco subscribed $7,000,000, and additional sums have been pledged. The State of California appropriated $5,000,000, and the Municipal Government of San Francisco $5,000,000, to the general fund of the exposition management. The fifty-eight counties of California are raising several million dollars for their individual representation on an elaborate scale. Large sums will likewise be expended by foreign countries and States of the Union for their official participation, and vast sums will also be spent by industrial and other concerns for private exhibits. The grand total will constitute an expenditure approximating $50,000,000 for the Universal Exposition of 1915.

Celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF MANHATTAN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Manhattan Island was first settled by the Dutch in November, 1613, on a spot now covered by No. 41 Broadway. It is proposed to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of this event, beginning in the Summer of 1913 by a commercial, artistic and floral display, with a world's series of aquatic and other athletic sports, carnivals of various kinds and conventions of business and professional organizations. Mayor Gaynor has promised to appoint a committee of one hundred citizens to prepare for this celebration. Among the prominent citizens interested are President John Aspegren, of the New York Produce Exchange; President E. E. Martin, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange; President Luigi Solari, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce; President William A. Camp, of the New York Fruit Exchange; President William N. Taylor, of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York; President Edmund Wetmore, of the Sons of the Revolution of New York; President Henry L. Bogart, of the Holland Society and E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Steel Corporation.

National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

THE objects of this Congress shall be collection, preparation and presentation to the Congress of the United States such statistics and other information bearing upon the question of the improvement of the rivers and harbors of all the Nation as will secure for such purpose an annual appropriation by the said Congress of not less than fifty million dollars. To educate the people to the importance of the fact that the National Government, having assumed the control and improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, is unequivocally bound to discharge these obligations promptly and by sound business methods, chief among which is the placing of annual appropriations for rivers and harbors on a parity with other great appropriation bills.

The membership of this Congress shall consist of commercial, manufacturing and kindred organizations, waterway improvement associations, corporations, companies, and individual citizens engaged or interested in commercial or industrial enterprises, who may subscribe to this constitution and contribute to the support and prosecution of the objects of the Congress. *President*—Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La.

Food Facts in New York City.

THE New York State Food Investigating Commission's estimate in August, 1912, of the approximate quantities and retail values of some main food products annually consumed in New York City:

1. Beef and other meat food products—880,000,000 pounds at 20c..	$176,000,000	9. Fish—150,000,000 lbs. at 10c...	15,000,000
2. Milk—800,000,000 quarts at 8c.	64,000,000	10. Coffee—45,000,000 lbs. at 25c..	11,250,000
3. Butter—139,000,000 lbs. at 35c.	58,650,000	11. Other vegetables and fruit.....	5,000,000
4. Eggs—150,501,630 doz. at 30c..	45,150,489	12. Cheese—28,956,009 lbs. at 16c..	4,632,960
5. Bread—900,000,000 loaves at 5c.	45,000,000	13. Tea—5,000,000 lbs. at 40c.....	2,000,000
6. Sugar—400,000,000 lbs. at 7c...	28,000,000	14. Cereals.....	5,000,000
7. Poultry.....	20,000,000	15. Canned goods.....	150,000,000
8. Potatoes—750,000,000 lbs. at 2c.	15,000,000	Total.....	$644,683,449

The following table, compiled by the State Food Investigating Commission, shows examples of the average profits of the New York food retailer, that is, the groceryman and butcher.

FOOD PRODUCTS.	Cost to Wholesaler, in Cents.	Selling Price of Retailer, in Cents.	Per Cent. of Profit of Retailer.
DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
Butter, lb.	31.6	37.0	16.9
Cheese, lb..	18.2	23.3	28.1
Eggs, Western doz.	20.5	24.5	19.4
Eggs, white Leghorn, doz.	21.6	31.0	43.4
Eggs, State near by, doz.	21.3	27.2	30.4
Milk, qt.	03.5	06.0	71.5
VEGETABLES.			
White potatoes, lb	02.2	03.5	57.8
White onions, lb	03.3	06.1	85.0
Fresh beans, qt.	05.0	10.3	106.2
Cabbage, head.	04.0	08.0	100.0
Green corn, ear.	01.5	02.5	66.6
Carrots, bunch	01.2	02.5	100.0
Tomatoes, pint box	07.5	12.0	60.0
Celery, bunch	02.0	05.0	150.0
STAPLE GROCERIES.			
Sugar, lb.	04.5	06.0	33.3
Flour, lb.	05.7	06.9	20.0
Bread, lb	05.2	06.4	23.0
Rice, lb.	04.0	08.0	100.0
Coffee, lb	18.5	28.0	51.3
Tea, lb	18.0	35.0	91.8
Dried peas, lb	05.0	08.0	60.0
Rolled oats, loose, lb	03.3	04.3	33.0
Lard, lb	11.0	14.5	31.8
Salt mackerel, lb.	14.0	17.3	23.5
Dried cod.	07.0	15.0	114.2

FOOD PRODUCTS.	Cost to Wholesaler, in Cents.	Selling Price of Retailer, in Cents.	Per Cent. of Profit of Retailer.
FRUITS.			
Peaches, qt.	06.0	10.0	66.6
Apples, lb.	02.3	05.0	116.2
Florida oranges, doz.	25.1	35.2	40.0
Bananas, doz.	08.5	20.0	135.2
Lemons, doz.	13.5	30.0	122.2
MEATS.			
Beef, hinds, lb.	13.3	23.0	70.0
Beef, fore quarter, lb	09.8	13.3	34.5
Pork, lb	11.0	16.0	45.4
Lamb, lb.	14.5	19.0	31.1
Ham, lb.	11.0	16.0	45.4
Bacon, lb.	15.0	20.0	33.3
Poultry, lb.	16.0	20.0	25.0
FISH.			
Halibut, lb.	09.4	17.5	85.5
Cod, lb	04.3	12.0	180.0
Haddock, lb.	03.0	08.0	160.0
Weakfish, lb.	07.0	12.0	61.0
CANNED GOODS.			
Pork and beans, can.	09.1	14.0	52.7
Peas, can	13.3	23.0	72.5
Corn, can	07.7	14.0	81.8
Condensed milk, can.	08.1	10.0	22.7
Tomatoes, can.	10.0	15.0	50.0
String beans, can.	14.7	25.0	69.6
Salmon, can.	11.4	17.0	49.0

The higher the wholesaler's price the less the retailer's margin, the commission finds. It also points out the disproportionate profit on perishable stuff.

Game Laws of the

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted. The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
2	Alaska (d)	Nov. 2–Aug. 15	Jan. 1–Aug. 20 (a)	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	Dec. 1–Oct. 1, (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 2–Oct. 15
4	Arkansas	Feb. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Dec. 1–May 1 (12)	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
5	California	Nov. 1–Aug. 15 (a)	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Feb. 1–July 31	Dec. 1–Sept. 1
6	Colorado	Oct. 1–Oct. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	At all times
7	Connecticut	To June 1, 1917	.....	Nov. 23–Oct. 8	Jan. 15–Oct. 1 (27)	Nov. 24–Oct. 8
8	Delaware	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
10	Florida (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	.....	Season varies	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
11	Georgia	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Dec. 1
12	Idaho	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (1)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1919 (11)	.....	Nov. 16–June 1	.....	Dec. 10–Nov. 11
14	Indiana	At all times (9)	.....	Oct. 1–July 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 10
15	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 1
16	Kansas	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 2–Nov. 15
17	Kentucky	Mar. 1–Sept. 1.	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15 (23)	Sept. 15–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
18	Long Island	At all times	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
19	Louisiana	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (a)	.....	March 1–July 2	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15
20	Maine	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (2)	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Sept. 1	At all times
21	Maryland	.....	.....	Dec. 2–Sept. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1
22	Massachusetts	At all times (12)	.....	Nov. 15–Oct. 15	Mar. 1–Oct. 15	Nov. 13–Oct. 12
23	Michigan	Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 15, 1914	Mar. 2–Oct. 15	To Nov. 1, 1915
24	Minnesota	Nov. 30–Nov. 10	Nov. 30–Nov. 10 (a)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
25	Mississippi	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (a)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
26	Missouri	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Dec. 22–July 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
27	Montana	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (3)	.....	.....	At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 16–Nov. 1
29	Nevada	Oct. 15–Sept. 15	At all times	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec. 16–Dec. 1 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1913	Apr. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
31	New Jersey (9)	Nov. 6–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
32	New Mexico	Nov. 16–Oct. 1 (b)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1
33	*New York	Nov. 16–Oct. 1*	At all times	Nov. 1–Sept. 16	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Nov. 16–Oct. 1
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
35	North Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	.....	.....	At all times
36	Ohio	.....	.....	Oct. 21–Sept. 15	Dec. 5–Nov. 15	Dec. 5–Nov. 15
37	Oklahoma	Dec. 15–Nov. 15 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15
38	Oregon	Nov. 1–Aug. 1 (a) (12)	At all times	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1–Nov. 15 (b)	.....	Dec. 16–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Nov. 1
40	Rhode Island	At all times (9)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Oct. 15
41	South Carolina	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16–Nov. 15 (12)
42	South Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Tennessee	To Oct. 1, 1915 (14)	.....	Mar. 1–June 1 (12)	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1
44	Texas	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	To 1916	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1
45	Utah	Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (b)	To March 11, 1913	.....	.....	To Mar. 11, 1913 (12)
46	Vermont	Nov. 25–Nov. 15	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15
47	Virginia	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Local laws	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (29)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
48	Washington	Nov. 1–Sept. 1 (a)	Nov. 1–Sept. 15 (7)	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
49	West Virginia	Dec. 1–Oct. 15. (a)	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec. 1–Nov. 11 (12)	At all times	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	To Oct. 1, 1915
51	Wyoming	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	At all times	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 25 (12)

1 Elk only. 2 Cow and calf moose, all year. 3 Moose, caribou, bison or Buffalo, all the year. 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. Oklahoma, Nov. 1–Sept. 1; Oregon, Oct. 15–Sept. 1. 5 Snipe—California, May 1–Nov. 15. Louisiana Apr. 1–Sept. 15; New Hampshire, Dec. 1–Oct. 1; Pennsylvania, May 1–Sept. 1. 6 Female protected all the year. 7 Moose and antelope, males only, elk until 1915. 8 Rail—Connecticut, Jan. 1–Sept. 12. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certain species. 11 Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1–Feb. 1. 12 Local exceptions. 14 Except Pentress County, Dec. 1–Jan. 1. 16 Plover—Kansas, May 1–Aug. 1; Missouri, Jan. 1–Sept. 1; Nebraska, Sept. 1–July 15; 18 Except July. 19 Except Mar. 1–April 21; Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl. 21 Swan, all year; Duck, Jan. 1–Sept. 1. 23 Except June 15–Sept. 15. 27 Between Dec. 1 and Jan. 15 hunting with dog and ferret only. 28 Cock pheasant may be killed Nov. 1–Feb. 1, under permit. 29 Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own land at any time. 30 Except July 1 to Sept. 2. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident not permitted to kill. (d) Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Esquimaux, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

*NEW YORK. Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region only; rest of State no open season. (Exceptions). Ulster, Orange and Sullivan Counties, Nov. 16–Nov. 1. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps, or devices of any kind prohibited.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow, crane, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout—May 1 to August 31. Minimum length, six inches. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person in one day. Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Several States, 1913.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Open season may be found by reversing dates. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and absence in laws of many States of express legislation as to inclusion or exclusion of date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility. Compiled and corrected to October 1, 1912.

Birds.						
Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Swan.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
Dec. 15–Dec. 1.....	Apr. 1–Dec. 1 (6)..	Dec. 15–Dec. 1.	Mar. 15–Sept. 1....	Mar. 15–Sept. 1	May 1–Nov. 1	1
Mar. 2–Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2–Sept. 1.....	Mar. 2–Sept. 1.....	2
At all times.....	Dec. 16–Oct. 1.....	At all times.....	.....	Apr. 2–Sept. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 15.....	3
Dec. 1–Oct. 31	May 1–Sept. 1 (12).	To Mar. 14, 1913...	.....	.....	.....	4
Dec. 1–Sept. 1.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 15.....	Mar 1–Oct. 15 (5)..	5
Oct. 11–Aug. 15.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	Mar. 2–Oct. 1	Mar. 2–Oct. 1	6
Nov. 24–Oct. 8	.....	Nov. 24–Oct. 8.....	Nov. 24–Oct. 8.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (8). .	7
.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (30)	Apr. 16–Oct. 1 (12)..	Nov. 2–Sept. 1.....	8
Mar. 15–Sept. 1.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1–July 1.....	Apr. 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Sept. 1.....	9
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	April 1–Oct. 1 (12)..	....	10
At all times.....	Mar. 1–Dec. 1.....	At all times	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	Jan. 1–Dec. 1 (10) ..	May. 1–Dec. 1.....	11
Dec. 1–Aug. 15 (4)..	.....	Dec. 1–Aug. 15.....	.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1.....	12
Nov. 18–Nov. 12	To July 1, 1913	To July 1, 1913 (28).	To July 1, 1915....	April 16–Sept. 1....	May 1–Sept. 2.....	13
Jan. 1–Nov. 10 (4)..	At all times.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1–July 1.....	April 15–Sept. 1....	April 15–Sept. 1....	14
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	To Oct., 1915.....	Jan. 1–July 10.....	April 15–Sept. 1....	April 15–Sept. 1....	15
Nov. 2–Oct. 1.....	.....	To 1917.....	.....	April 15–Sept. 1....	May 1–Sept. 1(16) ..	16
.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1.....	At all times.....	Feb. 1–June 20.....	April 1–Aug. 15.....	.....	17
Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 15.....	Jan. 11–Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1–Aug 1.....	18
To Dec. 1, 1915.....	Apr. 1–Nov. 15 (6).	To Dec. 1, 1915.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1.....	Mar. 15–Oct. 1 (5)..	19
Dec. 1–Sept. 15.....	.....	To April 28, 1913..	Dec. 1–Sept. 15....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (10)..	Dec. 1–Aug. 1.....	20
Dec. 25–Nov. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1	.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1 (18)	April 10–Nov 1. ...	May 1–Aug. 15	21
Nov. 13–Oct. 12 (4).	To Sept. 1, 1915....	At all times.....	Nov. 13–Oct. 12	Jan. 1–Sept. 15 (10).	Jan. 1–Aug. 1.....	22
Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (4)...	At all times.....	To Nov. 1, 1915.....	Jan. 2–Oct. 15.....	Jan. 2–Oct. 15 (12).	Jan. 2–Oct. 15.....	23
Nov. 7–Sept. 7	.....	At all times.....	Nov. 7–Sept. 7	Dec. 1–Sept. 7.....	Nov. 7–Sept. 7.....	24
.....	May 1–Jan. 1.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 1.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 1.....	25
At all times.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	May 1–Sept. 15.....	May 1–Sept. 15 (16).	26
Nov. 1–Oct. 1.....	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.....	.....	27
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	At all times.	At all times.....	.....	April 6–Sept. 1....	May 2–Sept. 1 (16).	28
Jan. 2–Oct. 1.....	.....	At all times.....	Mar. 15–Sept. 15....	Mar. 16–Sept. 15....	Mar. 16–Sept. 15....	29
Dec. 1–Oct. 1.....	.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12).	Feb. 1–Oct. 1.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (5)....	30
Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15 (12).	Mar. 16–Nov. 1 (12).	Jan. 1–May 1.....	31
Nov. 16–Sept. 1 (4).	Jan. 16–Nov. 1.....	At all times.....	.....	Apr. 1–Sept. 1 (12).	Apr. 1–Sept. 1.....	32
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	At all times (12)....	Nov. 30–Oct. 15	Jan. 11–Sept. 16.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 16	33
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.....	....	Local laws	Local laws	.....	34
Nov. 2–Sept. 7.....	.....	At all times	Nov. 2–Sept. 7.....	Dec. 16 Sept. 7.....	Nov. 2–Sept. 7.....	35
Dec. 5–Nov. 15.. ..	.....	To Nov. 15, 1913....	Dec. 5–Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (19)..	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (19)..	36
At all times (4).....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15.....	To Nov., 1914.....	.....	May 1–Aug 15	May 1–Aug. 15	37
Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (4)(12)	.....	Oct. 15–Sep. 1 (12)..	.....	Mar. 1–Oct 1 (12)..	Mar. 1–Oct. 1 (12)..	38
Dec. 16–Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1.....	April 10–Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1–July 15 (5)..	39
Dec. 16–Oct. 15.	.....	At all times.....	Dec. 16–Oct. 15	April 1–Aug. 15.....	Dec. 16–July 15	40
.....	Mar. 16–Nov. 15 (12)	....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	41
Oct. 10–Sept. 10.....	.....	To Jan. 1, 1915.....	Oct. 10–Sept. 10 ...	April 10–Sept. 10 ...	Oct. 10–Sept. 10.....	42
Mar. 1–Nov. 1.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1 (12).	Jan. 1–Dec. 1.....	April 15–Oct. 1	April 15–Oct. 1.....	April 15–Oct. 1.....	43
To 1916.....	April 1–Dec. 1.....	To 1916.....	.....	.....	.....	44
To Mar. 11, 1913....	.....	To Mar. 11, 1913 ..	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1.....	45
Nov. 15–Sept. 15....	.....	To Oct. 1, 1913.....	Nov. 15–Sept. 15...	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 15.....	46
Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)..	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12).	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)..	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12).	May 1–Oct. 15 (10)..	Jan. 1–July 20.....	47
Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)...	.. ..	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)...	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)...	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)...	48
Dec. 1–Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	At all times.....	Dec. 20–July 15....	April 20–Sept. 1	Dec. 20–July 15.....	49
Oct. 1–Sept. 10 (12)..	.....	To Oct. 1, 1915.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 10.. ..	May 1–Sept. 10 (21).	Dec. 1–Sept. 10.....	50
Dec. 1–Sept. 25 (12).	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 25 (12).	.....	May 1–Sept. 1.....	May 1–Sept. 1.....	51

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—Lake trout not less than fifteen inches in length, and whitefish not less than twelve inches in length, may be taken and possessed from April 1 to September 30, both inclusive. Otsego whitefish, commonly called Otsego bass, not less than nine inches in length, may be taken and possessed from January 1 to October 31, both inclusive. A person may take by angling not to exceed ten lake trout in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed fifteen in one day. Whitefish may be taken in any number or quantity. Lake trout and whitefish may be taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario in any number or quantity at any time, and when so taken may be possessed.

Black Bass.—June 16 to November 30, inclusive. Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, fifteen; to a boat, two or more persons twenty-five; bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickerel and Pike.—May 1 to March 1, inclusive. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickerel, minimum length (St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Pike Perch.—Not less than twelve inches in length may be taken and possessed in any number or quantity from May 1 to March 1, both inclusive.

Mascalonge.—June 16 to December 31, inclusive. Must not be taken through the ice. Minimum length, twenty-four inches.

Striped Bass less than twelve inches in length shall not be intentionally taken or possessed.

Smelt or Icefish.—Smelt or icefish not less than six inches in length may be taken from the inland waters of the State in any number or quantity at any time.

Frogs.—Bullfrogs, green frogs and spring frogs, may be taken in any manner, possessed, bought and sold from June 1 to March 31, both inclusive. They shall not be taken, possessed, bought or sold at any other time.

(Long Island, Open Season.)

Trout.—April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

Rainbow Trout.—April 16 to September 30, inclusive.

Note.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUSES.

Cities.	Year.	Popul'n.
London *	1911	7,252,963
New York (see footnote)	1913	5,173,064
Paris	1911	2,846,986
Chicago	1910	2,185,283
Tokio, Japan	1909	2,168,151
Berlin†	1910	2,064,153
Vienna	1911	2,004,291
St. Petersburg	1910	1,907,708
Canton	est.	1,600,000
Peking	est.	1,600,000
Philadelphia	1910	1,549,008
Moscow	1907	1,359,254
Buenos Ayres	1911	$1,326,994
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000
Osaka	1908	1,117,151
Shanghai	est.	1,000,000
Tientsin	1910	$1,000,000
Calcutta ‡	1910	$994,844
Hamburg	1910	936,000
Rio de Janeiro	1906	811,265
Bombay	1901	776,006
Warsaw	1901	756,426
Liverpool	1911	746,421
Glasgow	1901	735,906
Buda-Peath	1901	732,322
Manchester, England	1911	714,333
Barcelona ‡	1911	$700,000
St. Louis	1910	687,029
Boston	1910	670,585
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476
Brussels ‡	1905	612,401
Bangkok	est.	600,000
Prague	1911	$600,000
Munich	1910	595,053
Melbourne ‡	1911	$591,800
Leipzig	1910	585,743
Naples	1901	563,541
Cleveland	1910	560,663
Baltimore	1910	558,483
Amsterdam	1905	557,614
Dresden	1910	546,882
Madrid	1900	539,835
Pittsburgh	1910	533,905
Birmingham, England	1911	525,833
Marseilles	1906	517,498
Cologne	1910	511,042
Breslau	1910	510,929
Madras	1901	509,346
Milan	1901	491,460
Sydney ‡	1901	481,830
Copenhagen ‡	1901	476,806
Lyons	1906	472,114
Mexico City	1910	470,659
Detroit	1910	465,766
Rome	1901	462,783
Sheffield	1911	454,632
Odessa	1900	449,673
Haidarabad ‡	1901	448,466
Leeds	1911	445,550
Buffalo	1910	423,715
San Francisco	1910	416,912
Frankfort-on-Main	1910	414,406
Yokohama	1910	$400,000
Kioto	1903	380,568
Milwaukee	1910	373,857
Rotterdam	1905	370,390
Cincinnati	1910	364,463
Bristol, England	1911	357,045
Dusseldorf	1895	356,733
Lisbon	1900	356,009
Lodz	1897	351,570
Belfast	1901	349,180
Newark	1910	347,469
Kobe, Japan	1908	345,952
New Orleans	1910	339,075
Stockholm	1907	337,460
Turin	1901	335,656
Santiago, Chile	1904	334,538
Nuremberg	1910	332,539
Alexandria, Egypt	1907	332,246
Sao Paulo, Brazil	1902	332,000
Washington	1910	331,069
Montevideo	1909	$321,224
Los Angeles, Cal	1910	319,198
Kiev	1897	319,000
Edinburgh	1901	316,479
Palermo	1901	309,694
Minneapolis	1910	301,408
Singapore	1910	$300,000
Havana	1907	297,159
Antwerp	1905	291,949
Dublin	1901	290,638
Nagoya	1903	288,639
Bradford	1911	288,458
Hongkong	1901	283,905
Teheran	est.	280,000
Kingston-upon-Hull	1911	277,991
Bucharest	1900	276,178
Jersey City	1910	267,779
Montreal	1901	267,730
Newcastle	1911	266,603
Lucknow	1901	264,049
Nottingham	1911	259,904
Riga	1897	256,197
Bordeaux	1906	251,917
Hanover, Germany	1905	250,024
Tunis	est.	250,000
Stuttgart	1905	249,286
Kansas City, Mo	1910	248,381
Chemnitz	1905	244,927
The Hague	1905	242,054
Magdeburg	1905	240,633
Charlottenburg, Prussia	1905	239,559
Seattle	1910	237,194
Rangoon	1901	234,881
Genoa	1901	234,139
Indianapolis	1910	233,650
Essen, Germany	1905	231,360
Salford	1911	231,357
Portsmouth, England	1911	231,141
Bahia	1900	230,000
Christiania	1900	227,626
Leicester	1911	227,222
Damascus	est.	225,000
Providence	1910	224,326
Stettin	1905	224,119
Louisville	1910	223,928
Konigsberg	1905	223,770
Trieste	1909	$221,993
Johannesburg	1910	220,304
Manila	1904	219,928
Rochester	1910	218,149
Bremen	1905	214,861
St. Paul	1910	214,744
Valencia	1900	213,530
Denver	1910	213,381
Benares	1901	209,331
Delhi	1901	208,575
Toronto	1901	208,040
Portland, Ore	1910	207,214
Mendoza, Arg	1910	$206,393
Lille	1906	205,602
Florence	1901	205,589
Lahore	1901	202,964
Smyrna	est.	201,000
Tabriz	est.	200,000
Cawnpore	1901	197,170
Seoul, Korea	1902	196,646
Agra	1901	188,022
Zurich	1908	186,999
Ahmadabad	1901	185,889
Mandelay	1901	183,816
Cardiff	1911	182,259
Columbus	1910	181,548
Dortmund	1905	175,577
Kharkov	1897	173,989
Allahabad	1901	172,032
Nagasaki	1908	169,941
Halle-on-Salle	1905	169,916
Croydon, England	1911	169,551
Toledo, Ohio	1910	168,497
Altona, Germany	1905	168,320
Bolton	1901	168,205
Oporto	1900	167,955
Strasburg	1905	167,678
Kiel, Germany	1905	163,772
Manheim	1905	163,693
Adelaide †	1901	163,430
Elberfeld	1905	162,853
Vilna	1897	162,633
Ghent	1905	162,382
Amritsar	1901	162,429
Dundee	1901	160,871
Goteborg	1907	160,523
Jaipur	1901	160,167
Lemberg	1901	159,877
Dantzig	1905	159,648
Bangalore	1901	159,046
Colombo, Ceylon	1901	158,228
Howrah	1901	157,594
Barmen	1905	156,080
Atlanta	1910	154,839
Poona	1901	153,320
Bologna	1901	152,009
Venice	1901	151,840
Sunderland	1911	151,159
Oakland, Cal	1910	150,174
Toulouse	1906	149,438
Cantania	1901	149,295
Seville	1900	148,315
Oldham, England	1911	147,483
Soerabaya, Java	1900	146,944
St. Etienne	1901	146,559
Worcester, Mass	1910	145,986
Bagdad	est.	145,000
Aachen	1905	144,095
Valparaiso	1904	143,769
Aberdeen	1901	143,722
Kafzan	1900	143,707
Roubaix	1901	142,985
Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Algiers ‡	1901	138,709
Gratz	1901	138,080
Syracuse	1910	137,249
Saratvo	1897	137,147
Posen	1905	136,808
Brunswick, Germany	1905	136,397
Yekaterinoslav	1897	135,532
Patna	1901	134,785
New Haven	1910	133,605
Blackburn	1911	133,052
Nantes	1901	182,990
Birmingham, Ala	1910	132,685
Brighton, England	1911	131,237
Bareilly	1901	131,208
Memphis, Tenn	1910	131,105
Lima	1903	130,233
Havre	1901	130,196
Malaga	1900	130,109
Scranton, Pa	1910	129,867
Basle	1908	129,470
Nagpur	1901	127,734
Richmond, Va	1910	127,628
Aleppo	est.	127,150
Kishinev	1897	125,787
Paterson, N. J	1910	125,600
Omaha	1910	124,096
Derby	1911	123,410
Srinagar	1901	122,618
Liege	1905	122,207
Astrakhan	1897	121,580
Norwich, England	1911	121,478
Heroshima	1903	121,196
Kassel, Germany	1905	120,267
Bogota	1886	120,000
Pernambuco	1900	120,000
Rostov-on-Don	1897	119,889
Surat	1901	119,306
Fall River, Mass	1910	119,295
Belrut	est.	118,900
Geneva	1903	118,256
Meerut	1901	118,129
Preston	1911	117,088
Dayton, Ohio	1910	116,577
Rouen	1901	116,316
Karachi	1901	116,163
Batavia	1900	115,887
Utrecht	1905	114,321
Helsingfors	1904	111,654
Murcia, Spain	1900	111,539
Athens	1896	111,486
Nashville, Tenn	1910	110,364

* Population of Registration London in 1911, was: 4,522,964, and with metropolitan and city police districts, 7,252,963. Population of Greater New York and its Westchester and New Jersey suburbs in 1910 was: 6,501,178. † Estimated population with suburbs by provisional count 1910 was 3,400,000. ‡ With suburbs. § American Consul Report.

NOTE.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking, and Shanghai is omitted, because reports respecting it are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken, and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

Population of the United States

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63,592	64,356
Arizona	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....	....
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
D. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325 594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392,060	*
Iowa	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,083,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570	583 888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276 749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225 163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145.965
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972,266

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine,‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine,‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261.942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,-023; Georgia, 252.433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406.511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine,‡ 228,705; Maryland. 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20 845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island. 76,931; South Carolina, 415.115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont. 217,-895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION, 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 33,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564 135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8 765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022; New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,829; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,638,453.

Population of U. S. by Geographical Divisions.

State.	Population.			Increase from 1900 to 1910.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.*	Number.	Per Cent.
Continental United States	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	15,977,691	21.0
New England Division	6,552,681	5,592,017	4,700,749	960,664	17.2
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,268	206,336	22.7
Middle Atlantic Division	19,315,892	15,454,678	12,706,220	3,861,214	25.0
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	653,498	34.7
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6
East North Central Division	18,250,621	15,985,581	13,478,305	2,265,040	14.2
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093 890	389,191	16.1
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.8
West North Central Division	11,637,921	10,347,423	8,932,112	1,290,498	12.5
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	†7,082	†0.3
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0
South Atlantic Division	12,194,895	10,443,480	8,857,922	1,751,415	16.8
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0
District of Columbia	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4
East South Central Division	8,409,901	7,547,757	6,429,154	862,144	11.4
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8
West South Central Division	8,784,534	6,532,290	4,740,983	2,252,244	34.5
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9
Oklahoma	1,657,155	‡790,391	‡258,657	866,764	109.7
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8
Mountain Division	2,633,517	1,674,657	1,213,935	958,860	57.3
Montana	376,053	243,329	412,924	132,724	54.5
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.5
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4
Pacific Division	4,192,304	2,416,692	1,888,334	1,775,612	73.5
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	120.4
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1

* Total population, including population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations, which were specially enumerated in 1890.

† Decrease.

‡ Includes the population of Indian Territory, which was 392,060 in 1900 and 180,182 in 1890.

Urban and Rural Population of United States.

THE Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population generally as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	URBAN TERRITORY IN 1910.			RURAL TERRITORY IN 1910.			Total.
	Population in		Per Cent. Increase.	Population in		Per Cent. Increase.	
	1910.	1900.		1910.	1900.		1910.
Continental United States..	42,623,383	31,587,542	34.9	49,348,883	44,407,033	11.1	91,972,266
New England Division	5,455,345	4,489,531	21.5	1,097,336	1,102,486	*0.5	6,552,681
Maine.....	381,443	339,564	12.3	360,928	354,902	1.7	742,371
New Hampshire.....	255,099	226,007	12.9	175,473	185,581	*5.4	430,572
Vermont.....	168,943	148,406	13.8	187,013	195,235	*4.2	355,956
Massachusetts.....	3,125,367	2,569,494	21.6	241,049	235,552	2.2	3,366,416
Rhode Island.....	524,654	411,679	27.4	17,956	16,877	6.4	542,610
Connecticut.....	999,839	794,381	25.9	114,917	114,039	0.8	1,114,756
Middle Atlantic Division	13,723,373	10,307,717	33.1	5,592,519	5,146,961	8.7	19,315,892
New York.....	7,185,494	5,352,283	34.3	1,928,120	1,916,611	0.6	9,113,614
New Jersey.....	1,907,210	1,363,653	39.9	629,957	520,016	21.1	2,537,167
Pennsylvania.....	4,630,669	3,591,781	28.9	3,034,442	2,710,334	12.0	7,665,111
East North Central Division...	9,617,271	7,331,701	31.2	8,633,350	8,653,880	*0.2	18,250,621
Ohio.....	2,665,143	2,027,462	31.5	2,101,978	2,130,083	*1.3	4,767,121
Indiana.....	1,143,835	876,294	30.5	1,557,041	1,640,168	*5.5	2,700,876
Illinois.....	3,476,929	2,650,023	31.2	2,161,662	2,171,527	*0.5	5,638,591
Michigan.....	1,327,044	966,826	37.3	1,483,129	1,454,156	2.0	2,810,173
Wisconsin.....	1,004,320	811,096	23.8	1,329,540	1,257,946	5.7	2,333,860
West North Central Division ..	3,873,716	3,022,664	28.2	7,764,205	7,324,759	6.0	11,637,921
Minnesota.....	850,294	613,595	38.6	1,225,414	1,137,799	7.7	2,075,708
Iowa.....	680,054	567,267	19.9	1,544,717	1,664,586	*7.2	2,224,771
Missouri.....	1,393,814	1,143,431	22.3	1,894,518	1,963,234	*3.5	3,293,335
North Dakota.....	63,236	33,362	89.5	513,820	285,784	79.8	577,056
South Dakota.....	76,673	47,945	59.9	507,215	353,625	43.4	583,888
Nebraska.....	310,852	261,853	18.7	881,362	804,447	9.6	1,192,214
Kansas.....	493,790	355,211	39.0	1,197,159	1,115,284	7.3	1,690,949
South Atlantic Division	3,092,153	2,337,717	32.3	9,102,742	8,105,763	12.3	12,194,895
Delaware.....	97,085	85,717	13.3	105,237	99,018	6.3	202,322
Maryland.....	658,192	593,133	11.0	637,154	594,911	7.1	1,295,346
District of Columbia.....	331,069	278,718	18.8	.....	.....	....	331,069
Virginia.....	476,529	354,861	34.3	1,585,083	1,499,323	5.7	2,061,612
West Virginia.....	228,242	137,464	66.0	992,877	821,336	20.9	1,221,119
North Carolina.....	318,474	208,215	53.0	1,887,813	1,685,595	12.0	2,206,287
South Carolina.....	224,832	177,270	26.8	1,290,568	1,163,046	11.0	1,515,400
Georgia.....	538,650	376,052	43.2	2,070,471	1,840,279	12.5	2,609,121
Florida.....	219,080	126,287	73.5	533,539	402,255	32.6	752,619
East South Central Division ...	1,574,229	1,183,797	33.0	6,835,672	6,363,960	7.4	8,409,901
Kentucky.....	555,442	483,233	14.9	1,734,463	1,663,941	4.2	2,289,905
Tennessee.....	441,045	335,722	31.4	1,743,744	1,684,894	3.5	2,184,789
Alabama.....	370,431	235,177	57.5	1,767,662	1,593,520	10.9	2,138,093
Mississippi.....	207,311	129,665	59.9	1,589,803	1,421,605	11.8	1,797,114
West South Central Division...	1,957,456	1,161,736	68.5	6,827,078	5,370,554	27.1	8,784,534
Arkansas.....	202,681	131,719	53.9	1,371,768	1,179,845	16.3	1,574,449
Louisiana.....	496,516	380,997	30.3	1,159,872	1,000,628	15.9	1,656,388
Oklahoma.....	320,155	89,148	259.1	1,337,000	701,243	90.7	1,657,155
Texas.....	938,104	559,872	67.6	2,958,438	2,488,838	18.9	3,896,542
Mountain Division	947,511	574,051	65.1	1,686,006	1,100,606	53.2	2,633,517
Montana.....	133,420	89,476	49.1	242,633	153,853	57.7	376,053
Idaho	69,898	22,107	216.2	255,696	139,665	83.1	325,594
Wyoming.....	43,221	33,526	28.9	102,744	59,005	74.1	145,965
Colorado.....	404,840	268,381	50.8	394,184	271,319	45.3	799,024
New Mexico.....	46,571	26,484	75.8	280,730	168,826	66.3	327,301
Arizona.....	63,260	21,409	195.5	141,094	101,522	39.0	204,354
Utah.....	172,934	108,168	59.9	200,417	168,581	18.9	373,351
Nevada.....	13,367	4,500	197.0	68,508	37,835	81.1	81,875
Pacific Division	2,382,329	1,178,628	102.1	1,809,975	1,238,064	46.2	4,192,304
Washington.....	605,530	227,614	166.0	536,460	290,489	84.7	1,141,990
Oregon.....	307,060	142,608	115.3	365,705	270,928	35.0	672,765
California.....	1,469,739	808,406	81.8	907,810	676,647	34.2	2,377,549

* Decrease

Population per Square Mile, by States.

State.	Population per Square Mile.		
	1910.	1900.	1890.
Continental United States	30.9	25.6	21.2
Rhode Island	508.5	400.7	323.8
Massachusetts	418.8	349.0	278.5
New Jersey	337.7	250.7	192.3
Connecticut	231.3	188.5	154.8
New York	191.2	152.5	126.0
Pennsylvania	171.0	140.6	117.3
Maryland	130.3	119.5	104.9
Ohio	117.0	102.1	90.1
Delaware	103.0	94.0	85.8
Illinois	100.7	86.1	68.3
Indiana	75.3	70.1	61.1
Kentucky	57.0	53.4	46.3
Tennessee	52.4	48.5	42.4
Virginia	51.2	46.1	41.1
West Virginia	50.8	40.0	31.8
South Carolina	49.7	44.0	37.8
Michigan	48.9	42.1	36.4
Missouri	47.9	45.2	39.0
New Hampshire	47.7	45.6	41.7
North Carolina	45.3	38.9	33.2
Georgia	44.4	37.7	31.3
Wisconsin	42.2	37.4	30.7
Alabama	41.7	35.7	29.5
Iowa	40.0	40.2	34.4
Vermont	39.0	37.7	36.4
Mississippi	38.8	33.5	27.8
Louisiana	36.5	30.4	24.6
Arkansas	30.0	25.0	21.5
Minnesota	25.7	21.7	16.2
Maine	24.8	23.2	22.1
Oklahoma	23.9	11.4	3.7
Kansas	20.7	18.0	17.5
Washington	17.1	7.8	5.3
Nebraska	15.5	13.9	13.8
California	15.2	9.5	7.8
Texas	14.8	11.6	8.5
Florida	13.7	9.6	7.1
North Dakota	8.2	4.6	2.7
Colorado	7.7	5.2	4.0
South Dakota	7.6	5.2	4.5
Oregon	7.0	4.3	3.3
Utah	4.5	3.4	2.6
Idaho	3.9	1.9	1.1
New Mexico	2.7	1.6	1.3
Montana	2.6	1.7	1.0
Arizona	1.8	1.1	0.8
Wyoming	1.5	1.0	0.6
Nevada	0.7	0.4	0.4
District of Columbia	5,517.8	4,645.3	3,839.9

Population, Colonial and Revolutionary Periods.

(From the Bureau of the Census.)

ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS: 1610 TO 1780.

State.	1610.	1620.	1630.	1640.	1650.	1660.	1670.	1680.	1690.
Maine	.....	.....	400	700	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	.....	.....	500	800	1,400	2,300	3,000	4,000	5,000
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	99	1,300	14,000	18,000	*25,000	*30,000	*40,000	*54,000
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	300	800	1,500	2,500	4,000	5,000
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	2,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	18,000
New York	.....	.....	500	1,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	14,000	20,000
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	6,000	9,000
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†12,000
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	(†)
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	1,500	4,500	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Virginia	210	2,400	3,000	7,647	17,000	33,000	40,000	49,000	58,000
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,500	4,000	3,000
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	4,500
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	210	2,499	5,700	27,947	51,700	84,800	114,500	155,600	213,500

State.	1700.	1710.	1720.	1730.	1740.	1750.	1760.	1770.	1780.
Maine	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34,000	55,500
New Hampshire	6,000	7,500	9,500	12,000	22,000	31,000	38,000	60,000	84,500
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	25,000	40,000
Massachusetts	*70,000	*80,000	*92,000	*125,000	*158,000	*180,000	*235,000	265,000	307,000
Rhode Island	6,000	8,000	11,000	16,950	24,000	35,000	44,000	55,000	52,000
Connecticut	24,000	31,000	40,000	55,000	70,000	100,000	142,000	175,000	203,000
New York	19,000	26,000	36,000	‡49,000	‡63,000	‡80,000	‡113,000	160,000	200,000
New Jersey	14,000	20,000	26,000	37,000	52,000	66,000	91,000	110,000	137,000
Pennsylvania	†20,000	†35,000	†48,000	†65,000	†100,000	†150,000	†220,000	250,000	335,000
Delaware	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	25,000	37,000
Maryland	31,000	43,000	62,000	82,000	105,000	137,000	162,000	200,000	250,000
Virginia	72,000	87,000	116,000	153,000	200,000	275,000	346,000	¶450,000	520,000
North Carolina	5,000	7,000	13,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	115,000	230,000	300,000
South Carolina	8,000	13,000	20,828	30,000	45,000	68,000	95,000	140,000	160,000
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	9,000	26,000	55,000
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(¶)	45,000
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	275,000	357,500	474,328	654,950	889,000	1,207,000	1,610,000	2,205,000	2,781,000

* Maine included with Massachusetts. † Delaware included with Pennsylvania. ‡ Vermont included with New York. ¶ Kentucky included with Virginia.

Population of the United States

ACCORDING TO ITS ELEMENTS OF RACE, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

General Nativity and Color.	Number.				Per Cent. of Total.			
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white	68,389,104	56,595,379	45,979,391	36,843,291	74.4	74.5	73.0	73.5
Native parents	49,488,441	40,949,362	34,475,716	.....	53.8	53.9	54.7	.....
Foreign-born parents	18,900,663	15,646,017	11,503,675	.....	20.6	20.6	18.3	.....
Foreign-born white	13,343,583	10,213,817	9,121,867	6,559,679	14.5	13.4	14.5	13.1
Negro	9,828,294	8,833,994	7,488,676	6,580,793	10.7	11.6	11.9	13.1
All other*	411,285	351,385	357,780	172,020	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3

* Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics.

MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table No. 1. General Nativity and Color.	1910.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
Total population	47,332,122	44,640,144	106.0	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
Native white:						
Native parents	25,229,294	24,259,147	104.0	20,849,847	20,099,515	103.7
Foreign parents	9,427,053	9,473,610	99.5	7,836,603	7,809,414	100.3
Foreign white	7,522,445	5,821,138	129.2	5,515,285	4,698,532	117.4
Negro	4,886,358	4,941,936	98.9	4,386,547	4,447,447	98.6
All other	266,972	144,313	185.0	228,166	123,219	185.2

Table No. 2. Division.	1910.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
United States	47,332,122	44,640,144	106.0	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
New England	3,265,137	3,287,544	99.3	2,763,796	2,828,221	97.7
Middle Atlantic	9,813,181	9,502,711	103.3	7,761,081	7,693,597	100.9
East North Central	9,392,792	8,857,829	106.0	8,177,308	7,808,273	104.7
West North Central	6,092,869	5,545,052	109.9	5,412,014	4,935,409	109.7
South Atlantic	6,134,600	6,060,295	101.2	5,222,595	5,220,885	100.0
East South Central	4,245,170	4,164,731	101.9	3,809,666	3,738,091	101.9
West South Central	4,544,485	4,240,049	107.2	3,372,256	3,160,034	106.7
Mountain	1,478,010	1,155,507	127.9	940,038	734,619	128.0
Pacific	2,365,878	1,826,426	129.5	1,357,694	1,058,998	128.2

Table No. 3. Division.	Males per 100 Females.				
	Native White Native Parents.	Native White Foreign Parents.	Foreign White.	Negro.	All Other.
United States	104.0	99.5	129.2	98.9	185.0
New England	98.1	96.0	104.8	97.7	403.5
Middle Atlantic	98.9	96.5	120.9	94.9	323.9
East North Central	102.9	98.7	131.2	108.3	147.5
West North Central	106.6	103.3	141.3	108.1	112.2
South Atlantic	102.1	97.6	146.9	97.5	135.1
East South Central	103.5	94.5	139.3	98.4	137.1
West South Central	108.2	105.1	138.9	100.4	105.5
Mountain	119.8	112.7	189.7	121.8	143.2
Pacific	117.4	106.8	181.9	120.6	395.4

There are only six States, including the District of Columbia, in which at the present time females are in the majority, as follows:

State.	Males.	Females.
Mass	1,655,226	1,711,190
Rhode Island	270,350	272,251
Maryland	644,225	651,121
Dist. of Col.	158,050	173,019
N. Car.	1,098,471	1,107,816
S. Car.	751,842	763,558

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN UNITED STATES.

Census Year.	Total.	White.	Negro.	All Other.*	Per Cent. of Total.		
					White.	Negro.	All Other.*
1910	91,972,266	81,732,687	9,828,294	411,285	88.9	10.7	0.4
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5
1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	†0.3

* Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. † Enumeration in 1880 did not cover all Indians, as at later censuses.

Rank of States According to Population 1910.

1—New York.
2—Pennsylvania.
3—Illinois.
4—Ohio.
5—Texas.
6—Massachusetts.
7—Missouri.
8—Michigan.
9—Indiana.
10—Georgia.
11—New Jersey.
12—California.
13—Wisconsin.
14—Kentucky.
15—Iowa.
16—North Carolina.
17—Tennessee.
18—Alabama.
19—Minnesota.
20—Virginia.
21—Mississippi.
22—Kansas.
23—Oklahoma.
24—Louisiana.
25—Arkansas.
26—South Carolina.
27—Maryland.
28—West Virginia.
29—Nebraska.
30—Washington.
31—Porto Rico.
32—Connecticut.
33—Colorado.
34—Florida.
35—Maine.
36—Oregon.
37—South Dakota.
38—North Dakota.
39—Rhode Island.
40—New Hampshire.
41—Montana.
42—Utah.
43—Vermont.
44—District of Columbia.
45—New Mexico.
46—Idaho.
47—Arizona.
48—Delaware.
49—Hawaii.
50—Wyoming.
51—Nevada.
52—Alaska.

Sex Distribution of the Population of the United States.

(Preliminary Thirteenth Census Statistics Issued by the Census Bureau, October 11, 1912.)

THE population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other noncontiguous possessions) comprised in 1910, according to the last Federal Census, 47,332,277 males and 44,639,989 females, or 106 males to every 100 females; in 1900 there were 104.4 males to every 100 females. These figures are contained in a statement issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

In the negro population males are outnumbered by females in a ratio of 98.9 to 100. Among the Chinese in this country males outnumber females by more than 14 to 1, and among the Japanese by about 7 to 1. The Indians show a small excess of males, 103.5 to 100 females.

In most European countries females outnumber males; the number of males to 100 females according to recent censuses being 93.6 in England, 96.7 in France, 96.9 in the German Empire, 96.4 in Switzerland, 99 in Italy, 96.7 in Austria, 99.1 in Hungary, and 98.9 in Russia.

Males increased more rapidly than females in the United States from 1900 to 1910. The former increased 21.9 per cent.; females 20.1 per cent. Little change occurred in the sex ratio for the native population, but among the foreign-born white the number of males per 100 females increased from 117.4 in 1900 to 129.2 in 1910.

Tabular summaries follow showing sexes by divisions and States for the total population (Table 1); by divisions and by States of the Southern divisions for whites and negroes separately (Table 2), and by principal cities for the total population (Table 3):

TABLE No. 1. DIVISION—STATE.	Total Population 1910.	Males, 1910.	Females, 1910.	Males to 100 Females 1910.	Males to 100 Females 1900.
United States*	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	104.4
Geo. Divisions:					
N. England	6,552,681	3,265,114	3,287,567	99.3	97.7
Mid. Atlantic	19,315,892	9,813,266	9,502,626	103.3	100.9
E. N. Central	18,250,621	9,392,839	8,857,782	106.0	104.7
W. N. Central	11,637,921	6,082,855	5,545,066	109.0	109.7
So. Atlantic	12,194,895	6,134,605	6,060,290	101.2	100.0
E. So. Central	8,409,901	4,245,169	4,164,732	101.9	101.9
W. S. Central	8,784,534	4,544,505	4,240,029	107.2	106.7
Mountain	2,633,517	1,478,018	1,155,499	127.9	128.0
Pacific	4,192,304	2,365,906	1,826,398	129.5	128.2
New England:					
Maine	742,371	377,052	365,319	103.2	102.2
N. Hamp'ire	430,572	216,290	214,282	100.9	99.6
Vermont	355,956	182,568	173,388	105.3	103.9
Mass'chu'tts	3,366,416	1,655,248	1,711,168	96.7	95.1
Rhode Isl'nd	542,610	270,314	272,296	99.3	96.5
Connecticut	1,114,756	563,642	551,114	102.3	100.0
Mid. Atlantic:					
New York	9,113,614	4,584,597	4,529,017	101.2	98.9
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,286,463	1,250,704	102.9	100.0
Penns'lvania	7,665,111	3,942,206	3,722,905	105.9	103.5
E. N. Central:					
Ohio	4,767,121	2,434,758	2,332,363	104.4	102.3
Indiana	2,700,876	1,383,295	1,317,581	105.0	104.4
Illinois	5,638,591	2,911,674	2,726,917	106.8	105.3
Michigan	2,810,173	1,454,534	1,355,639	107.3	106.6
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,208,578	1,125,282	107.4	106.6
W. N. Central:					
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,108,511	967,197	114.6	113.9
Iowa	2,224,771	1,148,171	1,067,600	106.6	107.6
Missouri	3,293,335	1,687,813	1,605,522	105.1	105.6
No. Dakota	577,056	317,554	259,502	122.4	125.3
So. Dakota	583,888	317,112	265,776	118.9	116.6
Nebraska	1,192,214	627,782	564,432	111.2	112.5
Kansas	1,690,949	885,912	805,037	110.0	109.5
So. Atlantic:					
Delaware	202,322	103,435	98,887	104.6	104.0
Maryland	1,295,346	644,225	651,121	98.9	98.4
Dist. of Col.	331,069	158,050	173,019	91.3	90.0
Virginia	2,061,612	1,035,348	1,026,264	100.9	99.7
W. Virginia	1,221,119	644,044	577,075	111.6	108.6
No. Carolina	2,206,287	1,098,476	1,107,811	99.2	98.3
So. Carolina	1,515,400	751,842	763,558	98.5	98.4
Georgia	2,609,121	1,305,019	1,304,102	100.1	99.1
Florida	752,619	394,166	358,453	110.0	108.7
E. So. Central:					
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,161,709	1,128,196	103.0	103.1
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,103,491	1,081,298	102.1	102.2
Alabama	2,138,093	1,074,209	1,063,884	101.0	100.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	905,760	891,354	101.6	101.5
W. S. Central:					
Arkansas	1,574,449	810,026	764,423	106.0	106.1
Louisiana	1,656,388	835,275	821,113	101.7	101.1
Oklahoma	1,657,155	881,578	775,577	113.7	115.3
Texas	3,896,542	2,017,626	1,878,916	107.4	107.4
Mountain:					
Montana	376,053	226,872	149,181	152.1	160.3
Idaho	325,594	185,546	140,048	132.5	136.5
Wyoming	145,965	91,670	54,295	168.8	169.4
Colorado	799,024	430,697	368,327	116.9	120.9
New Mexico	327,301	175,245	152,056	115.3	114.4
Arizona	204,354	118,574	85,780	138.2	140.4
Utah	373,351	196,863	176,488	111.5	104.9
Nevada	81,875	52,551	29,324	179.2	153.0
Pacific:					
Washington	1,141,990	658,663	483,327	136.3	142.2
Oregon	672,765	384,265	288,500	133.2	129.0
California	2,377,549	1,322,978	1,054,571	125.5	123.5

* Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other noncontiguous possessions.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TABLE No 2. DIVISION AND STATE.	WHITE.		NEGRO.		MALES TO 100 FEMALES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Negro.
United States	42,178,245	39,553,712	4,885,881	4,941,882	106.6	98.9
Geographic Divisions:						
New England	3,227,606	3,252,908	32,783	33,523	99.2	97.8
Middle Atlantic	9,596,348	9,284,104	203,466	214,404	103.4	94.9
East North Central	9,223,161	8,704,461	156,431	144,405	106.0	108.3
West North Central	5,943,884	5,407,737	125,864	116,798	109.9	107.8
South Atlantic	4,098,578	3,973,025	2,029,808	2,082,680	103.2	97.5
East South Central	2,927,602	2,826,724	1,315,792	1,336,721	103.6	98.4
West South Central	3,510,087	3,211,404	994,025	990,401	109.3	100.4
Mountain	1,412,148	1,108,307	11,766	9,701	127.4	121.3
Pacific	2,238,831	1,785,042	15,946	13,249	125.4	120.4
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	87,387	83,715	16,011	15,170	104.4	105.5
Maryland	529,072	533,567	114,749	117,501	99.2	97.7
District of Columbia	115,001	121,127	42,615	51,831	94.9	82.2
Virginia	704,363	685,446	330,542	340,554	102.8	97.1
West Virginia	607,326	549,491	36,607	27,566	110.5	132.8
North Carolina	754,852	745,659	339,581	358,262	101.2	94.8
South Carolina	343,544	335,617	408,078	427,765	102.4	95.4
Georgia	724,488	707,314	580,263	596,724	102.4	97.2
Florida	232,545	211,089	161,362	147,307	110.2	109.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky	1,030,033	997,918	131,492	130,164	103.2	101.0
Tennessee	869,622	841,810	233,710	239,378	103.3	97.6
Alabama	625,891	602,941	447,794	460,488	103.8	97.2
Mississippi	402,056	384,055	502,796	506,691	104.7	99.2
West South Central:						
Arkansas	586,420	544,606	223,323	219,568	107.7	101.7
Louisiana	480,460	460,626	353,824	360,050	104.3	98.3
Oklahoma	771,770	672,761	71,937	65,675	114.7	109.5
Texas	1,671,437	1,533,411	344,941	345,108	109.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 3. CITY.	Total Population 1910.	Males, 1910.	Females, 1910.	Males to 100 Females		TABLE NO. 3. CITY.	Total Population 1910.	Males, 1910.	Females, 1910.	Males to 100 Females	
				1910.	1900.					1910.	1900.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	48,270	51,983	92.9	91.7	N. Orleans, La.	339,075	163,239	175,836	92.8	90.1
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	74,501	80 338	92.7	85.3	N. York, N.Y.	4,766,883	2,382 482	2,384,401	99·9	98.5
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	268,195	290,290	92.4	91.6	Man'an Bor.	2,331,542	1,166,659	1,164,883	100.2	98.5
Birm'am, Ala.	132,685	67,268	65,417	102.8	104.5	Bronx Bor.	430,980	217,120	213,860	101.5	103.0
Boston, Mass.	670,585	329,703	340,882	96.7	96.1	B'klyn Bor.	1,634,351	809.791	824,560	98.2	96.8
Brid'ort, Conn.	102,054	52,549	49,505	106.1	99.3	Queens Bor.	284,041	144 205	139,836	103.1	102.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	212,502	211,213	100.6	98.6	Rich'nd Bor.	85,969	44,707	41,262	108 3	105.5
Cam'ge, Mass.	104,839	50,161	54,678	91.7	93.8	Newark, N. J.	347,469	173.389	174,080	99.6	96.8
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,125,764	1,059,519	106.3	103.4	Oakland, Cal.	150.174	78,222	71,952	108.7	96.7
Cincinnati, O.	363.591	177,511	186,080	95.4	93.1	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	64,802	59,294	109.3	111.6
Cleveland, O.	560,663	289,262	271,401	106.6	101.8	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	62,439	63,161	98.9	97.4
Columbus, O.	181,511	91,452	90.059	101.5	101.7	Phila., Pa.	1,549,008	760,463	788,545	96.4	96.2
Dayton, Ohio.	116.577	58,848	57,729	101.9	97.6	Pittsburgh, Pa	533,905	273,589	260,316	105.	106.0
Denver, Colo.	213.381	107,395	105,986	101.3	99.0	Portland, Ore.	207.214	118,868	88,346	134.5	142.4
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	240,354	225,412	106.6	95.1	Provid'ce, R.I.	224,326	110,288	114,038	96.7	94.0
F. River, Mass.	119,295	57,627	61,668	93.4	92.0	Richmond, Va.	127,628	60,905	66,723	91.3	88.5
Gr. Rap., Mich.	112,571	55,539	57,032	97.4	94.2	Roch'ter, N.Y.	218,149	108,352	109,797	98.7	91.1
Ind'polis, Ind.	233,650	116,069	117,581	98.7	97.5	St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	346,068	340,961	101.5	100.4
Jer. City, N.J.	267,779	137,457	130,322	105.5	101.6	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	111,809	102,935	108.6	107.2
Kan. City, Mo.	248,381	126,414	121,967	103.6	102.1	San Fran., Cal.	416,912	236,901	180,011	131.6	117.1
Los Ang's, Cal.	319,198	162,669	156,529	103.9	97.2	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	65,591	64,276	102.2	100.8
Kentucky, Ky.	223,928	108,548	115,380	94.1	94.6	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	136,773	100,421	136.2	176.7
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	51,525	54,769	94.1	89.9	Spokane, "	104.402	57,513	46,889	122.7	135.0
Memp'is, Ten.	131,105	66,270	64,835	102.2	104.5	Syracuse, N. Y	137,249	68,806	68 443	100.5	94.1
Mil'kee, Wis.	373,857	189,488	184,369	102.8	97.1	Toledo, Ohio	168,497	84 691	83,806	101.1	99.1
Minn'is, Minn.	301,408	157,345	144,063	109.2	103.5	Wash'on, D.C.	331,069	158.050	173,019	91.3	90.0
Nash'ille, Ten.	110,364	52 155	58,209	89.6	90.2	Wo'ster, Mass.	145,986	73,424	72,562	101.2	99.6
N.Haven, Con.	133,605	66,695	66,910	99.7	99.4						

The Centre of Population—1790 to 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md	
1800	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md	40.6
1810	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.	36.9
1820	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va	50.5
1830	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8
1860	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6
1870	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1
1880	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio	58.1
1890	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind	48.6
1900	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6
1910	In the city of Bloomington, Ind	39.0

* West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860. † Movement in miles during preceding decade.

Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants.

ALABAMA.	
Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,407
ARIZONA.	
Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193
ARKANSAS.	
Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655
CALIFORNIA.	
Alameda	23,383
Bakersfield	12,727
Berkeley	40,434
Eureka	11,845
Fresno	24,892
Long Beach	17,809
Los Angeles	319,198
Marysville	5,430
Napa	5,791
Oakland	150,174
Pasadena	30,291
Petaluma	5,880
Pomona	10,207
Redlands	10,449
Richmond	6,802
Riverside	15,212
Sacramento	44,696
San Bernardino	12,779
San Diego	39,578
San Francisco	416,912
San Jose	28,946
San Luis Obispo	5,157
San Rafael	5,934
Santa Ana	8,429
Santa Barbara	11,659
Santa Cruz	11,146
Santa Monica	7,847
Santa Rosa	7,817
Stockton	23,253
Vallejo	11,340
COLORADO.	
Boulder	9,539
Canon	5,162
Colorado Sp'gs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Grand Junct'n	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204
CONNECTICUT.	
Ansonia	15,152
Branford	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol	13,502
Danbury	23,502
Derby	8,991
East Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545
CONNECTICUT—*Con.*	
Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden	32,066
Middletown	20,749
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	19,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk	24,211
Norwich	28,219
Orange	11,272
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam	7,280
Southington	6,516
South Norwalk	8,968
Stafford	5,233
Stamford	28,836
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington	16,840
Vernon	9,087
Wallingford	11,155
Waterbury	73,141
Willimantic	11,230
Winsted	7,754
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington	87,411
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	331,069
FLORIDA.	
Gainesville	6,183
Jacksonville	57,699
Key West	19,945
Lake City	5,032
Miami	5,471
Pensacola	22,982
St. Augustine	5,494
Tallahassee	5,018
Tampa	37,782
West Tampa	8,258
GEORGIA.	
Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	20,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,949
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,099
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,727
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485
IDAHO.	
Boisé	17,358
Coeur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6,043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258
ILLINOIS.	
Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	25,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421
ILLINOIS—*Continued.*	
Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ghts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
East St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,014
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
Forest Park	6,594
Freeport	17,567
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,903
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
Lasalle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,456
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mount Carmel	6,934
Mount Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,444
Olney	5,011
Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,664
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,048
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,446
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069
INDIANA.	
Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,838
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,738
Crawfordsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,634
Gary	16,802
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906
INDIANA—*Continued.*	
Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mount Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,446
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,305
Shelbyville	9,500
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587
IOWA.	
Boone	10,347
Burlington	24,324
Cedar Rapids	32,811
Centerville	6,936
Charles City	5,892
Clinton	25,577
Council Bluffs	29,292
Creston	6,924
Davenport	43,028
Des Moines	86,368
Dubuque	38,494
Fort Dodge	15,543
Fort Madison	8,900
Grinnell	5,036
Iowa City	10,091
Keokuk	14,008
Marshalltown	13,374
Mason City	11,230
Muscatine	16,178
Oelwein	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,466
Ottumwa	22,012
Sioux City	47,828
Waterloo	26,693
Webster City	5,208
KANSAS.	
Arkansas City	7,508
Atchison	16,429
Coffeyville	12,687
Emporia	9,058
Fort Scott	10,463
Galena	6,096
Hutchinson	16,364
Independence	10,480
Iola	9,032
Junction City	5,598
Kansas City	82,331
Lawrence	12,374
Leavenworth	19,363
Manhattan	5,722
Newton	7,862
Ottawa	7,650
Parsons	12,463
Pittsburg	14,755
Rosedale	5,960
Salina	9,688
Topeka	43,684
Wellington	7,034
Wichita	52,450
Winfield	6,700
KENTUCKY.	
Ashland	8,688
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Green	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,970
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305

KENTUCKY—*Con.*

Newport	30,309
Owensboro	16,011
Paducah	22,760
Paris	5,859
Richmond	5,340
Winchester	7,156

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria	11,213
Baton Rouge	14,897
Crowley	5,099
Houma	5,024
Lafayette	6,394
Lake Charles	11,449
Monroe	10,209
Morgan City	5,477
New Iberia	7,499
New Orleans	339,075
Shreveport	28,015

MAINE.

Auburn	15,064
Augusta	13,211
Bangor	24,803
Bath	9,396
Biddeford	17,079
Brewer	5,667
Brunswick	6,621
Calais	6,116
Caribou	5,377
Gardiner	5,311
Houlton	5,845
Lewiston	26,247
Old Town	6,317
Pisque Isle	5,179
Portland	58,571
Rockland	8,174
Rumford	6,777
Saco	6,583
Sanford	9,049
Skowhegan	5,341
South Portland	7,471
Waterville	11,458
Westbrook	8,281

MARYLAND.

Annapolis	8,609
Baltimore	558,485
Cambridge	6,407
Cumberland	21,839
Frederick	10,411
Frostburg	6,028
Hagerstown	16,507
Salisbury	6,690

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington	5,455
Adams	13,026
Amesbury	9,894
Amherst	5,112
Andover	7,301
Arlington	11,187
Athol	8,536
Attleboro	16,215
Belmont	5,542
Beverly	18,650
Blackstone	5,648
Boston	670,585
Braintree	8,066
Bridgewater	7,688
Brockton	56,878
Brookline	27,792
Cambridge	104,839
Chelmsford	5,010
Chelsea	32,452
Chicopee	25,401
Clinton	13,075
Concord	6,421
Danvers	9,407
Dedham	9,284
Easthampton	8,524
Easton	5,139
Everett	33,484
Fairhaven	5,122
Fall River	119,295
Fitchburg	37,826
Framingham	12,948
Franklin	5,641
Gardner	14,699
Gloucester	24,398
Grafton	5,705
G't Barrington	5,926
Greenfield	10,427
Haverhill	44,115
Holyoke	57,730

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

Hudson	6,743
Hyde Park	15,507
Ipswich	5,777
Lawrence	85,892
Leominster	17,580
Lowell	106,294
Lynn	89,336
Malden	44,404
Mansfield	5,183
Marblehead	7,338
Marlboro	14,579
Maynard	6,390
Medford	23,150
Melrose	15,715
Methuen	11,448
Middleboro	8,214
Milford	13,055
Milton	7,924
Montague	6,866
Natick	9,866
Needham	5,026
New Bedford	96,652
Newburyport	14,949
Newton	39,806
North Adams	22,019
North Andover	5,529
N. Attleboro	9,562
Northampton	19,431
Northbridge	8,807
Norwood	8,014
Orange	5,282
Palmer	8,610
Peabody	15,721
Pittsfield	32,121
Plymouth	12,141
Quincy	32,642
Reading	5,818
Revere	18,219
Rockland	6,928
Salem	43,697
Saugus	8,047
Somerville	77,236
Southbridge	12,592
Spencer	6,740
Springfield	88,926
Stoneham	7,090
Stoughton	6,316
Swampscott	6,204
Taunton	34,259
Wakefield	11,404
Waltham	27,834
Ware	8,774
Watertown	12,875
Webster	11,509
Wellesley	5,413
W. Springfield	9,224
Westboro	5,446
Westfield	16,044
Weymouth	12,895
Whitman	7,292
Winchendon	5,678
Winchester	9,309
Winthrop	10,132
Woburn	15,308
Worcester	145,986

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	10,763
Albion	5,833
Alpena	12,706
Ann Arbor	14,817
Battle Creek	25,267
Bay City	45,166
Benton Harbor	9,185
Boyne City	5,218
Cadillac	8,375
Cheboygan	6,859
Coldwater	5,945
Detroit	465,766
Dowagiac	5,088
Escanaba	13,194
Flint	38,550
Grand Haven	5,856
Grand Rapids	112,571
Hancock	8,981
Hillsdale	5,001
Holland	10,490
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	5,030
Iron Mountain	9,216
Ironwood	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448

MICHIGAN—*Con.*

Jackson	31,433
Kalamazoo	39,437
Lansing	31,229
Laurium	8,537
Ludington	9,132
Manistee	12,381
Marquette	11,503
Menominee	10,507
Monroe	6,893
Mt. Clemens	7,707
Muskegon	24,062
Negaunee	8,460
Niles	5,156
Owosso	9,639
Pontiac	14,532
Port Huron	18,863
Saginaw	50,510
St. Joseph	5,936
St. Ste. Marie	12,615
Three Rivers	5,072
Traverse City	12,115
Wyandotte	8,287
Ypsilanti	6,230

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea	6,192
Austin	6,960
Bemidji	5,099
Brainerd	8,526
Chisholm	7,684
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	7,559
Duluth	78,446
Mankato	10,365
Minneapolis	301,408
New Ulm	5,648
Owatonna	5,658
Red Wing	9,048
Rochester	7,844
St. Cloud	10,600
St. Paul	214,744
Stillwater	10,198
Virginia	10,473
Winona	18,583

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi	8,049
Brookhaven	5,293
Columbus City	8,988
Corinth	5,020
Greenville	9,610
Greenwood	5,836
Gulfport	6,386
Hattiesburg	11,733
Jackson	21,262
Laurel	8,465
McComb	6,237
Meridian	23,285
Natchez	11,791
Vicksburg	20,814
Yazoo	6,796

MISSOURI.

Brookfield	5,749
Cape Girardeau	8,475
Carthage	9,483
Chillicothe	6,265
Columbia	9,662
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	18,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson	11,850
Joplin	32,073
Kansas City	248,381
Kirksville	6,347
Lexington	5,242
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
St. Charles	9,437
St. Joseph	77,403
St. Louis	687,029
Sedalia	17,822
Springfield	35,201
Trenton	5,656
Webb	11,817
Webster Groves	7,080
Wellston	7,312

MONTANA.

Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107

MONTANA—*Con.*

Butte	39,165
Great Falls	13,948
Helena	12,515
Kalispel	5,549
Livingston	5,359
Missoula	12,869

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice	9,356
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,294
Freemont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Kearney	6,202
Lincoln	43,973
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
Omaha	124,096
South Omaha	26,259
York	6,235

NEVADA.

Reno	10,867

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	11,780
Claremont	7,529
Concord	21,497
Derry	5,123
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Lebanon	5,718
Manchester	70,063
Nashua	26,005
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park	10,150
Atlantic City	46,150
Bayonne	55,545
Bloomfield	15,070
Bridgeton	14,209
Burlington	8,336
Camden	94,538
Dover	7,468
East Orange	34,371
Elizabeth	73,409
Englewood	9,924
Garfield	10,213
Gloucester	9,462
Guttenberg	5,647
Hackensack	14,050
Hammonton	5,088
Harrison	14,498
Hoboken	70,324
Irvington	11,877
Jersey City	267,779
Kearny	18,659
Long Branch	13,298
Millville	12,451
Montclair	21,550
Morristown	12,507
Newark	347,469
New Brunswick	23,388
N. Plainfield	6,117
Nutley	6,009
Orange	29,630
Passaic	54,773
Paterson	125,600
Perth Amboy	32,121
Phillipsburg	13,903
Plainfield	20,550
Princeton	5,136
Rahway	9,337
Red Bank	7,398
Ridgewood	5,416
Roosevelt	5,786
Rutherford	7,045
Salem	6,614
Somerville	5,060
South Amboy	7,007
South Orange	6,014
Summit	7,500
Trenton	96,815
Union	21,023
Vineland	5,282
Westfield	6,420
West Hoboken	35,403
W. New York	13,560
West Orange	10,980

NEW MEXICO.	
Albuquerque	11,020
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fé	5,072
NEW YORK.	
Albany	100,253
Albion	5,016
Amsterdam	31,267
Auburn	34,668
Batavia	11,613
Binghampton	48,443
Buffalo	423,715
Canandalgua	7,217
Catskill	5,296
Cohoes	24,709
Corning	13,730
Cortland	11,504
Dunkirk	17,221
Elmira	37,176
Fredonia	5,285
Fulton	10,480
Geneva	12,446
Glens Falls	15,243
Gloversville	20,642
Haverstraw	5,669
Herkimer	7,520
Hoosick Falls	5,532
Hornell	13,617
Hudson	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,189
Ilion	6,588
Ithaca	14,802
Jamestown	31,297
Johnstown	10,447
Kingston	25,908
Lackawanna	14,549
Little Falls	12,273
Lockport	17,970
Malone	6,467
Mamaroneck	5,699
Matteawan	6,727
Mechanicsville	6,634
Medina	5,683
Middletown	15,313
Mount Vernon	30,919
New Rochelle	28,867
New York	4,766,883
Newark	6,227
Newburgh	27,805
Niagara Falls	30,445
N. Tarrytown	5,421
N. Tonawanda	11,955
Norwich	7,422
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Peekskill	15,245
Plattsburg	11,138
Portchester	12,909
Port Jervis	9,564
Poughkeepsie	27,936
Rensselaer	10,711
Rochester	218,149
Rome	20,497
Salamanca	5,792
Saratoga Sp'gs	12,693
Schenectady	72,826
Seneca	6,588
Solvay	5,139
Syracuse	137,249
Tonawanda	8,290
Troy	76,813
Utica	74,419
Watertown	26,730
Watervliet	15,074
White Plains	15,949
Yonkers	79,803
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Asheville	18,762
Charlotte	34,014
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
Elizabeth City	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995

NO. CAROLINA—*Con.*	
Newbern	9,961
Raleigh	19,218
Rocky Mount	8,051
Salem	5,533
Washington	6,211
Wilmington	25,748
Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Minot	6,188
OHIO.	
Akron	69,067
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barverton	9,410
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,209
Bowling Green	5,222
Bu yrus	8,122
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Canton	50,217
Chillicothe	14,508
Cincinnati	363,591
Circleville	6,744
Cleveland	560,663
Columbus	181,511
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Dayton	116,577
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9.076
Delphos	5,038
East Cleveland	9,179
East Liverpool	20,387
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,597
Fremont	9,939
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Greenville	6,237
Hamilton	35,279
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,468
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181
Lancaster	13,093
Lima	30,508
Lorain	28,883
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins Ferry	9,133
Massillon	13,879
Middletown	13,152
Mount Vernon	9,037
Nelsonville	6,082
New Phila	8,542
Newark	25,404
Newburg	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,310
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Sidney	6,607
Springfield	46,921
Steubenville	22,391
Tiffin	11,894
Toledo	168,497
Troy	6,122
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,349
Warren	11,081

OHIO—*Continued.*	
Washington Court House	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wooster	6,136
Xenia	8,706
Youngstown	79,066
Zanesville	28,026
OKLAHOMA.	
Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Chickasha	10,320
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Enid	13,799
Guthrie	11,654
Lawton	7,788
McAlester	12,954
Muskogee	25,278
Oklahoma City	64,205
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Tulsa	18,182
OREGON.	
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Eugene	9,009
Medford	8,840
Portland	207,214
Salem	14,094
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	51,913
Altoona	52,127
Ambridge	5,205
Archbald	7,194
Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Bangor	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,837
Blakely	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,413
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,544
Bristol	9,256
Butler	20,728
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersburg	11,800
Charlerol	9,615
Chester	38,537
Clearfield	6,851
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,084
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshohocken	7,480
Coraopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Danville	6,305
Darby	9,331
Dickson City	8,174
Donora	12,623
Dubois	17,615
Dunmore	15,727
Duquesne	7,487
Duryea	5,046
E. Conemaugh	5,615
E. Pittsburgh	28,523
Easton	8,407
Edwardsville	66,525
Erie	5,830
Etna	5,749
Forest City	9,767
Franklin	6,197
Freeland	5,401
Gilberton	5,540
Glassport	
Greater Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Hanover	7,057
Harrisburg	64,186
Hazleton	25,452

PENNA.—*Continued.*	
Homestead	18,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnstown	55,482
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Knoxville	5,651
Lancaster	47,227
Lansford	8,321
Larksville	9,288
Laprobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Lehighton	5,316
Lewistown	8,166
Lockhaven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McKees Rocks	14,702
McKeesport	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,936
Meadville	12,780
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Minersville	7,240
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela	7,598
Mount Carmel	17,532
Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Munhall	5,185
Nanticoke	18,877
New Brighton	8,329
New Castle	36,280
N. Kensington	7,707
Norristown	27,875
N. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Philadelphia	1,549,008
Phoenixville	10,743
Pittsburgh	533,905
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,599
Pottsville	20,236
Rankin	6,042
Reading	96,071
Ridgway	5,408
Rochester	5,903
St. Clair	6,455
St. Mary's	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Scottdale	5,456
Scranton	129,867
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,153
Shenandoah	25,774
S. Bethlehem	19,973
South Sharon	10,190
Steelton	14,246
Sunbury	13,770
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Tyrone	7,176
Uniontown	13,344
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
West Berwick	5,512
West Chester	11,767
West Pittston	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamsport	31,860
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
York	44,750
RHODE ISLAND.	
Bristol	8,565
Burrillville	7,878

RHODE ISLAND—*Continued.*	
Central Falls	22,754
Coventry	5,848
Cranston	21,107
Cumberland	10,107
E. Providence	15,808
Johnston	5,935
Lincoln	9,825
Newport	27,149
N. Providence	5,407
Pawtucket	51,622
Providence	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,176
Warren	6,585
Warwick	26,629
Westerly	8,696
Woonsocket	38,125
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Columbia	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,623
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Aberdeen	10,753
Huron	5,791
Lead	8,392
Mitchell	6,515
Sioux Falls	14,094
Watertown	7,010
TENNESSEE.	
Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	36,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126
TEXAS.	
Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957

TEXAS—*Continued.*	
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corpus Christi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Galnesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston H'gh's	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,267
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,321
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Sp'ngs	5,151
Taylor	5,314
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,790
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200
UTAH.	
Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,580
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777
VERMONT.	
Barre	10,734
Bennington	8,698
Brattleboro	7,541
Burlington	20,468
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856
Rockingham	6,207
Rutland	13,546
St. Albans	6,381
St. Johnsbury	8,098

VIRGINIA.	
Alexandria	15,329
Bristol	6,247
Charlottesville	6,765
Clifton Forge	5,748
Danville	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,874
Hampton	5,505
Lynchburg	29,494
Newport News	20,205
Norfolk	67,452
Petersburg	24,127
Portsmouth	33,130
Richmond	127,628
Roanoke	34,874
Staunton	10,604
Suffolk	7,008
Winchester	5,864
WASHINGTON.	
Aberdeen	13,660
Bellingham	24,298
Centralia	7,311
Everett	24,814
Hoquiam	8,171
North Yakima	14,082
Olympia	6,996
Seattle	237,194
Spokane	104,402
Tacoma	83,743
Vancouver	9,300
Walla Walla	19,364
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Bluefield	11,188
Charleston	22,996
Clarksburg	9,201
Elkins	5,260
Fairmount	9,711
Grafton	7,563
Huntington	31,161
Martinsburg	10,698
Morgantown	9,150
Moundsville	8,918
Parkersburg	17,842
Wheeling	41,641
WISCONSIN.	
Antigo	7,196
Appleton	16,773
Ashland	11,594
Baraboo	6,324
Beaver Dam	6,758
Beloit	15,125
Chippewa F'ls	8,893
Eau Claire	18,310
Fond du Lac	18,797
Grand Rapids	6,521
Green Bay	25,236
Janesville	13,894

WISCONSIN—*Con.*	
Kenosha	21,371
La Crosse	30,417
Madison	25,531
Manitowoc	13,027
Marinette	14,610
Marshfield	5,783
Menasha	6,081
Menomonie	5,036
Merrill	8,689
Milwaukee	373,857
Neenah	5,734
Oconto	5,629
Oshkosh	33,062
Portage	5,440
Racine	38,002
Rhinelander	5,637
Sheboygan	26,398
S. Milwaukee	6,092
Stevens Point	8,692
Superior	40,384
Watertown	8,829
Waukesha	8,740
Wausau	16,560
West Allis	6,645
WYOMING.	
Cheyenne	11,320
Laramie	8,237
Rock Springs	5,778
Sheridan	8,408
PORTO RICO.	
Aguadilla	6,135
Arecibo	9,612
Bayamon	5,272
Caguas	10,354
Fajardo	6,086
Guayama	8,321
Humacao	5,159
Mayaguez	16,563
Ponce	35,005
San Juan	48,716
Yauco	6,589
HAWAII. (District means election district.)	
Ewa District	14,627
Hamakua Dist.	9,037
Honolulu City	52,183
Koloa District	5,769
Makawao Dist.	8,855
N. Hilo Dist	12,941
N. Kohala Dis.	5,398
Puna District	6,834
S. Hilo District	9,604
Walalua Dist	6,770
Walluku Dist	11,742
Waimea Dist	8,195

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Populat'n.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029
Boston, Mass.	670,585
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663
Baltimore, Md.	558,485
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905
Detroit, Mich.	465,766
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463
Newark, N. J.	347,469
New Orleans, La.	339,075
Washington, D. C.	331,069
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381
Seattle, Wash.	237,194
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650
Providence, R. I.	224,326
Louisville, Ky.	223,928
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744
Denver, Col.	213,381
Portland, Ore.	207,214
Columbus, Ohio	181,548
Toledo, Ohio	168,497
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839
Oakland, Cal.	150,174
Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249

Cities.	Populat'n.
New Haven, Ct.	133,605
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105
Scranton, Pa.	129,867
Richmond, Va.	127,628
Paterson, N. J.	125,600
Omaha, Neb.	124,096
Fall River, Mass.	119,295
Dayton, Ohio	116,577
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364
Lowell, Mass.	106,294
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839
Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054
Albany, N. Y.	100,253
Hartford, Ct.	98,915
Trenton, N. J.	96,815
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614
Reading, Pa.	96,071
Camden, N. J.	94,538
Salt Lake, Utah	92,777
Dallas, Tex.	92,104
Lynn, Mass.	89,336
Springfield, Mass.	88,926
Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Des Moines, Ia.	86,368
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892
Tacoma, Wash.	82,972
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066

Cities.	Populat'n.
Houston, Tex.	78,800
Duluth, Minn.	78,466
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
Waterbury, Ct.	73,141
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Akron, Ohio	69,067
Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105
Peoria, Ill.	66,950
Erie, Pa.	66,525
Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933
Charleston, S. C.	58,883
Portland, Me.	58,571
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Passaic, N. J.	54,773
South Bend, Ind.	53,684

Foreign-Born White Males of Voting Age

IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, AND THE NUMBER WHO ARE NATURALIZED.

PRELIMINARY THIRTEENTH CENSUS STATISTICS ISSUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU OCTOBER 7, 1912.

ACCORDING to the last census, taken as of April 15, 1910, the number of foreign-born white males of voting age, that is, 21 and over, in the United States (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other outlying territory) was 6,646,817. Of this number, 3,034,117, or 45.6 per cent., were naturalized.

The following summary table shows the distribution of these foreign-born white males by divisions, with the number and percentage naturalized for each division:

DIVISION.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
	Total.	Per Cent. in each Division.	Naturalized.	Per Cent. Naturalized.
United States*	6,646,817	100.0	3,034,117	45.6
The North	5,511,869	82.9	2,526,749	45.8
New England	796,847	12.0	323,994	40.7
Middle Atlantic	2,272,271	34.2	879,348	38.7
East North Central	1,573,343	23.7	812,489	51.6
West North Central	869,408	13.1	510,918	58.8
The South	368,913	5.6	157,854	42.8
South Atlantic	150,665	2.3	61,134	40.6
East South Central	46,308	0.7	25,955	56.0
West South Central	171,940	2.6	70,765	41.2
The West	766,035	11.5	349,514	45.6
Mountain	257,537	3.9	113,670	44.1
Pacific	508,498	7.7	235,844	46.4

* Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and all other outlying territory.

Approximately nine-tenths (89.4 per cent.) of the foreign-born white males of voting age were of European origin, 9.8 per cent. were natives of American countries other than the United States, and 0.8 per cent. were natives of other countries. Very nearly one-half (3,310,930) were natives of the countries grouped in the accompanying table under the heading "Northwest Europe," and of these approximately two-thirds (2,151,421, or 65 per cent.) were naturalized. Of the 2,631,458 natives of the countries comprising the southern and eastern divisions of Europe, taken together, 581,306, or 22.1 per cent., were naturalized. The countries of low percentages in the table are generally countries from which recent immigration has largely come, the lowness of the percentages being partially due to the fact that naturalization implies a minimum residence within the country of five years.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			PLACE OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Naturalized.			Total.	Naturalized.	
		Number.	Per Cent.			Number.	Per Cent.
All foreign countries.	6,646,817	3,034,117	45.6	Europe—Continued.			
Europe	5,943,974	2,733,291	46.0	Southeast Europe	1,008,339	201,778	20.0
Northwest Europe	3,310,930	2,151,421	65.0	Austria	609,365	149,914	24.6
United Kingdom	1,211,193	770,092	63.6	Hungary	255,847	36,609	14.3
England	437,153	259,569	59.4	Roumania	27,836	8,014	28.8
Ireland	597,868	405,590	67.8	Bulgaria	9,673	403	4.2
Scotland	133,118	75,161	56.5	Servia	3,331	298	8.9
Wales	43,054	29,772	69.2	Montenegro	4,520	120	2.7
Scandinavia	664,443	403,776	60.8	Turkey	22,790	1,474	6.5
Norway	213,022	121,651	57.1	Greece	74,977	4,946	6.6
Sweden	349,023	219,057	62.8	Europe (not specified)	1,586	564	35.6
Denmark	102,398	63,068	61.6				
Holland	59,753	33,922	56.8	America (outside of the United States)	648,373	286,809	44.2
Belgium	25,740	10,611	41.2	Canada	531,061	270,804	51.0
Luxemburg	1,880	1,258	66.9	French	171,958	76,772	44.6
Germany	1,278,679	889,002	69.5	Other	359,103	194,032	54.0
Switzerland	69,242	42,760	61.8	Mexico	102,022	10,932	10.7
Southwest Europe	815,253	165,595	20.3	Cuba and West Indies*	9,674	2,963	30.6
Portugal	28,693	7,141	24.9	Other America	5,616	2,110	37.6
Spain	14,170	2,318	16.4				
France	59,563	29,613	49.7	All other countries	54,470	14,017	25.7
Italy	712,827	126,523	17.7				
Northeast Europe	807,866	213,933	26.5				
Russia	737,150	192,264	26.1				
Finland	70,716	21,669	30.6				

* Except Porto Rico.

Statistics of Cities in the United States.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population July 1, 1913.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Va.*	Tax Rate†	For Cities Governed by Commission, See Second Page Following This. Names of Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Akron, Ohio	11½	90,000	$967,407	$93,523,570	100	$1.24	Frank W. Rockwell	Dec. 31,1913
Albany, N. Y.	16	105,000	1,780,804	96,183,723	100	2.04	James B. McEwan	Dec. 31,1913
Allentown, Pa.	6	60,000	506,400	45,391,470	70	1.44	*Chas. W. Rinn*	Dec. —,1915
Altoona, Pa.	4	60,000	1,695,231	25,300,000	50	2.50	Simon H. Walker	Dec. 6,1915
Atlanta, Ga.	26	225,000	.....	150,000,000	60	1.25	*Jas. G. Woodward*	Dec. 31,1914
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	50,000	4,685,096	87,063,282	100	1.87	Commission Govern ment.	
Baltimore, Md.	31½	572,000	42,071,423	741,909,312	100	2.01	*James H. Preston*	May 18,1915
Bayonne, N. J.	4	60,000	3,099,317	53,477,905	100	2.20	*Mat. T. Cronin*	Jan. 1,1914
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	56,000	885,500	31,680,775	85	2.24	*John J. Irving*	Dec. 31,1913
Birmingham, Ala.	50.8	150,000	5,865,400	82,000,000	40	2.30	Commission Govern ment.	
Boston, Mass.	47	730,100	76,810,187	1,481,779,717	100	1.64	*John F. Fitzgerald*	Feb. 2,1914
Bridgeport, Ct.	15.8	103,000	1,652,192	97,683,477	100	1.54	Clifford B. Wilson	Nov. 10,1913
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y.	77.6	1,776,878	(a)	1,723,496,394	100	1.87	*Incorp'd in City of New York.*	
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	446,000	29,369,492	325,489,250	100	2.40	*Louis P. Fuhrmann*	Dec. 31,1913
Butte, Mont.	5	42,000	800,000	24,568,160	60	1.52	L. J. Duncan, Soc.	May 1,1913
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	110,000	7,637,379	115,947,300	100	2.04	*J. E. Barry*	Apr. 7,1913
Camden, N. J.	7½	100,000	3,754,323	56,778,458	100	2.00	Chas. H. Ellis	Dec. 31,1913
Canton, Ohio	9¼	57,000	2,000,000	60,429,260	90	1.23	Harry Schilling, Soc.	Dec. 31,1913
Charleston, S. C.	5½	65,000	4,148,500	19,460,385	50	3.95	*John P. Grace*	Dec. 11,1915
Chattanooga, Tenn.	5.2	95,000	3,247,000	28,933,000	40	3.20	Commission Govern ment.	
Chicago, Ill.	191½	2,307,538	25,327,230	927,747,492	33⅓	5.13	*Carter H. Harrison*	Apr. 6,1915
Cincinnati, Ohio	70	405,000	21,619,514	530,000,000	100	1.48	*Henry T. Hunt*	Dec. 31,1913
Cleveland, Ohio	46	620,000	37,617,427	714,804,625	100	1.36	*Newton D. Baker*	Dec. 31,1913
Cohoes, N. Y.	8	25,000	518,236	12,620,606	100	1.62	*John F. Scott*	Jan. 1,1913
Columbus, Ohio	22	190,000	10,989,297	235,680,100	100	1.35	*George J. Karb*	Dec. 31,1913
Council Bluffs, Iowa	17¼	37,500	770,000	22,000,000	25	.83	*Thomas Maloney*	Apr. —,1914
Covington, Ky.	5¾	55,000	2,639,153	27,592,117	60	1.75	*George E. Phillips*	Dec. 31,1915
Dallas, Tex.	20	125,000	.....	.....	60	1.82	Commission Govern ment.	
Davenport, Iowa	8	50,000	423,500	21,804,880	50	1.80	Alfred C. Mueller	Apr. 14,1914
Dayton, Ohio	16½	135,000	4,096,600	146,000,000	100	1.28	Edward Philipps	Dec. 31,1913
Denver, Col.	60	235,000	840,000	134,800,000	33⅓	3.45	*Henry J. Arnold*	June 1,1916
Des Moines, Iowa	55	100,000	1,298,080	22,584,473	25	8.67	Commission Govern ment.	
Detroit, Mich.	41	567,944	8,689,659	452,255,100	100	1.99	Oscar B. Marx	Jan. —,1915
District of Columbia	See Washington, D. C., on following page.							
Dubuque, Iowa	13	40,000	1,300,000	25,000,000	100	1.45	*M. E. Lyons*	Apr. —,1914
Duluth, Minn.	75	85,000	3,676,850	43,601,841	50	3.63	J. A. McCuen	Dec. 31,1914
Elizabeth, N. J.	9½	73,000	2,917,823	61,825,461	100	1.66	Victor Mravlag	Dec. —,1915
Elmira, N. Y.	7½	40,000	1,020,000	22,624,372	100	2.65	*Daniel Sheehan*	Dec. 31,1913
Erie, Pa.	8	80,000	273,821	27,000,000	40	2.85	Wm. J. Stern, Ind.	Dec. 4,1915
Evansville, Ind.	9	77,000	1,719,000	39,000,000	70	2.84	Chas. F. Heilman	Jan. 1,1914
Fall River, Mass.	41	120,000	4,141,122	97,886,062	100	1.94	James H. Kay	Jan. 7,1915
Fort Wayne, Ind.	10½	76,320	(*q*) 447,142	(*q*) 31,683,701	66⅔	1.08	Jesse Grice	Dec. 31,1913
Fort Worth, Tex.	16	93,000	5,251,738	62,451,780	66⅔	1.93	Commission Govern ment.	
Galveston, Tex.	7.8	40,000	4,451,800	29,781,076	66⅔	1.82	Commission Govern ment.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	17½	130,000	5,988,050	93,235,238	100	2.14	George E. Ellis	May 1,1914
Harrisburg, Pa.	7	75,000	1,912,900	47,577,993	75	2.00	*John K. Royal*	Jan. 1,1916
Hartford, Ct.	17½	110,000	4,171,816	94,676,606	75	1.50	Louis R. Cheney	Apr. 1,1914
Haverhill, Mass.	32	50,000	1,727,736	36,506,470	100	1.90	Commission Govern ment.	
Hoboken, N. J.	1½	74,000	2,429,537	68,503,173	100	2.06	*Martin Cooke*	Jan. 1,1914
Holyoke, Mass.	22¾	60,000	2,583,000	57,530,906	100	1.70	John J. White	Jan. 1,1914
Houston, Tex.	16	110,000	5,995,000	96,273,850	40	1.50	Commission Govern ment.	
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	260,000	3,445,300	213,262,510	66⅔	2.12	Samuel L. Shank	Dec. 31,1913
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	81,620	2,118,000	55,639,540	50	1.15	*William S. Jordan*	June 20,1913
Jersey City, N. J.	20	285,000	11,260,000	257,640,505	100	2.20	*H. Otto Wittpenn*	Dec. 31,1913
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8¼	45,000	801,116	44,710,435	100	2.54	Chas. B. Hays	Apr. —,1913
Kansas City, Kan.	17	125,000	4,554,803	90,366,990	100	6.78	Commission Govern ment.	
Kansas City, Mo.	58	275,000	5,080,506	166,793,892	40	1.25	*Henry L. Jost*	Apr. 20,1914
Lansing, Mich.	7½	40,000	350,000	27,000,000	100	.73	*J. G. Reutter*	May 1,1914
Lawrence, Mass.	7	88,000	2,472,106	75,449,818	100	1.76	Commission Govern ment.	
Lincoln, Neb.	8	51,500	1,031,000	9,629,020	20	8.69	Commission Govern ment.	
Little Rock, Ark. (*q*)	11½	50,000	240,000	25,353,034	40	2.87	*Charles E. Taylor*	Apr. 10,1913
Los Angeles, Cal.	107½	450,000	33,228,827	458,939,129	50	1.14	GEO. ALEXANDER	Jan. 1,1914
Louisville, Ky.	25	255,000	11,814,200	185,000,000	80	1.79	*William O. Head*	Nov. 16,1915
Lowell, Mass.	14	110,000	3,516,789	84,694,648	100	1.90	Commission Govern ment.	
Lynn, Mass.	11½	94,000	3,506,793	81,529,354	100	1.94	Commission Govern ment.	
Manchester, N. H.	33	71,000	384,000	68,405,295	100	1.50	*Chas. C. Hayes*	Jan. —,1915
Memphis, Tenn.	19	260,000	4,930,000	109,925,426	60	1.58	Commission Govern ment.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	24½	392,181	9,868,350	460,548,763	100	1.58	G. A. BADING	Apr. 16,1914
Minneapolis, Minn.	53¼	320,000	14,387,414	212,563,149	50	3.22	WALLACE G. NYE	Dec. 31,1914
Mobile, Ala.	13.5	54,379	3,802,649	32,126,902	33	1.15	Commission Govern ment.	
Montgomery, Ala.	6½	45,000	2,839,677	22,923,429	35	1.12	Commission Govern ment.	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4½	35,000	3,930,450	38,228,118	65	2.33	*Edwin W. Fiske*	Dec. 31,1913
Nashville, Tenn.	17.41	130,000	5,816,806	65,788,415	80	1.30	*Hilary E. Howse*	Oct. 13,1913
Newark, N. J.	23¾	375,000	20,714,062	383,864,182	100	2.04	*Jacob Haussling*	Dec. 31,1914
New Bedford, Mass.	19½	105,000	2,023,281	101,562,334	100	1.93	C. S. ASHLEY, Cit.	Jan. —,1914
New Brunswick, N. J.	3	28,000	750,000	13,861,590	80	2.30	John J. Morrison	Jan. 1,1914
New Haven, Ct.	22½	150,000	3,684,645	131,627,898	100	1.75	Frank J. Rice	Jan. 1,1914
New Orleans, La.	196	375,000	42,898,610	235,994,111	75	2.20	Commission Govern ment.	
Newport, R. I.	7½	30,000	1,131,000	53,397,000	100	1.36	WILLIAM MACLEOD	Jan. 5,1914
Newton, Mass.	18	40,000	3,078,549	79,363,445	100	1.74	Chas. E. Hatfield	Jan. —,1914

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1913.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	For Cities Governed by Commission See Following Page. Names of Mayors.	Terms Expire.
New York City‡	‡316	5,173,064	See note c	$18,204,862,430	97	$1.83	*William J. Gaynor*	Dec. 31,1913
Oakland, Cal.	56	200,000	$5,530,840	130,000,000	60	1.87	Frank K. Mott	July 1,1915
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17½	72,000	3,708,846	95,173,338	75	1.78	Commission Govern	ment.
Omaha, Neb.	24½	140,000	13,120,000	35,064,988	20	4.07	Commission Govern	ment.
Passaic, N. J.	3½	65,000	.....	42,859,294	100	1.75	Commission Govern	ment.
Paterson, N. J.	8½	137,000	4,950,393	101,993,413	100	1.66	*Andrew F. McBride*	Dec. 31,1913
Pawtucket, R. I.	8¾	53,000	4,721,172	52,198,355	90	1.65	G. W. Esterbrooke	Jan. —,1914
Peoria, Ill.	10⅔	72,000	526,000	21,859,000	33⅓	5.05	E. N. Woodruff	May 1,1913
Philadelphia, Pa.	129½	1,625,000	99,540,950	1,556,323,614	100	1.50	Rud. Blankenburg	Jan. 3,1916
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	552,905	31,242,725	786,208,700	100	1.53	Commission Govern	ment.
Portland, Me.	21½	61,000	2,801,702	67,093,268	100	2.12	*Oakley C. Curtis*	Dec. 8,1913
Portland, Ore. (*q*)	55	260,000	11,850,944	296,199,230	65	1.76	A. G. Rushlight	July 1,1913
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2½	31,000	1,690,000	22,492,415	80	2.09	*Wm. H. Frank*	Dec. 31,1913
Providence, R. I.	18¼	230,000	11,465,235	251,379,340	100	1.65	*Jos. A. Gatner*	Dec. 31,1914
Quincy, Ill.	6	41,000	391,000	10,537,403	33⅓	4.59	John F. Garner	May —,1913
Reading, Pa.	6½	135,000	1,092,746	54,312,000	80	1.80	Ira W. Stratton	Dec. 4,1915
Richmond, Va.	11	134,146	8,875,500	144,226,068	65	1.75	*George Ainslie*	Sept. 1,1916
Rochester, N. Y.	21½	250,000	16,255,689	188,816,650	80	1.95	Hiram H. Edgerton	Dec. 31,1913
Rockford, Ill.	5	50,000	349,800	18,828,696	33⅓	1.49	Wm. W. Bennett	May 7,1913
Sacramento, Cal.	26	70,000	1,036,500	63,176,420	75	1.28	Commission Govern	ment.
Saginaw, Mich.	16	60,000	2,146,340	27,245,669	58	2.00	*A. W. Jansend*	Jan. 1,1915
Salt Lake City, U.	45	100,000	4,398,000	62,206,073	33⅓	1.30	Commission Govern	ment.
San Antonio, Tex.	36	128,000	2,098,000	88,674,375	100	1.44	*A. H. Jones*	May 31,1913
San Diego, Cal.	78	70,000	.....	51,620,718	50	1.58	Commission Govern	ment.
San Francisco, Cal.	46	455,000	27,500,000	510,429,316	50	2.09	James Rolph, Jr.	Jan. 8,1916
Santa Fé, N. Mex. (*q*)	12	8,000	17,500	640,000	20	1.00	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.	6½	100,000	3,000,000	53,000,000	66⅔	1.25	*George W. Tiedeman*	Jan. 28,1913
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	86,000	3,160,149	53,754,567	90	2.33	Geo. R. Lunn (Soc.)	Dec. 31,1913
Scranton, Pa.	19	140,000	1,148,370	81,555,630	70	1.51	John Von Bergen, Jr.	Dec. 31,1913
Seattle, Wash.	94½	281,396	15,080,567	212,929,048	44	1.54	GEO. F. COTTERILL.	Mar.—,1914
Sioux City, Iowa	44¾	55,000	1,235,200	40,107,568	70	2.25	Commission Govern	ment.
Somerville, Mass.	4¼	80,000	1,519,000	69,632,540	100	1.88	.....	Jan. —,1914
South Bend, Ind.	14½	60,000	459,500	27,692,130	40	1.29	*Chas. L. Goetz*	Jan. 6,1914
Spokane, Wash.	40	125,000	4,760,000	91,934,031	60	1.30	Commission Govern	ment.
Springfield, Ill. (*q*)	8½	51,678	850,207	17,287,881	33⅓	4.88	Commission Govern	ment.
Springfield, Mass.	38½	100,000	*k* 4,503,700	149,530,350	100	1.55	John A. Denison	Jan. 6,1915
Springfield, Ohio	11	50,000	1,632,870	47,642,940	100	1.00	*Joseph J. Miller*	Dec. 31,1913
St. Joseph, Mo.	13	80,000	1,080,350	39,215,170	30	1.35	Chas. H. Pfeiffer	Apr. 15,1914
St. Louis, Mo.	61½	730,000	25,806,690	599,019,931	66⅔	2.22	Fred H. Kreismann	Apr. 12,1913
St. Paul, Minn.	56	242,732	7,938,399	128,785,624	60	2.83	Commission Govern	ment.
Syracuse, N. Y.	16	150,000	9,997,278	136,992,055	100	1.62	Edward Schoeneck	Dec. 31,1913
Tacoma, Wash.	43½	110,000	5,790,543	73,298,456	60	1.20	Commission Govern	ment.
Taunton, Mass	50	34,500	1,422,200	24,035,979	90	1.98	Commission Govern	ment.
Toledo, Ohio	28½	230,840	9,774,274	223,939,440	100	1.40	BRAND WHITLOCK.	Jan. 1,1914
Topeka, Kan.	9	50,000	1,973,185	52,160,655	100	*g* .80	Commission Govern	ment.
Trenton, N. J.	9	100,000	5,065,594	73,371,686	100	2.10	Commission Govern	ment.
Troy, N. Y.	9½	76,813	4,279,501	51,352,881	100	2.28	*Cornelius F. Burns*	Dec. 31,1913
Utica, N. Y.	12	80,000	2,836,300	44,565,159	81	2.23	Frank J. Baker	Dec. 31,1913
Washington, D. C.	69¼	250,000	9,612,350	419,932,253	66⅔	1.50	For Government,	See p. 715.
Wheeling, W. Va.	3	42,641	965,300	58,002,600	100	.66	H. L. Kirk	June 30,1913
Williamsport, Pa.	7.3	32,000	391,138	15,200,000	60	1.20	Samuel Stabler	Dec. 4,1915
Wilmington, Del.	10	95,000	3,500,000	55,000,000	66⅔	1.53	Harrison W. Howell	June 30,1913
Worcester, Mass.	38½	160,000	6,596,065	153,058,968	100	1.72	*D. F. O'Connell*	Jan. 6,1913
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	90,000	7,300,471	79,841,820	80	2.89	*James T. Lennon*	Dec. 31,1913

Democrats in *Italics;* Republicans in Roman; non-partisan in SMALL CAPS; Soc., Socialist; Ind., Independent.

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Population of New York City as follows: Manhattan, 2,438,001; Bronx, 531,219; Brooklyn, 1,776,878; Queens, 334,297; Richmond, 92,669. Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.9; Bronx, 40.6; Brooklyn, 77.6; Queens, 118.6; Richmond, 57.2. The surveyor's bureau gives the area as 326.83 square miles. Taxable valuations—all boroughs—Realty, $7,861,898,890; personalty, $342,963,540. Manhattan—Realty, $5,035,485,413; personalty, $281,467,122. The Bronx—Realty, $616,521,378; personalty, $4,595,198. Brooklyn—Realty, $1,674,742,409; personalty, $48,753,985. Queens—Realty, $456,750,539, personalty, $6,396,750. Richmond—Realty, $78,399,151; personalty, $1,750,485. § Tax rate—Manhattan and Bronx, $1.83; Brooklyn, $1.87; Queens, $1.84; Richmond, $1.92. (*a*) See New York City above. (*c*) Net funded debt of New York City, $784,949,404. Gross funded debt, $1,082,662,851. Sinking Fund Holdings, $287,713,447. (*g*) City tax. (*h*) Bonded debt. (*j*) Less $2,628,107 indebtedness. (*k*) Exclusive of water debt. (*q*) Report of December 1, 1911.

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Albany	$84,631,420	$11,552,303
Baltimore	383,305,665	357,933,707
Boston	1,186,432,200	295,347,517
Buffalo	297,746,090	6,937,000
Chicago	663,376,027	264,371,465
Cincinnati	384,687,070	145,312,930
Cleveland	506,812,210	207,992,415
Denver	103,000,000	31,000,000
Detroit	316,630,290	140,185,810
District of Columbia	330,322,487	29,609,766
Jersey City, N. J.	240,478,112	17,162,393
Kansas City, Mo.	114,687,800	52,095,092
Los Angeles	314,400,709	51,850,715
Louisville	131,000,000	54,000,000

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Milwaukee	$368,664,865	$91,383,898
Minneapolis	163,846,915	43,716,234
Newark, N. J.	303,667,111	80,197,071
New Orleans	167,177,355	68,816,756
New York City, for division of realty and personalty, see above.		
Philadelphia	1,554,302,400	2,021,214
Pittsburgh	738,208,700	1,294,580
Portland, Ore.	247,921,960	48,277,270
Providence	199,193,440	113,870,420
Rochester	165,957,275	8,122,300
San Francisco	447,777,237	62,652,079
St. Louis	499,557,201	99,462,730
Seattle	176,975,528	35,953,590
Toledo	159,351,610	64,587,830

Commission Government of Cities in United States.

THE government of a city by a commission, instead of by a Mayor and other city officials, was first instituted in Galveston, Texas, in 1901. Its usual form provides for the election of a certain number of commissioners from the city at large, who, in turn, elect one of their number to act as Mayor and divide with each other the administration of the city departments. One commissioner may take charge of the police department, a second of the fire department, a third of the health department, and so on. A limited number of members of the commission, usually only five, has been the customary practice, in order to concentrate responsibility of government. Another object in limiting the number of commissioners is to secure a "short ballot." The commission movement has had added to it, in the case of some cities, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. In some cases, no recognition is given to political primaries or political parties; candidates for the office of commissioner being nominated by certificate.

The cities which have adopted the commission form of government are as follows:

ALABAMA.
Birmingham.
Cordova.
Hartsville.
Huntsville.
Mobile.
Montgomery.
Sheffield.
Talladega.
Tuscaloosa.

CALIFORNIA.
Berkeley.
Modesto.
Monterey.
Oakland.
Sacramento.
San Diego.
San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo.
Santa Cruz.
Stockton.
Vallejo.

COLORADO.
Colorado Springs.
Durango.
Grand Junction.

GEORGIA.
Cartersville.

IDAHO.
Boisé.
Lewiston.

ILLINOIS.
Carbondale.
Clinton.
Decatur.
Dixon.
Elgin.
Forest Park.
Hamilton.
Harvey.
Hillsboro.
Jacksonville.
Kewanee.
Moline.
Ottawa.
Pekin.
Rochelle.
Rock Island.
Springfield.
Spring Valley.
Waukegan.

IOWA.
Burlington.
Cedar Rapids.
Des Moines.
Fort Dodge.
Keokuk.
Marshalltown.
Sioux City.

KANSAS.
Abilene.
Anthony.
Arkansas City
Caldwell.
Chanute.
Cherryvale
Coffeyville.
Council Grove.
Dodge City.
Emporia.
Eureka.
Girard.
Holton.
Hutchinson.
Independence.
Iola.
Junction City.
Kansas City.
Kingman.
Leavenworth
Manhattan.
Marion.
Neodesha.
Newton.
Olathe.
Parsons.
Pittsburg.
Pratt.
Topeka.
Wellington.
Wichita.

KENTUCKY.
Lexington.
Newport.

LOUISIANA.
New Orleans. †
Shreveport.

MAINE.
Gardiner.

MARYLAND.
Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Gloucester.
Haverhill.
Lawrence.
Lowell.
Lynn.
Taunton.

MICHIGAN.
Fremont.
Harbor Beach.
Pontiac.
Port Huron.
Wyandotte.

MINNESOTA.
Faribault.
Mankato.
St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.
Clarksdale.
Gulfport.
Hattiesburg.
Jackson.
Laurel.
Meridian.

MONTANA.
Missoula.

NEBRASKA.
Beatrice.
Lincoln.
Nebraska City.
Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
Long Branch.
Nutley.
Ocean City.
Passaic.
Ridgefield Park.
Ridgewood.
Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.
Roswell.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Greensboro.
High Point.
Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Bismarck.
Mandan.
Minot.

OKLAHOMA.
Ada.
Ardmore.
Bartlesville.
Duncan.
Durant.
El Reno.
Enid.
Guthrie.
Holdenville.
Lawton.
McAlester.
Miami.
Muskogee.
Oklahoma City.
Okmulgee.
Purcell.
Sapulpa.
Tulsa.
Wagoner.

OREGON.
Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Pittsburgh.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Columbia.
Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Aberdeen.
Canton.
Chamberlain.
Dell Rapids.
Huron.
Lead.
Madison.
Pierre.
Rapid City.
Sioux Falls.
Vermilion.
Yankton.

TENNESSEE.
Chattanooga.
Knoxville.
Memphis.

TEXAS.
Aransas Pass.
Austin.
Corpus Christi.
Dallas.
Denison.
Fort Worth.
Galveston.
Greenville.
Houston.
Kennedy.
Marble Falls.
Marshall.
Palestine.
Port Arthur.
Port Lavaca.

UTAH.
Logan.
Murray.
Ogden.
Provo.
Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Centralia.
Chehalis.
Everett.
Hoquiam.
North Yakima.
Spokane.
Tacoma.
Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Blue Field.
Huntington.
Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.
Appleton.
Eau Claire.
Janesville.
Menominee.
Oshkosh.
Portage.
Rice Lake.
Superior.

WYOMING.
Sheridan.

* The act in relation to Pittsburgh passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature leaves the Mayor at the head of the city government and abolishes the Board of Aldermen, substituting a council of nine members. The Mayor, with approval of the council, selects the heads of administrative departments.

† Executive and legislative power lodged in the Mayor and four Commission Councilmen.

The States and the Union.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	29	Washington	1889, November 11.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.	34	New Mexico	1912, January 6.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.	35	Arizona	1912, February 14.
18	California	1850, September 9.			

The Territories.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91	Hawaii	April 30, 1900.
Alaska	July 27, 1868.		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam and Tutuila under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a Commission, all appointed by the President. Porto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Commissioner, and the Philippines by two Commissioners elected respectively by the people thereof.

State and Territorial Statistics.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	52,250	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,510	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter.	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada	110,700	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona	113,020	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp.	9,305	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,850	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	7,815	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.	New Mexico.	122,580	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,925	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,170	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,990	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,250	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,050	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,795	360	210	Bismarck.
Dist. of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,060	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	585	210	Oklahoma C.
Georgia	59,475	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,030	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	84,800	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45,215	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,650	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,250	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30,570	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,025	300	210	Des Moines.	South Dakota.	77,650	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,080	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265,780	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84,970	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,565	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,450	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,315	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69,180	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	58,915	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia	24,780	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	83,365	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56,040	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi	46,810	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,415	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,616,484	12,720	11,600	
Montana	146,080	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Tutuila and islets, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal strip, 474. * Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1910.
† Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

States and Territories.	Governors. Names.	Salaries	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Legislatures. Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
Alabama	*Emmet O'Neal*	$5,000	4	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 10,1915	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Alaska	Walter E. Clark*	7,000	4	Oct. 1,1913	Mar. 3,1913	Bien.	60 dys	.....
Arizona	*George W. P. Hunt*	4,000	4	Dec.31,1914	Jan. —,1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Arkansas	*Joe T. Robinson*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 13,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Sept.14,1914
California	Hiram W. Johnson(Prog.)	10,000	4	Jan. 2,1915	Jan. 6,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Colorado	*Elias M. Ammons*	5,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 1,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Connecticut	*Simeon E. Baldwin*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Delaware	Charles R. Miller	4,000	4	Jan. 21,1917	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Florida	*Park Trammell*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Apr. 2,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Georgia	*Joseph M. Brown*(a)	5,000	2	July 1,1913	June 25,1913	Ann.	50 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Hawaii	Walter F. Frear*	7,000	4	Aug.15,1915	Feb. 19,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Idaho	John M. Haines	5,000	2	Jan. 6,1915	Jan. 6,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1914
Illinois	*Edward F. Dunne*	12,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Indiana	*Samuel M. Ralston*	8,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 9,1913	Bien.	61 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Iowa	George W. Clarke	6,800	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 13,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Kansas	*George H. Hodges*	5,000	2	Jan. 10,1915	Jan. 14,1913	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Kentucky	*James B. McCreary*	6,000	4	Dec. 31,1915	Jan. 1,1914	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1915
Louisiana	*Luther E. Hall*	5,000	4	May —,1916	May —,1914	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. —,1916
Maine	William T. Haines	3,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 1,1913	Bien.	None.	Sept. —,1914
Maryland	Phillips L. Goldsborough	4,500	4	Jan. 13,1916	Jan. —,1914	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Massachusetts	*Eugene N. Foss*	8,000	1	Jan. —,1914	Jan. 1,1913	Ann.	None.	Nov. 4,1913
Michigan	*Woodbridge N. Ferris*	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1915	Jan. 1,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart	7,000	2	Jan. 1,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Mississippi	*Earl Brewer*	4,500	4	Jan. 18,1916	Jan. 2,1914	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7,1915
Missouri	*Elliott W. Major*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Montana	*S. V. Stewart*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 6,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Nebraska	*John N. Morehead*	2,500	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Nevada	Tasker L. Oddie	4,000	4	Dec. 31,1914	Jan. 20,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
N. Hampshire	*Samuel D. Felker* (b)	3,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 1,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
New Jersey	*Woodrow Wilson* §	10,000	3	Jan. 19,1914	Jan. 14,1913	Ann.	None.	Nov. 4,1913
New Mexico	*Wm. C. McDonald*	5,000	4	Dec. 31,1915	Jan. 2,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1915
New York	*William Sulzer*	10,000	2	Dec. 31,1914	Jan. 1,1913	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
N. Carolina	*Locke Craig*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1916
North Dakota	L. B. Hanna	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Ohio	*James M. Cox*	10,000	2	Jan. 1,1915	Jan. 1,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Oklahoma	*Lee Cruce*	4,500	4	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Oregon	*Oswald West*	5,000	4	Jan. 11,1915	Jan. 13,1913	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Pennsylvania	John K. Tener	10,000	4	Jan. 17,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Porto Rico	George R. Colton*	8,000	4	Dec. 16,1913	Jan. 13,1913	Ann.	60 dys	.....
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier	3,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Ann.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
S. Carolina	*Cole L. Blease*	3,500	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 9,1913	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
South Dakota	F. M. Bryne	3,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 7,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Tennessee	Ben W. Hooper	‡4,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 6,1913	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Texas	*Oscar B. Colquitt*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 14,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1914
Utah	William Spry	6,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 13,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1916
Vermont	Allen M. Fletcher	2,500	2	Oct. —,1914	Oct. 2,1914	Bien.	None.	Sept. —,1914
Virginia	*William Hodges Mann*	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1914	Jan. —,1914	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 4,1913
Washington	*Ernest Lister*	6,000	4	Jan. —,1917	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1916
West Virginia	Henry D. Hatfield	5,000	4	Mar. 4,1917	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. —,1916
Wisconsin	Francis E. McGovern	5,000	2	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 8,1913	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1914
Wyoming	Joseph M. Carey (Prog.)	4,000	4	Jan. 1,1915	Jan. 14,1913	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 3,1914

Democrats in Italics. Republicans in Roman. Next Presidential election November 7, 1916. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. ‡ With $3,500 additional for the maintenance of Gubernatorial Mansion. § Will resign to fill office as President of United States. (a) To be succeeded by J. M. Slaton. (b) Governor elected by State Legislature January 2, 1913.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4
Alaska	$15 "	4	2
Arizona	$7 "	2	2
Arkansas	$6 "	4	2
California	$1,000 term.	4	2
Colorado	$1,000 "	4	2
Connec't	$300 ann.	2	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2
Hawaii	$600 ses'n	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2
Illinois	$1,000 ann.	4	2
Indiana	$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa	$1,000 ses'n	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2
Kentucky	$10 "	4	2
Louisiana	$5 per diem	4	4
Maine	$300 ann.	2	2
Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2
Mass.	$1,000 ann.	1	1
Michigan	$800 ann.	2	2
Minn.	$1,000 ann.	4	2
Miss'sippi	$500 ses'n	4	4
Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2
Montana	$10 "	4	2
Nebraska	$5 "	2	2
Nevada	$10 "	4	2
N. Hamp.	$200 ann.	2	2
N. Jersey	$500 "	3	1
N. Mexico	$5 per diem	4	2
N. York	$1,500 ann.	2	1
N. Caro'la	$4 per diem	2	2
N. Dak.	$5 "	4	2
Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2
Oklah'ma	$6 per diem	4	2
Oregon	$3 "	4	2
Penna.	$1,500 ses'n	4	2
Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
R. Island	$5 "	2	2
S. Carol'a	$120 ann.	4	2
S. Dakota	$5 per diem	2	2
Tenn.	$4 "	2	2
Texas	$5 "	4	2
Utah	$4 "	4	2
Vermont	$4 "	2	2
Virginia	$8 "	4	2
Wash'ton	$5 "	4	2
W. Va.	$4 "	4	2
Wisc'nsin	$500 ann.	2	2
Wyoming	$8 per diem	4	2

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except Iowa, New Hampshire and New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in New Jersey by all railroads to members by law.

New York Counties.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany	28	28	3	3
Allegany	44	43	8	4
Broome	39	34	6	3
Cattaraugus	51	43	8	4
Cayuga	40	36	7	4
Chautauqua	51	43	8	4
Chemung	41	37	6	3
Chenango	37	34	6	3
Clinton	33	31	4	3
Columbia	26	27	3	3
Cortland	40	35	6	3
Delaware	39	34	6	3
Dutchess	26	26	9	2
Erie	48, 49, 50	40—42	8	4
Essex	33	31	4	3
Franklin	34	31	4	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	30	4	3
Genesee	44	39	8	4
Greene	27	27	3	3
Herkimer	32	33	5	4
Jefferson	35	32	5	4
Kings	3—10	3—10	2	2
Lewis	32	32	5	4
Livingston	43	39	7	4
Madison	37	32	6	3
Monroe	45, 46	8, 39	7	4
Montgomery	31	30	4	3
Nassau		1	2	2
New York	11—22	11—24	1	1
Niagara	47	40	8	4
Oneida	36	33	5	4
Onondaga	38	35	5	4
Ontario	42	36	7	4
Orange	25	26	9	2
Orleans	47	39	8	4
Oswego	35	32	5	4
Otsego	37	34	6	3
Putnam	26	26	9	2
Queens	2	1, 2, 9	2	2
Rensselaer	29	28, 29	3	3
Richmond	23	*11	2	2
Rockland	23	25	9	2
St. Lawrence	34	31	4	3
Saratoga	30	29	4	3
Schenectady	31	30	4	3
Schoharie	31	27	3	3
Schuyler	41	37	6	3
Seneca	40	36	7	4
Steuben	43	37	7	4
Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Sullivan	25	27	3	3
Tioga	41	37	6	3
Tompkins	41	37	6	3
Ulster	27	27	3	3
Warren	33	29	4	3
Washington	30	29	4	3
Wayne	42	36	7	4
Westchester	24	24, 25	9	2
Wyoming	44	39	8	4
Yates	42	36	7	4

*Eleventh Congressional District also includes Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and portions of New York County. Blackwell's Island is in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1	Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
2	Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
3	Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
4	New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
5	Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
6	Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
7	Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
8	Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
9	Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
10	Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
11	Montgomery	Albany	March 12, 1772
12	Washington	Albany	March 12, 1772
13	Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786
14	Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788
15	Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789
16	Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
17	Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
18	Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
19	Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
20	Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
21	Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
22	Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
23	Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796
24	Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
25	Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798
26	Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
27	Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
28	Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799
29	Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
30	Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
31	St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802
32	Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802
33	Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
34	Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
35	Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
36	Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
37	Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
38	Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
39	Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
40	Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
41	Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
42	Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
43	Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
44	Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
45	Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
46	Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
47	Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
48	Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
49	Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
50	Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
51	Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 22, 1821
52	Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
53	Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
54	Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
55	Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
56	Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
57	Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
58	Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
59	Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
60	Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1854
61	Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899

(JANUARY 1, 1913.)

Governor	William Sulzer, New York	Term ex. Dec. 31,	1914.	Salary,	$10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor	Martin H. Glynn, Albany	" " "	1914.	"	5,000
Secretary to Governor	Chester C. Platt, Batavia.			"	4,000

Secretary of State	Mitchell May, New York	Term ex. Dec. 31,	1914.	Salary,	$6,000
Comptroller	William Sohmer, New York	" " "	1914.	"	8,000
State Treasurer	John J. Kennedy, Buffalo	" " "	1914.	"	6,000
Attorney-General	Thomas Carmody, Penn Yan	" " "	1914.	"	10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	John A. Bensel, New York	" " "	1914.	"	8,000
Superintendent of Insurance	William T. Emmet, New York	" July 1,	1915.	"	7,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Albany	" May 9,	1914.	"	7,500
Superintendent State Prisons	Joseph F. Scott, Elmira	" May 24,	1916.	"	6,000
Superintendent Public Works	Duncan W. Peck, Syracuse	" Dec. 31,	1912.	"	6,000
State Fire Marshal	Thomas J. Ahearn, New York	" July 17,	1916.	"	7,000
Commissioner of Education	Andrew S. Draper, Albany	Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents.			Salary $10,000

Deputy Secretary of State—Luke A. Keenan.
Deputy Comptroller—Michael J. Walsh.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—Charles S. Fowler.
First Deputy Fire Marshal—George F. Roesch, New York City.
First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus S. Downing.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor, Martin H. Glynn.
Secretary of State, Mitchell May.
Comptroller, William Sohmer.
State Treasurer, John J. Kennedy.
Attorney-General, Thomas Carmody.
State Engineer and Surveyor, John A. Bensel.
Superintendent of Public Works, Duncan W. Peck.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Herman W. Hoefer, New York. Salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob Neu, Brooklyn, *Chairman*.
Meyer Wolff, New York.
James A. Lavery, Poughkeepsie.
Harold N. Saxton, Albany, Chief Examiner.
Salaries of Commissioners, $3,000 each.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS.

C. Gordon Reel, Kingston. Holds office during pleasure of Governor. Salary, $7,500.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

George E. Van Kennen, Ogdensburg. Term ends Dec. 1, 1916.
James W. Fleming, Troy. Term ends Dec. 1, 1914.
John D. Moore, New York. Term ends Dec. 1, 1918.
Salaries, $10,000 each and expenses.

STATE HISTORIAN.

James Austin Holden. Salary, $4,500.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

Samuel J. Tilden, New Lebanon. Term expires June 9, 1917. Salary, $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

William W. Farley, Binghamton. Term expires April 1, 1916. Salary, $7,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The Adjt.-General, S.N.Y.—Henry D. Hamilton.
Military Secretary—E. Gilbert Schermerhorn.
Aides-de-Camp—Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry; Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Capt. Sylvanus G. Teets, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Charles R. Seymour, Battery C, Field Artillery; Capt. William J. Costigan, 69th Infantry; Capt. Louis D. Collins, 3d Infantry; Capt. William D. Finke, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Patrick J. Walsh, 22d Engineers; Capt. Charles W. Berry, 14th Infantry; Capt. Stowe Phelps, 1st Cavalry; Capt. Charles E. Fiske, Ordnance Dept.; Capt. Reynolds K. Townsend, 10th Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Daniell, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. Paul Malone, 65th Infantry; First Lieut. Lester R. Walton, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. William A. Niver, 2d Infantry.
Militia Council—Brigadier-General Henry D. Hamilton, the Adjutant-General of the State, ex-officio; Com. Robert P. Forshew, ex-officio; Col. Walter B. Hotchkin, Corps of Engineers, New York; Col. William Wilson, 3d Infantry; Col. Charles O. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieut.-Col. James H. Wells, 71st Infantry, New York; Lieut.-Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Infantry, New York; Major James C. McLeer, 2d Cavalry; Major Frank B. Barrett, First Field Artillery.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—William R. Willcox, Feb. 1, 1913; George V. S. Williams, Feb. 1, 1917; John Sergeant Cram, Feb. 1, 1916; Milo Roy Maltbie, Feb. 1, 1915; John E. Eustis, Feb. 1, 1914.
Second District—Frank W. Stevens, Feb. 1, 1913; Martin S. Decker, Feb. 1, 1915; Curtis N. Douglas, Jan. 21, 1913; John B. Olmsted, Feb. 1, 1912; James E. Sague, Feb. 1, 1914.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

Robert L. Luce, New York; William A. Gardner, Amsterdam; James C. McDonald, Schenectady. $6,000 and $1,500 expenses.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Calvin J. Huson, Penn Yan. Term expires Jan. 22, 1915

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Eugene H. Porter, M. D., New York. Salary, $5,000, and $1,500 expenses. Term expires Dec. 31, 1912.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Joseph J. O'Connell, M.D., Brooklyn. Salary, $12,500. Term expires Jan. 1, 1915.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

John Williams, Dec. 31, 1912. Salary, $5,500 and $1,000 expenses.
First Deputy—John S. Whalen. Salary, $4,000.
Second Deputy—Wm. C. Rogers. Salary, $3,500.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

John Bowe, Albany. Salary, $5,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fritz Reichmann, Albany. Salary, $3,500.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, $3,000.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

James V. May, M. D., $7,500; William Cary Sanger, $5,000; Fred. H. Parker, $5,000. Each, $1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ELECTIONS.

John R. Voorhis, New York; Wm. J. Hillery, Buffalo; John Pallace, Brockport. Salary, $5,000 each.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor, ————; *Vice-Chancellor*, St. Clair McKelway; Daniel Beach, Pliny T. Sexton, Adelbert Moot, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Eugene A. Philbin, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Lucius N. Littauer.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; Herman A. Metz, Brooklyn; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Frank F. Gow, Schuylerville; John W. Hogan, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mount Kisco; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Thomas M. Muiry, New York; Herman Ridder, New York; Daniel Waite Burdick, Ithaca.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

John J. Dixon, Brooklyn; Frank O'Neil, Binghamton. Term five years. No salary.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, New York; Francis C. Huntington, New York; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; Edgar A. Newell, Ogdensburg; Simon P. Quick, Windsor; John J. Deery, New York; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo.

Term four years; compensation, $10 for each day's attendance at meetings of Commission, not exceeding $500 yearly.

Legislature of the State of New York.

SESSION OF 1913.

SENATE.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Martin H. Glynn, Dem., of Albany.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Thomas H. O'Keefe	Dem.	Oyster Bay.
2	Bernard M. Patten	Dem.	Long Island City
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	New York City.
4	Henry P. Velte	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	William J. Heffernan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William B. Carswell	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel J. Carroll	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	James F. Duhamel*	L. D.	Brooklyn.
9	Felix J. Sanner*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Herman H. Torborg	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	John C. Fitzgerald	Dem.	New York City.
13	James D. McClelland*	Dem.	New York City.
14	James A. Foley	Dem.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Walter R. Herrick	Dem.	New York City.
18	Henry W. Pollock*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Henry Sallant	Prog.	New York City.
20	James J. Frawley*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Stephen J. Stilwell*	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	George A. Blauvelt	Dem.	Monsey.
24	John F. Healy	Dem.	New Rochelle.
25	John D. Stivers	Rep.	Middletown.
26	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Dem.	Hyde Park.
27	Abraham J. Palmer	P. R.	Milton.
28	Henry M. Sage*	Rep.	Menands.
29	John W. McKnight	Dem.	Castleton.
30	George H. Whitney	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
31	Loren H. White*	Dem.	Delanson.
32	Seth G. Heacock*	Rep.	Ilion.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburgh.
34	Herbert P. Coats*	Rep.	Saranac Lake.
35	Elon R. Brown	Rep.	Watertown.
36	William D. Peckham	Dem.	Utica.
37	Ralph W. Thomas*	Rep.	Hamilton.
38	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	Clayton L. Wheeler	Dem.	Hancock.
40	Charles J. Hewitt*	Rep.	Locke.
41	John F. Murtaugh*	Dem.	Elmira.
42	Thomas B. Wilson	Rep.	Hall.
43	John Seeley	Dem.	Woodhull.
44	Thomas H. Bussey*	Rep.	Perry.
45	George F. Argetsinger*	Rep.	Rochester.
46	William L. Ormrod*	Rep.	Churchville
47	George F. Thompson	Rep.	Middleport.
48	John F. Malone	Dem.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	Gottfried H. Wende	Dem.	Buffalo.
51	Frank N. Godfrey	Rep.	Olean.

Democrats	32
Republicans	16
Independent Democrat	1
Progressive Republican	1
Progressive	1
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1914. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Harold J. Hinman*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	Wm. C. Baxter	Rep.	Watervilet.

ALLEGANY.

Ransom L. Richardson*. Rep. Fillmore.

BROOME.

Mortimer B. Edwards. Rep. Lisle.

CATTARAUGUS.

Clare Willard. Dem. Allegany.

CAYUGA.

Michael Grace*. Rep. Weedsport.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1 George W. Jude. Prog. Jamestown.
2 John Leo Sullivan*. Rep. Dunkirk.

CHEMUNG.

Robert P. Bush*. Dem. Horseheads.

CHENANGO.

Walter A. Shepardson*. Rep. Norwich.

CLINTON.

Charles J. Vert*. Rep. Plattsburgh.

COLUMBIA.

Alexander W. Stover. Dem. Germantown.

CORTLAND.

Niles F. Webb. Rep. Cortland.

DELAWARE.

John W. Telford. Dem. Margaretville.

DUTCHESS.

1 Myron Smith*. Rep. Millbrook.
2 John A. Kelly. Dem. Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

1 George F. Small. Dem. Buffalo.
2 Clinton T. Horton*. Rep. Buffalo.
3 Albert F. Geyer. Dem. Buffalo.

ERIE—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
4	Edward D. Jackson*	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	Richard F. Hearn*	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	James M. Rozan*	Dem.	Buffalo.
7	Joseph V. Fitzgerald	Dem.	Lancaster.
8	George Geoghan	Dem.	Buffalo.
9	John Dorst, Jr.	Dem.	Akron.

ESSEX.

Spencer G. Prime 2d*. Rep. Upper Jay.

FRANKLIN.

Alexander Macdonald*. Rep. St. Regis Falls.

FULTON-HAMILTON.

James H. Wood. Rep. Gloversville.

GENESEE.

Clarence Bryant*. Rep. Le Roy.

GREENE.

J. L. Patrie*. Dem. Catskill.

HERKIMER.

E. Bert Pullman. Dem. Fulton Chain.

JEFFERSON.

1 H. Edmund Machold*. Rep. Ellisburg.
2 John G. Jones*. Rep. Carthage.

KINGS.

1 John J. Kelly. Dem. Brooklyn.
2 William J. Gillen*. Dem. Brooklyn.
3 Frank J. Taylor. Dem. Brooklyn.
4 Harry W. Kornobis. Dem. Brooklyn.
5 Vincent A. O'Connor. Dem. Brooklyn.
6 Lester D. Volk. Prog. Brooklyn.
7 Daniel F. Farrell*. Dem. Brooklyn.
8 John J. McKeon*. Dem. Brooklyn.
9 Frederick S. Burr. Dem. Brooklyn.
10 George E. Dennen. Dem. Brooklyn.
11 Karl Soden Deitz. Dem. Brooklyn.
12 Wm. P. Hamilton, Jr. Dem. Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
13	James H. Finnigan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	James H. Garvey*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
15	Thomas E. Willmott*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	Jesse P. Larrimer	Dem.	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick Ulrich	Dem.	Brooklyn.
18	Joseph H. Esquirol	Dem.	Brooklyn.
19	Jacob Schifferdecker*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	Cornelius J. Cronin	Dem.	Brooklyn.
21	Harry Heyman*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
22	Joseph J. Monahan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
23	Thomas L. Ingram	Dem.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

James B. Van Woert — Dem. — Greig.

LIVINGSTON.

Edward M. Magee — Rep. — Groveland Sta.

MADISON.

Morell E. Tallett* — Rep. — De Ruyter.

MONROE.

1 Jared W. Hopkins* — Rep. — Pittsford.
2 Simon L. Adler* — Rep. — Rochester.
3 August V. Pappert* — Rep. — Rochester.
4 Cyrus W. Phillips* — Rep. — Rochester.
5 Charles H. Gallup — Dem. — Adams Basin.

MONTGOMERY.

Walter A. Gage* — Rep. — Canajoharie.

NASSAU.

Thomas B. Maloney — Dem. — Great Neck.

NEW YORK.

1 Thomas B. Caughlan* — Dem. — New York City.
2 Alfred E. Smith* — Dem. — New York City.
3 Harry E. Oxford — Dem. — New York City.
4 Aaron J. Levy* — Dem. — New York City.
5 James J. Walker* — Dem. — New York City.
6 Jacob Silverstein — Dem. — New York City.
7 Peter P. McElligott* — Dem. — New York City.
8 Solomon Sufrin — Prog. — New York City.
9 Charles D. Donohue — Dem. — New York City.
10 Meyer Greenberg* — Dem. — New York City.
11 John Kerrigan — Dem. — New York City.
12 Joseph D. Kelly — Dem. — New York City.
13 James C. Campbell* — Dem. — New York City.
14 Robert Lee Tudor — Dem. — New York City.
15 Theodore H. Ward — Dem. — New York City.
16 Martin G. McCue* — Dem. — New York City.
17 Mark Eisner — Dem. — New York City.
18 Mark Goldberg* — Dem. — New York City.
19 Thomas F. Denney — Dem. — New York City.
20 Patrick J. McGrath* — Dem. — New York City.
21 Thomas Kane — Dem. — New York City.
22 Edward Well* — Dem. — New York City.
23 David C. Lewis — Dem. — New York City.
24 Owen M. Kiernan — Dem. — New York City.
25 David H. Knott — Dem. — New York City.
26 Abraham Greenberg — Dem. — New York City.
27 Raymond B. Carver — Dem. — New York City.
28 Salvatore A. Cotillo — Dem. — New York City.
29 Charles J. Carroll — Dem. — New York City.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier* — Dem. — New York City.
31 Michael Schaap — Prog. — New York City.
32 Louis D. Gibbs — Dem. — New York City.
33 Thomas J. Lane — Dem. — New York City.
34 Patrick J. McMahon — Dem. — New York City.
35 Ernest E. L. Hammer — Dem. — New York City.

NIAGARA.

1 Frank M. Bradley — Rep. — Barker.
2 Eugene A. McCollum — Dem. — Lockport.

ONEIDA.

1 Fred F. Emden — Dem. — Utica.
2 Herbert E. Allen* — Rep. — Clinton.
3 John B. Fuller — Rep. — Marcy.

ONONDAGA.

1 Patrick J. Kelly — Dem. — Marcellus.
2 Stephen G. Daley — Dem. — Syracuse.
3 Thomas K. Smith* — Rep. — Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

Herman F. Schnirel — Rep. — Geneva.

ORANGE.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Caleb H. Baumes*	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	William T. Doty	Dem.	Circleville.

ORLEANS.

Marc W. Cole — Dem. — Albion.

OSWEGO.

Thaddeus C. Sweet* — Rep. — Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

La Verne P. Butts — Dem. — Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

John R. Yale* — Rep. — Brewster.

QUEENS.

1 Samuel J. Burden — Dem. — L. I. City.
2 Alfred J. Kennedy* — Dem. — Whitestone.
3 Alfred C. Benninger — Dem. — Ridgewood.
4 Howard Sutphin — Dem. — Jamaica.

RENSSELAER.

1 C. Fred Schwarz* — Dem. — Troy.
2 Tracey D. Taylor — Dem. — Berlin.

RICHMOND.

Ralph R. McKee* — Dem. — Tompkinsville.

ROCKLAND.

Frederick G. Grimme — Dem. — Sparkill.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1 Frank L. Seaker* — Rep. — Gouverneur.
2 John A. Smith — Rep. — North Lawrence

SARATOGA.

Gilbert T. Seelye — Rep. — Burnt Hills.

SCHENECTADY.

Arthur P. Squire — Dem. — Rotterdam Jct.

SCHOHARIE.

Edward A. Dox — Dem. — Richmondville.

SCHUYLER.

John W. Gurnett* — Dem. — Watkins.

SENECA.

Augustus S. Hughes — Dem. — Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1 Charles A. Brewster — Dem. — Addison.
2 James L. Seely, Jr.* — Dem. — Canisteo.

SUFFOLK.

1 Stephen A. Fallon — Dem. — Setauket.
2 John J. Robinson — Dem. — Centreport.

SULLIVAN.

John K. Evans* — Dem. — Bloomingburgh

TIOGA.

John G. Pembleton* — Rep. — Tioga Center.

TOMPKINS.

Minor McDaniels* — Dem. — Ithaca.

ULSTER.

1 Lawrence M. Kenney — Dem. — Saugerties.
2 Samuel C. Waring* — Rep. — New Paltz.

WARREN.

Henry E. H. Brereton* — Rep. — Diamond Point.

WASHINGTON.

Eugene R. Norton — Rep. — Granville.

WAYNE.

Albert Yeomans* — Rep. — Walworth.

WESTCHESTER.

1 Tracy P. Madden* — Dem. — Yonkers.
2 Verne M. Bovie — Dem. — New Rochelle.
3 Wilson R. Yard — Dem. — Pleasantville.
4 Mortimer C. O'Brien — Dem. — White Plains.

WYOMING.

John Knight — Rep. — Arcade.

YATES.

Edward C. Gillett* — Rep. — Penn Yan.

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

Democrats	103
Republicans	43
Progressives	4
Total	150

JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

Democrats	135
Republicans	59
Independent Democrat	1
Progressive Republican	1
Progressives	5
Total	201

Judiciary of the State of New York.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	Albany	Albany	$14,200	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1913
Wm. H. Cuddeback, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1926
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1913
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1926
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1920
William E. Werner, "	Rochester	Monroe	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1918
*Frank H. Hiscock, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
*Emory A. Chase, "	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
Willard Bartlett, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1916

* Temporary designation to Court.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The county of New York.	John Proctor Clarke	New York	Rep.	Oct. 3, 1915
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1914
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem.	" 31, 1916
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	Jan. 6, 1916
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	Temporary.
	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1912
	Joseph A. Burr	"	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	Nov. 7, 1914
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	Temporary.
	William J. Carr	Brooklyn	Dem.	Jan. 6, 1916
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1916
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Nov. 12, 1915
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	Jan. 11, 1917
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1914
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	Nov. 7, 1917
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1916
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	Jan. 7, 1917

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $7,200; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Francis M. Scott	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Joseph E. Newburger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	James A. Blanchard	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Edward E. McCall	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	John J. Delany	"	Dem.	" 31, 1924
	Thomas F. Donnelly	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Henry Bischoff	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Irving Lehman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Alfred R. Page	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Nathan Bijur	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward B. Amend	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	John W. Goff	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Samuel Seabury	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York—*Continued.*	Edward G. Whitaker.	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1926
	M. Warley Platzek	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Francis K. Pendleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	Daniel F. Cohalan	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Henry D. Hotchkiss	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	John J. Brady	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	James W. Gerard	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Joseph A. Burr	"	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Luke D. Stapleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	David F. Manning	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Samuel T. Maddox	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1922
	William J. Carr	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Gilb't D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Whitehall	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep.	" 31, 1925
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1913
	P. C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Peter B. McLennan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Albert F. Gladding	Norwich	Rep.	" 31, 1913
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1919
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur E. Sutherland	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	" 31, 1921
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Warren B. Hooker	"	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Herbert P. Bissell	Buffalo	Dem.	" 31, 1913
	Frank C. Laughlin	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Charles A. Pooley	"	Ind. Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Cuthbert W. Pound	Lockport	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	" 31, 1922

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Naufan, Lt.-Gov.	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey.	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701,	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster	1701,	Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler	1701,	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, L.-Gov.	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov.	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	15	William C. Bouck	1843-1844	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880
2	John Jay	1795-1801	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	17	John Young	1847-1848	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
6	John Taylor	1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	22	John A. King	1857-1858	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	40	Horace White	1910-1910
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	42	William Sulzer	1913-1914

Mayors of the City of New York.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.
1 Thomas Willett	1665	33 Robert Walters	1720-1725	65 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
2 Thomas Delavall	1666	34 Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	66 Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
3 Thomas Willett	1667	35 Robert Lurting	1726-1735	67 William V. Brady	1847-1848
4 Cornelis Steenwyck	1668-1670	36 Paul Richard	1735-1739	68 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
5 Thomas Delavall	1671	37 John Cruger, Sr.	1739-1744	69 Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
6 Matthias Nicolls	1672	38 Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	70 Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
7 John Lawrence	1673	39 Edward Holland	1747-1757	71 Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
8 William Dervall	1675	40 John Cruger, Jr.	1757-1766	72 Fernando Wood	1855-1858
9 Nicholas de Meyer	1676	41 Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	73 Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
10 S. van Cortlandt	1677	42 David Matthews, Tory.	1776-1784	74 Fernando Wood	1860-1862
11 Thomas Delavall	1678	43 James Duane	1784-1789	75 George Opdyke	1862-1864
12 Francis Rombouts	1679	44 Richard Varick	1789-1801	76 C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
13 William Dyre	1680-1681	45 Edward Livingston	1801-1803	77 John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
14 Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	46 De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	78 T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
15 Gabriel Minville	1684	47 Marinus Willett	1807-1808	79 A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
16 Nicholas Bayard	1685	48 De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	80 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
17 S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	49 Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	81 S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
18 Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	50 De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	82 William H. Wickham	1875-1876
19 John Lawrence	1691	51 John Ferguson	1815	83 Smith Ely	1877-1878
20 Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	52 Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	84 Edward Cooper	1879-1880
21 William Merritt	1695-1698	53 Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	85 William R. Grace	1881-1882
22 Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	54 Stephen Allen	1821-1824	86 Franklin Edson	1883-1884
23 David Provost	1699-1700	55 William Paulding	1825-1826	87 William R. Grace	1885-1886
24 Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	56 Philip Hone	1826-1827	88 Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
25 Thomas Noell	1701-1702	57 William Paulding	1827-1829	89 Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
26 Philip French	1702-1703	58 Walter Bowne	1829-1833	90 Thomas F. Gilroy	1893 1894
27 William Peartree	1703-1707	59 Gideon Lee	1833-1834	91 William L. Strong	1895-1897
28 Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	60 Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	92 Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
29 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	61 Aaron Clark	1837-1839	93 Seth Low	1902-1903
30 Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	62 Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	94 George B. McClellan	1904-1909
31 John Johnson	1714-1719	63 Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	95 William J. Gaynor*	1910-1913
32 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	64 James Harper	1844-1845		

* John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass.	1789	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	English	Ky	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Va	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	English	Pa	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Scotch	Ky	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N.Y.	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.			
24	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O.	1852	English	Ind.	1905	Rep.			
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	English	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28	T. R. Marshall (elect)	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	English	Ind.		Dem.			

Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853
4	1796-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Maugum	N. C.	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1812	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct.	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871
6	1800-1801	John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct.	1754	1832	36-38	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	38	1864-65	Daniel Clark	N. H.	1809	1891
7	1802-03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct.	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804-05	Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich.	1827	1896
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1828	1898
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	47	1881-85	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	48	1885-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	1919
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	49	1885-87	John Sherman	Ohio.	1823	1900
12, 13	1812-13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	49-51	1887-91	John J. Ingalls	Kan.	1833	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	52	1891-93	C. F. Manderson	Neb.	1837	1911
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn.	1818	1897
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	54-62	1895-1911	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	1911
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826						

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	47	1881-83	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio.	1836	....
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	1910
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	54, 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ia.	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61	1903-11	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1836	....
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848	62	1911-	Champ Clark	Mo.	1850	....

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	Md	1809
"	James Monroe	Va	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass	1850
Fillmore	Edward Everett	Mass	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich	1857
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill	1869
"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill	1893
"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	William R. Day	"	1897
"	John Hay	"	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1909

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1814
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816
Monroe	"	"	1817
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843
"	George M. Bibb	Ky	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga	1857
"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass	1869
"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky	1874
"	Lot M. Morrill	Me	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1901
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796
Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va	1800
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800
"	Roger Griswold	Ct.	1801
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813
"	James Monroe	Va	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815
Monroe	Isaac Shelby	Ky	1817
"	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	John McLean	Ohio	1841
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843
"	William Wilkins	"	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849
"	Edward Bates	Mo.	1850
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill.	1867
"	Lor. Thomas (*ad. in.*)	"	1868
"	John M. Schofield	N. Y.	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	Ill.	1869
"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich	1897
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appoint'd	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appoint'd
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md	1850	Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
"	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa	1850	Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1899
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill	1911

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1801	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C	1850
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	"	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
"	Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C	1853
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	Johnson	"	"	1865
Monroe	"	"	1817	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y	1818	"	George M. Robeson	N. J	1869
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Nathan Goff, Jr	W. Va	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1834	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1907
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889	McKinley	James Wilson	Ia	1897
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb	1893	Taft	"	"	1909

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Lincoln	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	John A. J. Cresswell	Md	1869
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
Madison	"	"	1809	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio	1814	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
"	John McLean	"	1823	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis	1901
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1907
"	Horatio King	Me	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861				

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	"	1801	"	William Wirt	Va	1817
"	Robert Smith	Md	1805	J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805	Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga	1829

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Md	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1833
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa	1840
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C	1841
"	John Nelson	Md	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va	1845
"	Nathan Clifford	Me	1846
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1857
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo	1861
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)	Pa	1863
"	James Speed	Ky	1864
Johnson	"	"	1865
Johnson	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
"	William M. Evarts	N. Y	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass	1869
"	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga	1870
"	George H. Williams	Ore	1871
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y	1875
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass	1877
Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	Pa	1881
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark	1885
B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass	1893
"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal	1897
"	John W. Griggs	N. J	1897
"	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1901
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	Mass	1904
"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1907
Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y	1909

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1903
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1904
Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y	1907
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo	1909

Should changes occur while the ALMANAC is passing through the press they will be found noted on the page of "Occurrences During Printing."

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 37; Massachusetts, 35; Pennsylvania, 29; Ohio, 24; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 18; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 10; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Tennessee, 9; Georgia, 8; Missouri, 8; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 5; New Jersey, 5; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; California, 3; Vermont, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa	1789-1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, N. J	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, S. C	1795-1795	...	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct	1796-1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N. C	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Brock, Livingston, N. Y	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y	1823-1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa	1830-1844	14	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, Va	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Me	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, Cal	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods, Ga	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, N. Y	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kan	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Mich	1890-1906	16	1836	.....
George Shiras, Jr., Pa	1892-1903	11	1832	.....
Howell E. Jackson, Tenn	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La	1894-1910	16	1845	....
Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, Cal	1898-	..	1843	....
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1902-	..	1841	....
William R. Day, Ohio	1903-	..	1849	....
William H. Moody, Mass	1906-1910	4	1853	....
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn	1909-	..	1844	....
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	1910-	..	1862	....
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo	1910-	..	1859	....
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga	1910-	..	1857	....
Edward D. White, La	1910-	..	1845	....
Mahlon Pitney, N. J	1912-	..	1858	....

United States Department Officials.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS.

Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.
1861-68	Joseph H. Barrett.	1876-81	John A. Bentley.	1893-96	William Lochren.
1868-69	Christopher C. Cox.	1881-84	William W. Dudley.	1896-97	Dominic I. Murphy.
1869-71	H. Van Aernam.	1884-85	Otis P. G. Clarke.	1897-1902	Henry C. Evans.
1871-75	James H. Baker.	1885-89	John C. Black.	1902-04	Eugene F. Ware.
1875-76	H. M. Atkinson.	1889	James Tanner.	1905-09	Vespasian Warner.
1876	Charles R. Gill...	1889-93	Green B. Raum.	1909	James L. Davenport.

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

1836	Henry L. Ellsworth.	1868	Elisha Foote.	1885	M. V. Montgomery.
1845	Edmund Burke.	1869	Samuel S. Fisher.	1887	Benton J. Hall.
1849	Thomas Ewbank.	1871	Mortimer D. Leggett	1889	Charles E. Mitchell.
1852	Silas H. Hodges.	1874	John M. Thacher.	1891	William E. Simonds.
1853	Charles Mason.	1875	Rodolphus H. Duell.	1893	John S. Seymour.
1857	Joseph Holt.	1877	Ellis Spear.	1897	Benj. Butterworth.
1859	William D. Bishop.	1878	Halbert E. Paine.	1898	Charles H. Duell.
1860	Phillip F. Thomas.	1880	Edgar M. Marble.	1901	Frederick I. Allen.
1861	David P. Holloway.	1883	Benj. Butterworth.	1907	Edward B. Moore.
1865	Thomas C. Theaker.				

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT.

1792-95	David Rittenhouse.	1853	Thomas M. Pettit.	1885-88	James P. Kimball.
1795	Henry W. Desaussure	1853-61	James R. Snowden.	1889-93	Edward O. Leech.
1795-1805	Elias Boudinot.	1861-66	James Pollock.	1893-98	Robert E. Preston.
1806-24	Robert Patterson.	1867-69	Henry R. Linderman	1898-1908	George E. Roberts.
1824-35	Samuel Moore.	1869-73	James Pollock.	1908-09	Frank A. Leach.
1835-51	Robert M. Patterson.	1873-79	Henry Linderman.	1909-10	A. Platt Andrew.
1851-53	George N. Eckert.	1879-84	Horatio C. Burchard.	1911	George E. Roberts.

CENSUS OFFICIALS.

1790	President of United States.	1860-65	Joseph C. G. Kennedy.
1800	Secretary of State (John Marshall).	1870-81	Francis A. Walker.
1810	Secretary of State (Robert Smith).	1881-85	Charles W. Seaton.
1820	Secretary of State (John Quincy Adams).	1889-93	Robert P. Porter.
1830	Secretary of State (Martin Van Buren).	1899-1903	William B. Merriam.
1840	Secretary of State (John Forsyth).	1903-09	Simeon N. Dexter North.
1850-53	Joseph C. G. Kennedy*.	1909	E. Dana Durand.
1853-54	James D. B. DeBow.		

* The title of the heads of the Census Office from 1850 to 1899 was Superintendent of the Census, and since 1899, Director of the Census.

DIRECTORS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1879-81	Clarence King.	1894-1907	Charles D. Walcott.	1907	George Otis Smith.
1881-94	John Wesley Powell.				

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

1867-70	Henry Barnard.	1886-89	Nath. H. R. Dawson.	1906-11	Elmer E. Brown.
1870-86	John Eaton.	1889-1906	William T. Harris.	1911	Philander P. Claxton.

LIBRARIANS OF CONGRESS.

(The Clerk of the House of Representatives was Librarian until 1815.)

1815-29	George Watterston.	1860-64	John G. Stephenson.	1897-99	John R. Young.
1829-61	John S. Meehan.	1864-97	Ainsworth R. Spofford.	1899	Herbert Putnam.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

1871-87	Spencer F. Baird.	1888-95	Marshall MacDonald.	1898	George W. Bowers.
1887-88	G. Brown Goode.	1896-98	John J. Brice.		

CHIEFS OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

1876-83	Franklin B. Hough.	1886-98	Bernhard Fernow.	1909	Henry S. Graves.
1883-86	Nathaniel H. Egleston.	1898-1909	Gifford Pinchot.		

SOLICITORS-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

1870-72	Benjamin H. Bristow.	1890-92	William H. Taft.	1903-09	Henry M. Hoyt.
1872-85	Samuel F. Phillips.	1892-93	Charles H. Aldrich.	1909-10	Lloyd W. Bowers.
1885-86	John Goode.	1893-95	Law Maxwell, Jr.	1910-12	Frederick W. Lehmann.
1886-89	George A. Jenks.	1895-97	Holmes Conrad.	1912	William M. Bullitt.
1889-90	Orlow W. Chapman.	1897-1903	John K. Richards.		

COMMISSIONERS OF CENERAL LAND OFFICE.

YEAR.	Commissioners.	YEAR.	Commissioners.	YEAR.	Commissioners.
1812	Edward Tiffin.	1849	Justin Butterfield.	1885	William A. J. Sparks.
1814	Josiah Meigs.	1852	John Wilson.	1888	Strother M. Stockslager
1822	John McLean.	1855	Thomas A. Hendricks.	1889	Lewis A. Groff.
1823	George Graham.	1859	Samuel A. Smith.	1891	Thomas H. Carter.
1830	Elijah Haywood.	1860	Joseph S. Wilson.	1892	William M. Stone.
1835	Ethan A. Brown.	1861	James M. Edmunds.	1893	Silas W. Lamoreux.
1836	James Whitcomb.	1866	Joseph S. Wilson.	1897	Binger Herrmann.
1841	Elisha M. Huntington.	1871	Willis Drummond.	1903	William A. Richards.
1842	Thomas H. Blake.	1874	Samuel S. Burdett.	1907	Richard A. Ballinger.
1845	James Shields.	1876	James A. Williamson.	1908	Frederick Dennett.
1847	Richard M. Young.	1881	Noah C. McFarland.		

COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1832	Elbert Herring.	1859	Alfred B. Greenwood.	1880	Rowland E. Trowbridge.
1836	Carey A. Harris.	1861	William P. Dole.	1881	Hiram Price.
1838	T. Hartley Crawford.	1865	Dennis N. Cooley.	1885	John D. C. Atkins.
1845	William Medill.	1866	Lewis V. Bogy.	1888	John H. Oberly.
1849	Orlando Brown.	1867	Nathaniel G. Taylor.	1889	Thomas J. Morgan.
1850	Luke Lea.	1869	Ely S. Parker.	1893	Daniel M. Browning.
1853	George W. Manypenny.	1871	Francis A. Walker.	1897	William A Jones.
1857	James W. Denver.	1873	Edward P. Smith.	1904	Francis E. Leupp.
1858	Charles E. Mix.	1875	John Q. Smith.	1909	Robert G. Valentine.
1858	James W. Denver.	1877	Ezra A. Hoyt.		

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1851	Alfred B. McCalmont.	1885	Zach. Montgomery.	1897	James N. Tyner.
1861	Titian J. Coffey.	1885	Edwin E. Bryant.	1900	James M. Beck.
1864	J. Hubley Ashton.	1889	John B. Cotton.	1901	William E. Fuller.
1867	John M. Binckley.	1889	George H. Shields.	1903	Frank L. Campbell.
1868	J. Hubley Ashton.	1889	James N. Tyner.	1903	Milton D. Purdy.
1868	T. Lyle Dickey.	1890	A. X. Parker.	1903	Charles H. Robb.
1869	Walbridge A. Field.	1891	Leonard W. Colby.	1903	James C. McReynolds.
1869	Thomas H. Talbot.	1893	Edward B. Whitney.	1904	Charles H. Robb.
1870	Clement Hugh Hill.	1893	Holmes Conrad.	1904	Russell P. Goodwin.
1871	Walter H. Smith.	1893	Charles B. Howry.	1905	Charles W. Russell.
1871	William McMichael.	1893	Joshua E. Dodge.	1906	Josiah A. Van Orsdel.
1873	John Goforth.	1895	J. M. Dickinson.	1906	Alford W. Cooley.
1873	Thomas A. Spence.	1896	John I. Hall.	1907	Edward T. Sanford.
1875	Thomas Simons.	1896	John L. Thomas.	1907	George W. Woodruff.
1875	Edwin B. Smith.	1896	William A. Little.	1907	John Q. Thompson.
1875	Augustine S. Gaylord.	1896	Isaac H. Lionberger.	1907	William W. Brown.
1877	Edgar M. Marble.	1897	Willis Van Devanter.	1908	James A. Fowler.
1877	A. A. Freeman.	1897	James Edmund Boyd.	1909	Oscar Lawler.
1880	Joseph K. McCammon.	1897	Henry M. Hoyt.	1909	William R. Harr.
1882	William A. Maury.	1897	John G. Thompson.	1909	Winfred T. Denison.
1885	Robert A. Howard.	1897	Louis A. Pradt.	1911	James A. Fowler.

Treasurers of the United States.

CONTINENTAL TREASURER—The germ of the Treasury Department was planted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas discharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Department was organized under the act of September 2, 1789. Strictly speaking, it was reorganized, for the department, under various names, had been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for nearly five months after the inauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organized under the Constitution.

	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission	Expiration of Service.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.
1	Michael Hillegas.	Pennsylvania..	July 29,1775	Sept.11,1789	13	James Gilfillan...	Connecticut	July 1,1877	Mar. 1,1883
2	Samuel Meredith.	Pennsylvania..	Sept.11,1789	Oct. 31,1801	14	A. U. Wyman....	Wisconsin.....	Apr. 1,1883	Apr. 30,1885
3	Thomas T. Tucker	South Carolina	Dec. 1,1801	May 2,1828	15	Conrad N. Jordan	New York. ...	May 1,1885	May 23,1887
4	William Clark....	Pennsylvania..	June 4,1828	May 31,1829	16	James W. Hyatt.	Connecticut....	May 24,1887	May 10,1889
5	John Campbell...	Virginia.....	May 26,1829	July 20,1839	17	J. N. Huston.....	Indiana.....	May 11,1889	Apr. 24,1891
6	William Selden ..	Virginia.....	July 22,1839	Nov.23,1850	18	Enos H. Nebeker.	Indiana...	Apr. 25,1891	May 31,1893
7	John Sloane.....	Ohio.....	Nov.27,1850	Apr. 6,1852	19	Daniel N. Morgan	Connecticut ...	June 1,1893	June 30,1897
8	Samuel Casey....	Kentucky	Apr. 4,1853	Dec. 22,1859	20	Ellis H. Roberts..	New York.....	July 1,1897	June 30,1905
9	William C. Price.	Missouri.....	Feb. 25,1860	Mar.21,1861	21	Chas. H. Prest...	New York.....	July 1,1905	Oct. 31, 1909
10	F. E. Spinner	New York.....	Mar. 16,1861	June 30,1875	22	Lee McClung.....	Tennessee.....	Nov. 1,1909	Nov.14, 1912
11	John C. New.....	Indiana.....	June 30,1875	July 1,1876	23	Carmi A.Thompson	Ohio.....	Nov., 1912	.....
12	A. U. Wyman....	Wisconsin.....	July 1,1876	June 30,1877					

National Platforms of Political Parties in 1912.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, MD., JULY 2, 1912.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

Tariff Reform—We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and the laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretence on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and, in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woollen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and, having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should not longer enjoy the confidence of the Nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living—The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican Administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that, from the undisputed facts in the record, they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman Anti-Trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States—We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds, and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the States of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the States of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the Federal Government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the Government, both State and National, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the Government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the Nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the Federal Government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, and not substituted for, State remedies.

Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators—We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last National platform, namely, the amendment of the Federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the States to rally to the support of the pending proposition and secure their ratification.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions—We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our National platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the Republican party, and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which Presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to Presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent Presidential contest for the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Primaries—The movement toward more popular government should be promoted, through legislation, in each State which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for National candidates at Presidential primaries.

We direct that the National Committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for Presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the

party organization in each State where such expression and election are not provided for by State law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee, and whose election is not provided for by law, shall be chosen in each State at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

Campaign Contributions—We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President—We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Record of the Democratic Congress—At this time, when the Republican party after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the Federal Government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing, and perfecting remedial legislation. It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living; it has proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; it has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign States; it has required the publicity of campaign expenses, both before and after election, and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States Senators and Representatives.

It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction; it has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all National public works; it has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty, and it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the Government by many millions of dollars.

We approve the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of Council of a National Defence which will determine a definite naval programme with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens, and uphold the honor and dignity of the Nation.

Republican Extravagance—We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Railroad, Express Companies, Telegraph and Telephone Lines—We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction, and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with the shippers or patrons, also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments.

Banking Legislation—We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill, or the establishment of a Central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the Money Trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of depositing Government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, National and State, without discrimination as to locality upon approved securities, and subject to call by the Government.

Rural Credits—Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States, and we also favor legislation permitting National banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

We recognize the value of vocational education, and urge Federal appropriations for such training, and extension teaching in agricultural co-operation with the several States.

Waterways—We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources, and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of waterpower, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a National problem; the preservation of the depth of its waters for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel, and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year, and thereby encourage water transportation, is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue National in its

character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective States in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways, with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement with plans for drainage of swamps and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the Federal Government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for drainage of such lands, and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draught.

Post Roads—We favor National aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Rights of Labor—We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economical, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, relating to contempt in Federal Courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining.

We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, to an employés' compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

Conservation of National Resources—We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams, and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our National wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land, upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent, and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The Public Lands—The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this Government to the landless should be as attractive as possible; and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the National forests should not be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guaranty against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations, or interests.

Our Mineral Resources—We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mines, so essential to the industries, the commerce, and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for National legislation, with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources, and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our National prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

Agriculture—We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

Merchant Marine—We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics to the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea, and favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service. Such laws and treaties are un-American, and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

Panama Canal—We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

Pure Food and Public Health—We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the

union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various States and cities without interference with their prerogatives, or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

Civil Service Law—The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employés; we also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employés of the benefits of the provisions of the Employers' Liability act; we also recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employés for the redress of grievances.

Law Reform—We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

The Philippines—We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Arizona and New Mexico—We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of States, and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

Alaska—We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the Government of all our Territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

The Russian Treaty—We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian Treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize that equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

Parcels Post and Rural Delivery—We favor the establishment of a parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system, as rapidly as practicable.

Panama Canal Exposition—We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

Protection of National Uniform—We commend to the several States the adoption of a law making it an offence for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the Territories in 1911.

Pensions—We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

Rule of the People—We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the National platform four years ago, has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by the larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. For this reason the national convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our National welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1912.

The Republican party assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction, and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest National advance has been made during the years of its ascendency in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfilment of one great pledge to the fulfilment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

Government of Laws, Not of Men—We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

The principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men, and for the

interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a Government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals, and common affection to the Constitution of the United States.

Under the Constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the Government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The Party's Programme—The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic, and political development have brought into the forefront of the Nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the Nation but in the several States, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage-earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed. The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of that liberty the people have wisely, in the National and State institutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers, and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual are the function of independent courts of justice.

To Uphold Courts—The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both State and Federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both Federal and State, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together, with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiceable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Monopoly and Privilege—The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the Interstate Commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the Anti-Trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing Anti-Trust act, which will define as criminal offences those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished.

The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law, in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime, and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market, uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

Federal Trade Commission—In the enforcement and administration of Federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a Federal Trade Commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff—We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries, and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage-earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the Tariff Board has demonstrated. The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a Tariff Board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We

protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit, and as destructive of business enterprise.

Cost of Living—The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of National but of world-wide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced. The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known, it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist in order that the cost of the food, clothing, and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

Banking and Currency—The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments, and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency systems. Our banking arrangements to-day need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the West and South. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade. In attaining these ends, the independence of individual banks, whether organized under National or State charters, must be carefully protected and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interests of general business. Therefore, we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries, and the passage of State and Federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

The Civil Service—We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension, and enforcement of the Civil Service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service as far as possible, the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher order of efficiency may be maintained.

Employers' Liability—We favor the amendment of the Federal employé's liability law so as to extend its provision to all Government employés, as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

Campaign Contributions—We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress. We heartily approve the recent act of Congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

Conservation of Natural Resources—We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our natural resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

Acquisition of Public Lands—We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide homeseekers, prospectors, and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

Parcels Post—In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

Protection of American Citizens—We approve the action taken by the President and the Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation, and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States, and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted

The Navy—We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the National defence, and we condemn the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

Merchant Marine—We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American interoceanic canal now nearing completion.

Flood Prevention in the Mississippi Valley—The Mississippi River is the Nation's drainage ditch. Its flood-waters, gathered from thirty-one States and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce, and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are National in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The States unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence, we believe the Federal Government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

Reclamation of Arid Lands—We favor the continuance of the policy of the Government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands, and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands; we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the landowners under it.

Rivers and Harbors—We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvements should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

Alaska—We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska, to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly. We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

Porto Rico—We ratify in all its particulars the platform of 1908 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Philippine Policy—The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a National obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

Immigration—We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

Safety at Sea—We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

Republican Accomplishment—The approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the establishment of a Bureau of Mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the Republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure food and drugs all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

Economy and Efficiency—We commend the earnest effort of the Republican Administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of Government business; extravagant appropriations and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer, and a bad example to the citizen.

Civic Duty—We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness, and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

Arizona and New Mexico—We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those States, thus merging in the Union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

Republican Administration—We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of President McKinley contained in the platform of 1900 and of 1904 and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platform of 1904 and 1908.

We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the Administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his Presidency. During the years in which he had the co-operation of a Republican Congress an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any Administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people whose servant it is; that under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people, and that new glory will be added to the great Republic.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 7, 1912.

Declaration of Principles—The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the Nation's awakened sense of injustice.

We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid.

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their Constitution to fulfil its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this Government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties—Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

Covenant With the People—This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in State and Nation to the pledges made herein.

Rule of the People—The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several States and of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the Government. In particular the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of State and National officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the States the policy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Constitution Should Be Easily Amended—The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt

it progressively to the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution.

Nation and State—Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual States.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several States should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children the health of their women and the safety and wellbeing of their working people for the benefit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on States' rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of States which have in all essential respects become one people.

Social and Industrial Reform—The supreme duty of the Nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in State and Nation for:

Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public authority of State and Nation, including the Federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain such standards.

The prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living scale" in all industrial occupations.

The prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for all wage-workers.

The eight-hour day in continuous twenty-four hour industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Publicity as to wages, hours and conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

Standards of compensation for death by industrial accident and injury and trade diseases which will transfer the burden of lost earnings from the families of working people to the industry, and thus to the community.

The protection of home life against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment and old age through the adoption of a system of social insurance adapted to American use.

The development of the creative labor power of America by lifting the last load of illiteracy from American youth, and establishing continuation schools for industrial education under public control and encouraging agricultural education and demonstration in rural schools.

The establishment of industrial research laboratories to put the methods and discoveries of science at the service of American producers.

We favor the organization of the workers, men and women, as a means of protecting their interests and of promoting their progress.

Regulation of Interstate Corporations—We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and, so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for National and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the Nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power unsufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopoly of National resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and, finally, in sinister influences on the public agencies of State and Nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong Federal Administrative Commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the Government now does for the National banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith, the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Commercial Development—The time has come when the Federal Government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate appropriations by Congress and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and worth, and not in consideration of political expediency.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because, as a people, we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our Federal Government should co-operate in this important matter.

Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between Government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should

be remembered that they are doing this on a National scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the National Government, but by forty-nine conflicting sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

The Tariff—We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of Federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust and excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific Tariff Commission, reporting both to the President and to either branch of Congress, which shall report first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress. Second, as to the revenue-producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and, thirdly, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, operations of middlemen, and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information, and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing these schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep, the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

Reciprocity With Canada—We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

High Cost of Living—The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial causes. There will remain other elements, such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective Government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

Improvement of the Currency—We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. We believe the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and unscientific. The issue of currency is fundamentally a Government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and elasticity. The control should be lodged with the Government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special interests.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

Conservation of Natural Resources—The natural resources of the Nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartily favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the National forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the National forests are, and should remain, open to the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The honest settler must receive his patent promptly without hindrance, rules or delays.

We believe that the remaining forests, coal and oil lands, water powers and other natural resources still in State or National control (except agricultural lands) are more likely to be wisely conserved and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands.

In order that consumers and producers, managers and workmen, now and hereafter, need not pay toll to private monopolies of power and raw material, we demand that such resources shall be retained by the State or Nation and opened to immediate use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to require reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights hereafter granted by the public. We pledge legislation to lease the public grazing lands under equitable provisions now pending which will increase the production of food for the people and thoroughly safeguard the rights of the actual homemakers. Natural resources whose conservation is necessary for the National welfare should be owned and controlled by the Nation.

Waterways—The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama Canal will be the central link, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in the benefit derived from the canal.

It is a national obligation to develop our rivers, and especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering each river system, from its source to its mouth, designed to secure its highest usefulness for navigation, irrigation, domestic supply, water power and the prevention of floods. We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan, which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the Nation, the state, and the cities affected.

Under such a plan the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams, which represent a vast and needless loss to the Nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwaters, and by levees below, land sufficient to support millions of people would be reclaimed from the deserts and swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standing of whole States would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation would revive, and the railroads would be compelled to co-operate as freely with the boat lines as with each other.

The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama Canal soon will be available for the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway and other portions of this great work, and should be utilized by the Nation in co-operation with the various States, at the lowest net cost to the people.

Panama Canal—The Panama Canal, built and paid for by the American people, must be used primarily for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break the transportation monopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them; that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal, and that American ships engaged in coastwise trade shall pay no tolls.

The Progressive party will favor legislation having for its aim the development of friendship and commerce between the United States and Latin-American nations.

Alaska—The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but while held in Government ownership shall be opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the Government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the Government of such railroads, harbor, and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the Territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American Territories, and that Federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the Territory.

Woman Suffrage—The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Election Practices—We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service—We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding Federal appointees from holding office in State or National political organizations or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective State or National officials.

Popular Review of Judicial Decisions—The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy. To secure this end, it pledges itself to provide:

First—That when an act passed under the police power of the State is held unconstitutional under the State Constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision.

Second—That every decision of the highest Appellate Court of a State declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the Federal Constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme Court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice—The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

A Department of Labor—We pledge our party to establish a department of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life—The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the country life commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

National Health Service—We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the Federal Government dealing with the public health into a single National Health Service, without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the Federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food; quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and co-operation with the health activities of the various States and cities of the Nation.

Patents—We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be suppressed or used against the public welfare in the interest of injurious monopolies.

Interstate Commerce Commission—We pledge our party to secure to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, we demand the abolition of the Commerce Court.

Good Roads—We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of National highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Inheritance and Income Tax—We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a National means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to Government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a Federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the States an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the Government power to levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defence—The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace, and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We

pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad—We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

Immigration—Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the able-bodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity.

We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor Governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rigidly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

Pensions—We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children by the Federal Government.

And we approve the policy of the Southern States in granting pensions to the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

Parcels Post—We pledge our party to the immediate creation of a parcels post, with rates proportionate to distance and service.

The Civil Service Law—We condemn the violations of the Civil Service law under the present Administration, including the coercion and assessment of subordinate employés, and the President's refusal to punish such violation after a finding of guilty by his own commission; his distribution of patronage among subservient Congressmen, while withholding it from those who refuse support of administration measures; his withdrawal of nominations from the Senate until political support for himself was secured, and his open use of the offices to reward those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the Civil Service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insist on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Government Business Organization—We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the National Government and a proper co-ordination of the Federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the Government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

Supervision Over Investments—The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage-earners and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the Government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, carefully thought-out legislation that will give us such Governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Conclusion—On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the Nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTED AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JULY 11, 1912.

The Prohibition party of the United States of America in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11, 1912, recognizing God as the source of all governmental authority, makes the following declaration of principles:

The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, the most serious drain upon the Nation's wealth and resources, detrimental to the general welfare, destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, therefore, all laws taxing or licensing a traffic that produces crime, poverty and political corruption and spreads disease and death should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic there must be elected to power a political party which will administer the government from the standpoint that the alcoholic drink traffic is a crime and not a business, and we pledge that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited.

We favor:

The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Presidential terms of six years, and one term only.

Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

The extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls.

Suffrage for women upon the same terms as to men.

Court review as to post-office and other departmental decisions and orders; the establishment of postal savings banks, the extension of the rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcels post, and add the following planks:

The protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

The absolute protection of the rights of labor without impairment of the rights of capital.

The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

The initiative, referendum and recall.

The tariff is a commercial question and should be fixed on the basis of accurate knowledge secured by a permanent omnipartisan Tariff Commission with ample powers.

The abolition of child labor in the mines, workshops and factories, with the rigid enforcement of laws now flagrantly violated.

Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

Conservation of our mineral and forest reserves, reclamation of arid and waste lands and we urge that all mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the Government to be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes.

Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.

Greater efficiency and economy in Government service.

To the fundamental principles the National Prohibition party renews its long allegiance and on these issues invite the co-operation of all citizens to the end that the true object of popular government may be attained; i. e., equal and exact justice to all.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ADOPTED AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 16, 1912.

The representatives of the Socialist party in National Convention at Indianapolis, declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the Nation has passed into the absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the Nation—the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every State in the Union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and improved methods in industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this Nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from State to State awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every State are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate freight rates and storage charges.

Capitalism Denounced—Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb, is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also, the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage-earners of this Nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage-earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulative measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of the plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing that power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative juggling and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the civil war.

We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare them to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed, instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except through socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally, this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which, the capitalist class, owns the means of production, and the other, the working class, must use these means of production on terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, though few in numbers, absolutely controls the Government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news through its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the colleges and schools—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established customs give to any order of society, right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers. Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

Socialism the Expression of the Workers—The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities to-day are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically controlled.

In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these, they may resist successfully the capitalist class, break the fetters of wage slavery, and fit themselves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage-earners, the working farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the Nation in their struggles for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present-day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to socialism, from wage slavery to free co-operation, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

Working Programme—As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme:

Collective Ownership—First: The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

Second: The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the States or the Federal Government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses, and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.

Third: The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

Fourth: The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people:

(*a*) By scientific forestation and timber protection.

(*b*) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.

(*c*) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.

(*d*) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.

(*e*) By the development of highway and waterway systems.

Fifth: The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.

Sixth: The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

Unemployment—The immediate Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the Government under a work day of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The Government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to States and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

Industrial Demands—The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families:

First: By shortening the work day in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

Second: By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

Third: By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.

Fourth: By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

Fifth: By abolishing the brutal exploitation of convicts under the contract system and prohibiting the sale of goods so produced in competition with other labor.

Sixth: By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.

Seventh: By abolishing the profit system in Government work, and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.

Eighth: By establishing minimum wage scales.

Ninth: By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the State of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

Political Demands—First: The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Second: The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

Third: The gradual reduction of all tariff duties, particularly those on the necessities of life. The Government to guarantee the re-employment of wage-earners who may be disemployed by reason of changes in tariff schedules.

Fourth: The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

Fifth: Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

Sixth: The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.

Seventh: The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President.

Eighth: The election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

Ninth: The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.

Tenth: The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the Constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the States.

Eleventh: The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

Twelfth: The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

Thirteenth: The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The Bureau of Education to be made a department.

Fourteenth: The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent Bureau of Health, with such restrictions as will secure full liberty to all schools of practice.

Fifteenth: The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor and its elevation to the rank of a department.

Sixteenth: Abolition of all Federal District Courts and the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens of the several States and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms.

Seventeenth: The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.

Eighteenth: The free administration of justice.

Nineteenth: The calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the United States.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

Democratic National and State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Appointed by or subsequent to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md., July, 1912.)

Chairman	Wm. F. McCombs, New York City.	Missouri	E. H. Goltra, St. Louis.
Secretary	Jas. E. Davies, Madison, Wis.	Montana	J. Bruce Kremer, Butte.
Treasurer	Rolla Wells, St. Louis, Mo.	Nebraska	P. L. Hall, Lincoln.
Alabama	Wm. D. Jelks, Birmingham.	Nevada	W. J. Bell, Winnemucca.
Alaska		New Hampshire	Eugene E. Reed, Manchester.
Arizona	Reese M. Linz, Phœnix.	New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth, Jersey City.
Arkansas	W. M. Kavanaugh, Little Rock.	New Mexico	A. A. Jones, Las Vegas.
California	John B. Sanford, Ukiah.	New York	Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.
Colorado	Thos. J. McCue, Denver.	North Carolina	Josephus Daniels, Raleigh.
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings, Stamford.	North Dakota	John Bruegger, Williston.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington.	Ohio	Harvey C. Garber, Columbus.
Dist of Col	John F. Costello, Washington.	Oklahoma	Robert Galbraith, Tulsa.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville.	Oregon	Will R. King, Portland.
Georgia	Clark Howell, Atlanta.	Pennsylvania	A. M. Palmer, Stroudsburg.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson, Honolulu.	Porto Rico	Henry W. Dooley, San Juan.
Idaho	R. H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene.	Rhode Island	G. W. Greene, Woonsocket.
Illinois	C. Boeschenstein, Edwardsville.	South Carolina	B. R. Tillman, Trenton.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart, French Lick.	South Dakota	Thomas Taubman, Plankinton.
Iowa	Martin J. Wade, Iowa City.	Tennessee	R. E. Mountcastle, Knoxville.
Kansas	William R. Sapp, Galena.	Texas	Cato Sells, Cleburne.
Kentucky	John C. C. Mayo, Paintsville.	Utah	Wm. R. Wallace, Salt Lake City.
Louisiana	Robert Ewing, New Orleans	Vermont	Thos. H. Brown, Rutland.
Maine	E. L. Jones, Waterville.	Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond.
Maryland	J. F. C. Talbott, Lutherville.	Washington	John Pattison, Spokane.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin, Fall River.	West Virginia	John T. McGraw, Grafton.
Michigan	Edwin O. Wood, Flint.	Wisconsin	Joseph E. Davis, Madison.
Minnesota	F. B. Lynch, St. Paul.	Wyoming	J. E. Osborne, Rawlins.
Mississippi	Robert Powell, Jackson.		

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama*	R. Tyler Goodwyn	Montgomery	John P. Abbott	Birmingham.
Arizona	George A. Olney	Phœnix	John H. Robinson	Prescott.
Arkansas	J. A. Wells	Lonoke	W. G. Hutton	Little Rock.
California	R. H. De Witt	Yreka	F. R. Starke	Vallejo.
Colorado	George T. Bradley	Denver	Chas. H. Leckenby	Steamboat Spa.
Connecticut	Geo. Forster	Rockville	E. S. Thomas	New Haven.
Delaware*	Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	F. J. Fearnside	Palatka	G. W. Fisher	De Land.
Georgia	W. J. Harris	Atlanta	A. H Ulm	Atlanta.
Idaho*	John F. Nugent	Boisé	Frank B. Kenyon	Boisé.
Illinois	Arthur W. Charles		Robert M. S. Sweitzer	Chicago.
Indiana	Bernard Korbly	Indianapolis	Burt New	Indianapolis.
Iowa	N. F. Reed	Ottumwa	Earl Bronson	Spencer.
Kansas	H. S. Martin	Marion	W. H. L. Pepperell	Concordia
Kentucky	R. H. Vansant	Ashland	R. G. Phillips	Elizabethtown.
Louisiana	Thos. H. Lewis	Opelousas	A. W. Newlin	New Orleans.
Maine	Jno. S. P. H. Wilson	Auburn	Wm. F. Curran	Bangor.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Alb't J. Almoney(Act.)	Rockville.
Massachusetts	Thos. P. Riley	Boston	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston.
Michigan	Edmund C. Shields	Howell	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota	Martin O'Brien	Crookston	Carlos Avery	Hutchinson.
Mississippi*	J. M. McBeath	Meridian	Jos. E. Norwood	Magnolia.
Missouri	D. C. McClung	Jefferson City	U. R. McBride	St. Louis.
Montana	T. M. Swindlehurst	Livingston	Finlay McRae	Helena.
Nebraska	W. H. Thompson	Grand Island	Leo Mathews	Lincoln.
Nevada	C. H. McIntosh	Tonopah	J. D. Finch	Reno.
New Hampshire	John B. Jameson	Antrim	Robert C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Edw. E. Grosscup	Wenonah	William K. Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	A. H. Hudspeth	White Oaks	Arthur Seligman	Sante Fé.
New York	George M. Palmer	Cobleskill	John A. Mason	New York City.
North Carolina	Chas. A. Webb	Asheville	Walter E. Brock	Wadesboro.
North Dakota	D. H. McArthur	Fargo	F. W. McLean	Fargo.
Ohio*	Edw. W. Hanley	Dayton	Frank Harper	Washington C. H.
Oklahoma	Tom C. Harrill	Wagoner	D. L. Frawley	Alva.
Oregon*	Alex. Sweek	Portland	J. B. Ryan	Portland.
Pennsylvania*	Walter E. Ritter	Williamsport	P. Gray Meek	Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	F. E. Fitzsimmons	Lonsdale	Freder'k W. O'Connell	Providence.
South Carolina	John Gary Evans	Spartanburg	Christie Benet	Columbia.
South Dakota*	R. F. Lyons	Vermillion	P. F. Wickhem	Alexandria.
Tennessee	J. D. G. Morton	Gallatin	Henry B. Morrow	Nashville.
Texas	Walter Collins	Hillsboro	Chas. J. Kirk	Houston.
Utah	James H. Moyle	Salt Lake City	Heber C. Jex	Provo.
Vermont*	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	M. G. Leary	Burlington.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington*	Hugh C. Todd	Seattle	John W. Troy	Seattle.
West Virginia*	W. G. Bennett	Weston	Alfred E. Kenny	Grantsville.
Wisconsin	P. A. Hemmey	Juneau	H. McLogan	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne	Wilfrid O'Leary	Cheyenne.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Republican National and State Committees.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by or subsequent to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1912.

Chairman	CHAS. D. HILLES. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	Missouri	T. K. Neidringhaus. St. Louis.
Secretary	Jas. B. Reynolds. Boston, Mass.	Montana	T. A. Marlow Helena.
Treasurer	George R. Sheldon. New York.	Nebraska	R. B. Howell Omaha
Alabama	P. D. Barker. Mobile.	Nevada	H. B. Maxson Reno.
Alaska	Wm. S. Bayliss Juneau.	New H'pshire	F. W. Estabrook. Nashua.
Arizona	Ralph H. Cameron. Grand Canyon.	New Jersey	Franklin Murphy. Newark.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton Wash'gton, D. C.	New Mexico	Chas. A. Spiess Las Vegas.
California		New York	Wm. Barnes, Jr. Albany.
Colorado	Sim. Guggenheim. Denver.	North Carolina	E. C. Duncan. Raleigh.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Brooker. Ansonia.	North Dakota	Thos. E. Marshall. Oakes.
Delaware	T. C. du Pont Wilmington.	Ohio	Sperman Granger. Zanesville.
Dist. Columbia	Chapin Brown. Washington.	Oklahoma	C. M. Cade Shawnee.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb. Gainesville.	Oregon	R. E. Williams. Dallas.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson. Atlanta.	Pennsylvania	Henry G. Wasson. Pittsburgh.
Hawaii	Thos. A. Rice Honolulu.	Philippines	Henry B. McCoy. Manila.
Idaho	John W. Hart. Menan.	Porto Rico	S. Behn San Juan.
Illinois	Roy O. West. Chicago.	Rhode Island	Wm. P. Sheffield. Newport.
Indiana	Jas. B. Goodrich. Indianapolis.	South Carolina	Jas. W. Tolbert. Greenwood.
Iowa	John T. Adams. Dubuque.	South Dakota	Thomas Thorson. Canton.
Kansas	F. S. Stanley Wichita.	Tennessee	Newell Sanders. Chattanooga.
Kentucky	Jno. W. McCulloch. Owensboro.	Texas	H. F. MacGregor. Houston.
Louisiana	Victor Loisel New Orleans.	Utah	Reed Smoot. Provo.
Maine	Frederick Hale. Portland.	Vermont	John L. Lewis. North Troy.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson. Salisbury.	Virginia	Alvah H. Martin. Norfolk.
Massachusetts	W. Murray Crane. Dalton.	Washington	S. A. Perkins. Tacoma.
Michigan	Chas. B. Warren. Detroit.	West Virginia	
Minnesota	E. B. Hawkins. Duluth.	Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers. Madison.
Mississippi	L. B. Mosely Jackson.	Wyoming	Geo. E. Pexton. Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama*	P. M. Long	Cordova	Chas. B. Kennamer	Guntersville.
Arizona	J. L. Hubbell	Ganado	Chas. Arnold	Phoenix.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock	U. S. Bratton	Little Rock.
California	Daniel A. Ryan	San Francisco	Chas. R. Detrick	San Francisco.
Colorado	Jesse F. McDonald	Leadville	William C. Blair	Lake City.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan	George E. Hinman	Willimantic.
Delaware	Edmund Mitchell	Wilmington	Thos. S. Lewis	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Gainesville	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia*	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta	A. Graves	Atlanta.
Illinois	Roy O. West	Chicago	C. J. Doyle	Springfield.
Indiana*	Edwin M. Lee	Lawrenceburg	John F. Hayes	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines	L. B. Whitney	Decorah.
Kansas	Jos. N. Dolley	Topeka	F. H. Beam	Topeka.
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	C. S. Herbert	New Orleans	A. C. Carpenter	New Orleans.
Maine	Warren O. Philbrook	Augusta	H. H. Hastings	Bethel.
Maryland	John B. Hanna	Bel Air	Benj. M. Haughey	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Chas. E. Hatfield	Boston	Chas. S. Groves	Hingham.
Michigan	Alex. J. Groesbeck	Detroit	Chas. S. Pierce	Lansing.
Minnesota	E. E. Smith	Minneapolis	J. A. O. Preus	St. Paul.
Mississippi*	Fred. W. Collins	Summit	T. V. McAllister	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Politte Elvins	Elvins	W. T. Findly	St. Louis
Montana	J. E. Edwards	Forsyth	Richard Lockey, Jr.	Helena.
Nebraska*	William Husenetter	Linwood	R. G. Douglas	Osceola.
Nevada	H. E. Reid	Reno	L. A. Gibbons	Reno.
New Hampshire*	Edmund S. Cook	Concord	Frank A. Musgrove	Hanover.
New Jersey	Edmund W. Wakelee	New York City	E. W. Gray	Newark.
New Mexico*	H. O. Bursum	Socorro	Frank W. Shearon	Sante Fé.
New York	William Barnes, Jr.	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	J. M. Moorehead	Spray	William Grissom	Spray
North Dakota	F. A. Brewster	Fessenden	James Foley	Bismarck.
Ohio	W. L. Parmenter	Lima	G. H Hamilton	Newark.
Oklahoma	Arthur H. Geisler	Oklahoma City	Geo. H. Dodson	Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Chas. B. Moore	Portland	Edward B. Baldwin	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Henry G. Wasson	Philadelphia	Andrew B. Hitchcock	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Ninety-Six	H. H. Mobley	Columbia.
South Dakota*	W. C. Cook	Sioux Falls	C. J. Morris	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. S. Beasley	Nashville	George T Renfro	Nashville.
Texas*	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman	Bart Marshall	Sherman.
Utah	Henry Gardner	Spanish Fork	H. L. Cummings	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	F. C. Williams	Newport	Earle S. Kinsley	Ruthland.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington	B. W. Coiner	Tacoma	Edgar C. Snyder	Seattle.
West Virginia	Jas. S. Larkin	Charleston	R. B. Bernheim	Welch.
Wisconsin	Geo. E. Scott	Prairie Farm	E. F. Dithmar	Baraboo.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Caspar	Wm. R. Weeks	Riverton.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Progressive National and State Committees.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Progressive Party National Convention at Chicago, August 7, 1912.

Chairman	JOSEPH M. DIXON	Missoula, Mo.
Secretary	O. K. Davis	W'hington, D. C.
Treasurer	E. H. Hooker	New York City.
Alabama	Joseph O. Thompson	Birmingham.
Alaska	E. Valentine	Juneau.
Arizona	J. F. Cleveland	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Henry K. Cochran	Little Rock.
California	Chester H. Rowell	Fresno.
Colorado	Ben B. Lindsey	Juvenile Court, Denver.
Con'ticut	Joseph W. Alsop	Avon.
Delaware	Louis A. Drexler	Bethany Beach.
Dist. of C.	Frank J. Hogan	W'hington, D. C.
Florida	H. L. Anderson	Jacksonville.
Georgia	C. W. McClure	Atlanta.
Hawaii	A. L. C. Atkinson	Honolulu.
Idaho	P. M. Smook	Boisé.
Illinois	Medill McCormick	Chicago.
Indiana	Rudolph G. Leeds	Richmond.
Iowa	John L. Stevens	Boone.
Kansas	William Allen White	Emporia.
Kentucky	Leslie Combs	Louisville.
Louisiana	Pearl Wight	New Orleans.
Maine	Halbert P. Gardiner	Portland.
Maryland	E. C. Carrington, Jr.	Baltimore.
Mass.	Matthew Hale	Boston.
Michigan	Henry M. Wallace	Detroit.
Minn.	Milton D. Purdy	Minneapolis.
Miss.	B. F. Fridge	Ellisville.
Missouri	Will H. Walker	St. Louis.
Montana	Joseph M. Dixon	Missoula.
Nebraska	Nathan Merriam	Omaha.
Nevada	P. L. Flanigan	Reno.
N. Ham.	William Savacool	Manchester.
N. Jersey	Borden D. Whiting	Newark.
N. Mex.	Miguel A. Otero	Santa Fé.
New York	George W. Perkins	New York City.
N. Car.	J. N. Williamson, Jr.	Burlington.
N. Dak.	A. Y. More	Fargo.
Ohio	John J. Sullivan	Cleveland.
Okla.	Geo. C. Priestley	Bartlesville.
Oregon	Henry W. Coe	Portland.
Pa.	William Flinn	Pittsburgh.
R. Island	Edwin F. Tuttle	Providence.
S. Car.	B. Sherwood Dunn	Columbia.
S. Dak.	R. S. Vessey	Pierre.
Tenn.	G. T. Taylor	Nashville.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman.
Utah	Maroni Heiner	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Chas. H. Thompson	Boston.
Virginia	Thomas Lee Moore	Roanoke.
Wash.	Lorenzo Dow	Seattle.
W. Va.	W. M. O. Dawson	Charleston.
Wis.	Henry F. Cochems	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Robert D. Carey	Cheyenne.

PROGRESSIVE STATE COMMITTEE.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Office Address.
Alabama	R. A. Perryman	Birmingham.
Alaska	Geo. E. Baldwin	Valdez.
Arizona	J. L. B. Alexander	Phœnix.
Arkansas	James A. Comer	Little Rock.
California	Meyer Lissner	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Allison Stocker	Denver.
Connec't	J. W. Alsop	Hartford.
Delaware	Robert G. Houston	Georgetown.
D. of Col.	John C. O'Laughlin	Wash'gton, D. C.
Florida	M. G. Gibbons	Tampa.
"	H. L. Anderson	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Wm. J. Tilson	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Geo. R. Carter	Honolulu.
Idaho	J. E. Gipson	Boisé.
Illinois	Chauncey Dewey	Chicago.
Indiana	Edwin M. Lee	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. F. Franke	Des Moines.
Kansas	Wm. Allen White	Emporia.
Kentucky	W. L. Lawwill	Louisville.
Louisiana	Gen. W. J. Beban	New Orleans.
Maine	Gen. Geo. M. Selders	Portland.
Maryland	Chas. B. Schirm	Baltimore.
Mass.	Matthew Hale	Boston.
Michigan	Chas. P. O'Neil	Detroit.
Minn.	Hugh Halbert	St Paul.
Miss.	J. C. French	Natchez.
Missouri	L. A. Ellis	Kansas City.
Montana	N. J. Bielenberg	Helena.
Nebraska	F. P. Corrick	Lincoln.
Nevada	H. B. Lind	Reno.
N. Ham.	Geo. R. Wicker	Manchester.
N. Jersey	J. Franklin Fort	Newark.
N. Mex.	Miguel A. Otero	Santa Fé.
New York	Wm. H. Hotchkiss	New York City
N. Car.	Zeb V. Walser	Lexington.
N. Dak.	Dorr Carroll	Minot.
Ohio	Walter F. Brown	Columbus.
Okla.	Alva L. McDonald	Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Geo. A. Brown	Portland.
Penn.	Thos. L. Hicks	Philadelphia.
R. Island	Edwin F. Tuttle	Providence.
S. Car.		
S. Dak.	Herman Ellerman	Yankton.
Tenn.	G. T. Taylor	Nashville.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman.
Utah	Wesley K. Walton	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	M. I. Aseltine	St. Albans.
Virginia	Thos. L. Moore	Roanoke.
Wash.	E. C. Snyder	Seattle.
"	W. T. Beeks	"
W. Va.	W. M. O. Dawson	Charleston.
Wis.	Norman L. Baker	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	H. N. Gottlieb	Sheridan.

Legal Methods of Punishment of Murderers (First Degree) in United States and Territories.

STATES.	Methods.
Alabama	Hanging.
Alaska	Hanging.
Arizona	Hanging.
Arkansas	Hanging.
California	Hanging.
Colorado	Hanging.
Connecticut	Hanging.
Delaware	Hanging.
Dist. of Col.	Hanging.
Florida	Hanging.
Georgia	Hanging.
Hawaii	Hanging.
Idaho	Hanging.
Illinois	Hanging.
Indiana	Hanging.
Iowa	Hanging.
Kansas	Life imprisonm't.
Kentucky	Electrocution.
Louisiana	Hanging.
Maryland	Hanging.
Maine	Life imprisonment.
Mass.	Electrocution.
Michigan	Life imprisonment.
Minnesota	Life imprisonm't.
Mississippi	Hanging.
Missouri	Hanging.
Montana	Hanging.
Nebraska	Hanging.
Nevada	Hanging or shooting at discretion of murderer.
N. Hampshire	Hanging.
New Jersey	Electrocution.
New Mexico	Hanging.
New York	Electrocution.
N. Carolina	Electrocution.
N. Dakota	Hanging.
Ohio	Electrocution.
Oklahoma	Hanging.
Oregon	Hanging.
Pennsylvania	Hanging.
Porto Rico	Hanging.
Rhode Island	Life imprisonment.
S. Carolina	Electrocution.
S. Dakota	Hanging.
Tennessee	Hanging.
Texas	Hanging.
Utah	Hanging or shooting at discretion of murderer.
Vermont	Hanging.
Virginia	Electrocution.
Washington	Hanging.
W. Virginia	Hanging.
Wisconsin	Life imprisonment.
Wyoming	Hanging.

Prohibition Party National Committee.

National Headquarters, 106 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman.....VIRGIL G. HINSHAW.
Vice-Chairman.....J. B. LEWIS.
Secretary.....MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer.....H. P. FARIS.

Alabama—J. B. Albritton, Bellwood; W. B. Smith. Arizona—Frank J. Sibley, Eugene W. Chafin, Tucson. Arkansas—George Kimball, J. M. Parker, Little Rock. California—F. W. Emerson, San Francisco.* Colorado—J. H. Ketchum, Colorado Springs; O. A. Reinhardt, Denver. Connecticut—Frederick G. Platt, New Britain; E. L. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester. Delaware—George W. Todd, Lewis W. Brosius, Wilmington. District of Columbia—Matthew E. O'Brien, John R. Mahoney, Washington. Florida—John P. Coffin, Jacksonville; C. B. Wetherell, Orlando. Illinois—Robert H. Patton, Springfield; Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton. Indiana—F. W. Lough, Indianapolis; Charles Eckhart, Auburn. Iowa—Capt. K. W. Brown, Ames; O. D. Ellett, Marshalltown. Kansas—Earle R. Delay, Emporia; J. N. Woods, Ottawa. Kentucky—T. B. Demaree, Wilmore; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington. Maine—N. F. Woodbury, Auburn; James H. Ames, Bowdoinham. Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; George R. Gorsuch, Baltimore. Massachusetts—John B. Lewis, Boston; John M. Fisher, Attleboro. Michigan—F. W. Corbett, Lansing; Wm. A. Brubaker, Detroit. Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, J. D. Engle, Minneapolis. Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, Kansas City. Montana—Mrs. Kate M. Hamilton, Butte. Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, D. B. Gilbert, Lincoln. New Hampshire—Alva H. Morrill, Franklin; George L. Thompson, Laconia. New Jersey—Joel W. Brown, Jersey City; Grafton E. Day, Collingswood. New York—Olin S. Bishop, Utica; Dr. T. Alex. MacNicholl, New York. North Carolina—T. P. Johnston, Salisbury; J. M. Templeton, Greensburg. Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins, Ada; H. L. Peeke, Sandusky. Oklahoma—Rev. Charles Brown, Carmen; George E. Rouch, Guthrie. Oregon—J. P. Newell, Portland; Julius G. Voget, Salem. Pennsylvania—David B. McCalmont, Franklin; Henry S. Gill, Greensburg. Rhode Island—L. E. Remington, Rumford; F. T. Jencks, West Barrington. South Dakota—Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings. Texas—J. L. Campbell, El Paso; P. F. Paige, Dallas. Vermont—L. W. Hanson, Montpelier; Fred L. Page, Barre. Virginia—W. F. Rife, Waynesboro; Rev. H. M. Hoge, Lincoln. Washington—R. E. Dunlap, Seattle; O. L. Fowler, Tacoma. West Virginia—Jay E. Cunningham, Pennsboro; N. A. Clayton, Fairmont. Wisconsin—J. Burritt Smith, Madison; B. E. Van Keuren, Oshkosh.

* B. J. Vincent recommended by State Convention; State Delegation, at Atlantic City, substituted name of Mr. Atwood; National Committee referred matter back to State.

Socialist Labor Party National Executive Committee.

PAUL AUGUSTINE, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City. The National Executive Committee is composed of Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.; F. H. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill.; Ernst Viewegh, Indianapolis, Ind.; James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass.; E. Sherman, Rockville, Ct.; Paul Dinger, Detroit, Mich.; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col.; Godfrey Kinder, Newport News, Va.; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; John C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.; Henry J. Poelling, St. Louis, Mo.; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.; A. L. Briarcliff, Seattle, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis.; William H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage-workers, may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform, constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Labor Party and do not belong to any other political party. But if more than seven propose to organize a section then at least three-fourths must be actual wage-workers. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

Socialist Party National Committee.

JOHN M. WORK, Acting National Secretary, 111 No. Washington Street, Chicago. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in those States. The National Executive Committee is composed of seven members, elected by a National referendum of party members. The National Secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is one year. The following are the members of the National Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wm. D. Haywood, Denver, Col.; Alexander Irvine, Los Angeles, Cal.; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; John Spargo, Old Bennington, Vt. The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 47. Representation is as follows: The National Committee consists of the State Secretaries of all organized States and Territories, or such other person as the members of the party in the State elect by referendum vote, with one additional member from each State or Territory for every three thousand members in good standing in such State or Territory. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each State or Territory may be entitled, the National Secretary computes the beginning of each calendar year the average dues-paying membership of such State or Territory for the preceding year. Three years consecutive membership in the party is necessary to qualify for membership in the National Committee.

Qualifications for Voting in Each State of the Union.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)
In all the States except California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATES.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama*.	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	2 yrs..	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo...	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Arizona*..	Citizen of U. S. by nativity or naturalization (*a*) (*b*) (*h*).	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship. †
Arkansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr...	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or marines.
Calif'rnia*	Citizen, male or female, by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election) (*u*).	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Native of China, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime. †
Colorado*.	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, insane.
Conn. *.....	Citizen of United States who can read English language.	1 yr...	.....	6 mo..	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the United States†..	1 yr...	3 mo..	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida* ..	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia (*i*)	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877.	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	.....	Felons, unless pardoned, idiots and insane.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo..	30 dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship (*n*).
Illinois * ...	Citizen of the U. S. or one who obtained certificate of naturalization prior to Jan. 1, 1870 (*b*)	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship (*h*).
Indiana*...	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo..	.....	60 dys	30 dys	United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime (*l*).
Iowa *	Citizen of the United States (*o*)	6 mo..	60 dys	.....	10 d(*r*)	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U. S. soldiers (*h*).
Kansas * ...	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*o*)	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship (*d*).
Kent'ky*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	60 dys	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane (*h*) (*m*).
Louisia'a * Those able their name, o	Citizen of United States (*s*) (*t*). to read and write, or who own $300 w r whose father or grandfather was en	2 yrs.. orth of titled to	1 yr... propert vote o	..... y asse n Jan. 1	6 mo .. ssed in , 1867.	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Maine*	Citizen of the United States	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo ..	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship. †
Maryla'd*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	1 day.	Felons not pardoned, lunatics, *non compos mentis*, bribery.
Mass. *.....	Citizen who can read and write (*b*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo ..	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*	Citizen of U. S. or alien who declared intention 2 yrs. and 6 mos. prior to Nov. 8, 1894 (*s*).	6 mo..	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn. *... ..	Citizen of United States who has been such for 3 months preceding election (*b*).	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss. *	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution of State.	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	1 yr (*c*)	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri*..	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than 5 before election.	1 yr...	60 dys	60 dys	.....	Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes (*k*).
Montana*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	30 dys	.....	.....	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians (*p*) (*g*).
Nebraska*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election (*b*).	6 mo.	40 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons *non compos mentis* (*h*).

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. (a) Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1848 and 1854. (b) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. (d) Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. (g) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (h) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (i) The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. (k) Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. (l) During term fixed by court. (m) Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. (n) Also inmates of houses of ill fame. (o) Women can vote in school and city elections. (p) Indians who have not severed tribal relations. (r) In municipal elections must be a resident. (s) Women tax-payers allowed to vote on tax propositions. (t) Poll-taxes must be paid to date by Dec. 31 of each year, for two years preceding year in which he offers to vote. (u) Or by Queretaro treaty.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Nevada *..	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Chinese.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	6 mo.	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo..	Paupers, insane, idiots (*h*).
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	5 mo...	.....	.. ..	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of certain crime, unless pardoned or restored by law (*j*).
N. Mexico.	Citizen of the United States(*a*).	1 yr ..	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unless restored to political rights, Indians not taxed.
N. York*..	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1 yr	4 mo..	(*l*)	(*l*)	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman other	wise qualified but for sex may vote at vill	age elec	tions(s)	or town	meet-	
inge to raise	money by tax or assessment if she owns	propert	y assess	ed upon	the last	
preceding as	sessment roll. Elector of town not en	titled t	o vote	on pro	position	
for raising	of money or incurring town liabi	lity un	less he	or his w	ife own	
property in	town assessed on last assessment roll.					
N. Car.....	Citizen of the United States...	2 yrs..	6 mo..	.....	4 mo..	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics (*o*).
N. Dak.*..	Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian † (*a*).	1 yr....	6 mo..	90 dys	90 dys	Under guardianship, tribal Indians, persons *non compos mentis*, or convicted of felony or treason unless pardoned
Ohio*.	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons, persons in U.S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*.....	Citizen of United States (*a*) (*j*).	1 yr..	6 mo..	None.	30 dys	Felons (*p*), idiots, insane, paupers (*q*).
Oregon *...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention more than 1 year prior to election (*a*).	6 mo.	No (*n*)	None.	None.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
Penna. *....	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr. .	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I.*	Citizen of the United States.. ...	2 yrs..	.....	6 mo..	....	Paupers, lunatics (*g*).
S. Car.....	Citizen of the United States (*e*)	2yr(*c*)	1 yr...	4 mo..	4 mo..	Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*...	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations (*a*).	6 mo §	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U.S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn. *	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*.....	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election (*m*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	(*d*)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen (*m*).
Utah*.....	Citizen of the United States, male or female, 90 days prior to election.	1 yr....	4 mo..	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned (*j*).
Vermont *	Citizen of the United States.....	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia*.	See note at foot of page.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (*f*) (*j*).
Wash'n* ..	Citizen of U. S., male or female, and all electors of Territory prior to Statehood.	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va. *	Citizen of the State.....	1 yr...	60 dys	.....	(*d*)	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis. *.....	Citizen of U. S., civilized Indians † (*a*).	1 yr...	.....	.....	10 dys	Insane, convicted of treason or felony (*p*) betting on elections, duellists.
Wyom. *...	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Indian must have severed tribal relations. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (a) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. (d) Actual residence in the precinct or district required. (e) Who has paid six months before election any poll-tax then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (f) Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larceny, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. (g) Or persons non compos mentis, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly, under guardianship. (h) And those unable to read and write English. (j) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (l) Thirty days in election district. (m) In cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants all persons exempt from payment of poll tax must procure certificate of exemption from county tax collector and have their names placed on list of qualified voters in said city. (n) Must be resident of county to vote for county officers. (o) All persons unable to read and write, and whose ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867. (p) Unless restored to civil rights. (q) Except Federal and Confederate ex-soldiers. (r) Those unable to read and write State Constitution. (s) The general law does not apply always to villages organized under special charters.

In Virginia—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

Requirements Regarding Registration of Voters.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

THE registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in Presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law. In all incorporated cities, villages and towns, which have adopted the Election Commissioner act of the State, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but elsewhere generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class. In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30. The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas or Texas.

Woman Suffrage.

IN the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington in 1910, and in California in 1912; and in the November elections in 1912 constitutional amendments granting suffrage to women were adopted in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, making nine States in all in which it is recognized. In Michigan the demand of the woman suffragists for a recount of the vote in November, 1912, on the equal suffrage amendment was granted December 2d by the Wayne County board of election canvassers. The returns in the State indicated it was voted down by about 600.

Woman suffrage amendments to State constitutions were also voted upon in 1912 in Ohio and Wisconsin, and were defeated.

In 1912 resolutions to submit woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution to the vote of the people were defeated in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Virginia; in the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, and in the State primaries of Illinois.

School suffrage for women prevails in some form in thirty-two States, as follows: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin. In 1912 a school suffrage resolution was defeated in the Louisiana Legislature.

In 1887 Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions submitted to taxpayers; in 1894 bond suffrage was given to women in Iowa; in 1898 the women of Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and in the same year Louisiana gave women taxpayers the right to vote in person or by proxy on all questions of taxation. In 1908 Michigan adopted a constitutional amendment providing for tax-paying suffrage for women taxpayers.

In 1901 the New York Legislature passed a law providing that "a woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for village or for town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof, is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

In Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of Parliament. The extension of woman suffrage to Parliamentary elections was defeated in 1912.

In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage; also in the Isle of Man and Iceland. They have tax-paying parliamentary suffrage in Sweden and Norway.

Women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory, in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden. In France women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. Women have some voting privileges in Cape Colony.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations composed of twenty-two nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Vice-President, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; Second Vice-President, Annie Furuhjelm, Finland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Coit, London; Secretaries—First, Miss Martina Kramers, Holland, Mrs. Anna Lindemann, Germany; Miss Signe Bergman, Sweden.

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are: Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa., President; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill., First Vice-President; Anita Whitney, San Francisco, Second Vice-President; Mary W. Dennett, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, 7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 393 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., Treasurer; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y., First Auditor; Mrs. Joseph Bowen, 1430 Astor St., Chicago. National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Miss Alice H. Chittenden, President; Mrs. Fritz Achelis, First Vice-President; Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis, Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Secretary, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, Washington, California, Pennsylvania and Maryland. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "the intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial, and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the association may be had from the Secretary.

National Democratic League of Clubs.

PRESIDENT, Perry Belmont, New York City; Secretary, William C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is engaging actively in the work of adding to the Democratic vote in the nation. Its labors are purely a party work, aiming simply at the increase of Democratic strength. The League exists as a vote-getting auxiliary of the regular Democratic organizations, and its success depends upon the hearty co-operation of Democrats throughout the country. It is the aim and endeavor of the National Democratic League of Clubs to aid in work of organization and to help the regular organizations to achieve greater success.

The League is a union or federation of Democratic clubs and associations, in all parts of the country. It is now in its fifth year. At the bi-annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 3-4, 1912, thirty-three States of the Union were represented. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors composed of some of the foremost men in the party, who take an active interest in its success.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is not organized for the purpose of either advocating or opposing any Democrat before he shall have been chosen by the constituted bodies or of furthering the interests of any man or set of men, before being indorsed by the party, but for the attainment and preservation of unity, the upbuilding of the party, and the promotion of its principles and welfare. Nor is it intended that any club or the League of Clubs shall usurp the functions of the several State, county or district committees, but rather work in harmony and in co-operation with them.

The National Democratic League of Clubs aims:

To make loyal Democrats of young men who are about to cast their first votes.

To explain clearly to the foreign-born voters the practical helpfulness and patriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and to enlist the new-made citizen in its ranks, thus making them good Democrats and therefore better Americans.

To confirm in the wavering an inclination toward Democracy and to make a habit of party fealty.

To preach early and late, day in and day out, the politics of Jefferson and Jackson.

To enlist voters, regardless of previous party affiliations, in the cause of Democracy, by every honorable means.

State Leagues or Federations of Democratic clubs, co-operating with the National League, have been organized in forty of the States and have a membership in excess of 875,000. Affiliated clubs have been organized in every State.

The League has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and at Washington, D. C.

National Republican League of the United States.

THE National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908; New York, 1910. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the League, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500,000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer D. B. Atherton, Washington, D. C.

The New York Democratic League.

AT a conference of Democrats of the State of New York, held at Saratoga, September 10, 1909, the New York Democratic League was organized and the following platform of principles was enunciated:

Equal and uniform taxation, taking no more money from the people than the just needs of government economically administered requires.

The abandonment at the earliest moment practicable of our imperialistic venture in the Philippine Islands, first safeguarding their independence by sufficient guarantees.

Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the State and each of its political subdivisions.

Rigid economy in Government expenditures.

Enforcement of Federal and State laws against criminal trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Reform in our registration and in enrolment laws, so that personal registration and enrolment shall be required in every political subdivision of the State. Reform in our methods of election, so that each elective officer shall be the separate, deliberate and intelligent selection of the voters of the State.

Reform in our methods of nominating candidates for public office, so that nominating conventions shall be composed of representatives directly chosen by the members of the party.

Reform in our primary laws, so as to give to every citizen greater direct influence in naming candidates for office and surrounding the primaries with such safeguards as will insure their honesty and providing the necessary time and legal machinery to insure the choice of a majority of the voters being respected and enforced in convention and committee.

No interference with the personal liberty of any citizen except such as is essential to secure the equal rights of all the citizens.

Taxation of corporations by the States alone.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a Federal income tax.

At a conference held in Rochester, September 28, 1910, the League reaffirmed above declaration of principles, and in addition declared itself in favor of direct nominations. The following were officially declared to be the purposes of the organization: 1. To spread the knowledge of fundamental Democratic or liberal principles. 2. To stimulate interest in the Democratic party organization as the best and most natural means of carrying those principles into effect. 3. To bring back into the party in this State, Democrats who for any cause have in recent years been dissatisfied or discouraged and have therefore ceased to take an active part in the party organization. 4. To aid in the nomination and election of such Democrats as worthily represent the liberal principles of Democracy. 5. To aid in the selection of such men to direct the party organization as represent the character and intelligence of the party.

Chairman, Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn; Vice-Chairman, John K. Sague, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Secretary, Francis A. Willard, of Albany; Treasurer, William Gorham Rice, of Albany. There is an executive committee of fifteen members, with the four general officers as members *ex-officio*.

Political National Conventions.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.	40
		Robert M. LaFollette, Wis.	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa.	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	67		

PROHIBITION PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Prohibition Party National Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 16. Nominations were made July 16. Eugene W. Chafin, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, receiving 636 votes, against 451 for William B. Palmore, of Missouri, and other candidates.

OTHER NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The People's Party National Convention at St. Louis, April 2 and 3, unanimously nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President.

The Socialist Party National Convention, held at Chicago, May 10-17, nominated Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President on the first ballot, the vote being: Eugene V. Debs, 152; James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, 17; Carl D. Thompson, of Wisconsin, 16; A. M. Simons, of Illinois, 2.

The Socialist Labor Party National Convention was held in the city of New York, July 4. Martin R. Preston, of Nevada, was nominated for President unanimously.

The Independence Party National Convention was held at Chicago, July 29. Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President on the third ballot, the vote being: Thomas L. Hisgen, 831; Milford W. Howard, of Alabama, 38; John Temple Graves, of Georgia, 7; William R. Hearst, of New York, 2.

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	..	..	..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis.	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Socialist National Convention was held at Indianapolis May 17 and nominated Eugene V. Debs for President on the first ballot, the vote being: Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, 165; Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin, 56; Charles Edward Russell, of New York, 54.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-12, and nominated Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, for President without opposition.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the People's Party was held at St. Louis, August 13; adopted a platform but made no nomination for President.

The Presidential Election of 1916.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25.000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at $75,000 a year.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

Presidential Elections.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first ten quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn..	Dem ..	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun*	S. C..	Dem ..	171
	John Q. Adams	Mass..	Nat. R.	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush	Pa ..	Nat. R.	83
							William Smith	S. C..	Dem ..	7
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn..	Dem ..	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren*	N. Y..	Dem ..	189
	Henry Clay	Ky....	Nat. R.	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant	Pa ..	Nat. R.	49
	John Floyd	Ga ..	Ind....	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee	Mass..	Ind ..	11
	William Wirt (c)	Md....	Anti-M			7	Amos Ellmaker (c)	Pa ..	Anti-M	7
							Wm. Wilkins	Pa ..	Dem ..	30
1836	Martin Van Buren*	N. Y..	Dem ..	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)*	Ky....	Dem ..	147
	W. H. Harrison	O	Whig..			73	Francis Granger	N. Y..	Whig..	77
	Hugh L. White	Tenn..	Whig..	736,656	....	26	John Tyler	Va....	Whig..	47
	Daniel Webster	Mass..	Whig..			14	William Smith	Ala ..	Dem ..	23
	Willie P. Mangum	N. C..	Whig..			11				
1840	W. H. Harrison*	O	Whig..	1,275,017	146,315	234	John Tyler*	Va....	Whig .	234
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y..	Dem ..	1,128,702	....	60	R. M. Johnson	Ky....	Dem ..	48
	James G. Birney	N. Y..	Lib ..	7,059	....	..	L. W. Tazewell	Va....	Dem ..	11
							James K. Polk	Tenn..	Dem ..	1
							Thomas Earle	Pa ..	Lib....	..
1844	James K. Polk*	Tenn..	Dem ..	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas*	Pa ..	Dem ..	170
	Henry Clay	Ky....	Whig..	1,299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen	N. J..	Whig .	105
	James G. Birney	N. Y..	Lib ..	62,300	....	..	Thomas Morris	O	Lib....	..
1848	Zachary Taylor*	La ..	Whig .	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore*	N. Y..	Whig .	163
	Lewis Cass	Mich..	Dem ..	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler	Ky....	Dem ..	127
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y..	F. Soil.	291,263	....	..	Charles F. Adams	Mass..	F. Soil.	..
1852	Franklin Pierce*	N. H..	Dem ..	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King*	Ala ..	Dem ..	254
	Winfield Scott	N. J..	Whig .	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham	N. C..	Whig .	42
	John P. Hale	N. H..	F.D. (l)	156,149	....	..	George W. Julian	Ind....	F. D..	..
	Daniel Webster (k)	Mass..	Whig.	1,679	....	..				

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	...	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	....	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky.	Dem	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore.	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn.	Union	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett	Mass.	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn.	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton	O.	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Graut*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	Dem	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass.	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D.& L.	2,834,079	....	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	D.& L.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	....	..	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Dem	..
	James Black	Pa	Temp.	5,608	....	..	John Russell	Mich.	Temp	..
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	....	....	42	George W. Julian	Ind.	Lib.	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	Dem	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga	Dem	5
	Charles J. Jenkius	Ga	Dem	....	....	2	John M. Palmer	Ill	Dem	3
	David Davis	Ill	Ind.	....	....	1	T. E. Brandlette	Ky	Dem	3
							W. S. Groesbeck	O	Dem	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky	Dem	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass.	Lib.	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes*	O	Rep	4,033,950	....	h 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb	81,740	....	..	Samuel F. Cary	O	Gre'nb	..
	Green Clay Smith	Ky	Pro	9,522	....	..	Gideon T. Stewart	O	Pro	..
	James B. Walker	Ill	Amer.	2,636	....	..	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa	Dem	4,442,035	....	155	William H. English	Ind.	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Gre'nb	307,306	....	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex	Gre'nb	..
	Neal Dow	Me	Pro	10,305	....	..	H. A. Thompson	O	Pro	..
	John W. Phelps	Vt	Amer.	707	....	..	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan	Amer.	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind.	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me	Rep	4,848,334	....	182	John A. Logan	Ill	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan	Pro	151,809	....	..	William Daniel	Md	Pro	..
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass.	Gre'nb	133,825	....	..	A. M. West	Miss.	Gre'nb	..
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.	....	....	..				
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,440,216	....	168	Allen G. Thurman	O	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind	Rep	5,538,233	98,017	233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Pro	249,907	....	..	John A. Brooks	Mo	Pro	..
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U. L.	148,105	....	..	C. E. Cunningham	Ark	U. L.	..
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L.	2,808	....	..	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan	U'd L.	..
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591	....	..	James B. Greer	Tenn.	Amer.	..
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill	Dem	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	5,176,108	....	145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Peop	1,041,028	....	22	James G. Field	Va	Peop	22
	John Bidwell	Cal	Pro	264,133	....	..	James B. Cranfill	Tex	Pro	..
	Simon Wing	Mass	Soc. L.	21,164	....	..	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..
1896	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall	Me	Dem	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Peop }		{	..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	27
	Joshua Levering	Md	Pro	132,007	....	..	Hale Johnson	Ill	Pro	..
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N. Dem	133,148	....	..	Simon B. Buckner	Ky	N. Dem	..
	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	36,274	....	..	Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L.	..
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb	Nat. (j)	13,969	....	..	James H. Southgate	N. C.	Nat. (j)	..
1900	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem. P	6,358,133	....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson	Ill	Dem. P	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Pro	208,914	....	..	Henry B. Metcalf	O	Pro	..
	Wharton Barker	Pa	M P(m)	50,373	....	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn	M P(m)	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc. D.	87,814	....	..	Job Harriman	Cal	Soc. D.	..
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass	Soc. L.	39,739	....	..	Valentine Remmel	Pa	Soc. L.	..
	J. F. R. Leonard	Ia	U C(n)	1,059	....	..	John G. Woolley	Ill	U C(n)	..
	Seth H. Ellis	O	U R (o)	5,698	....	..	Samuel T. Nicholson	Pa	U R (o)	..
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,911	....	140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc.	402,283	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
	Silas C. Swallow	Pa	Pro	258,536	....	..	George W. Carroll	Tex	Pro	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	117,183	....	..	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb	Peop	..
	Charles H. Corrigan	N. Y.	Soc. L.	31,249	....	..	William W. Cox	Ill	Soc. L.	..
1908	William H. Taft*	O	Rep	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem	6,409,104	....	162	John W. Kern	Ind.	Dem	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc.	420,793	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz	Pro	253,840	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	O	Pro	..
	Thos. E. Watson	Ga	Peo	29,100	....	..	Samuel Williams	Ind.	Peo.	..
	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	13,825	....	..	Donald L. Munro	Va	Soc. L.	..
	Thos. L. Hisgen	Mass.	Ind.	82,872	....	..	John Temple Graves	Ga	Ind.	..
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	N. J.	Dem	6,293,120	2,173,538	435	Thomas R. Marshall*	Ind.	Dem	435
	William H. Taft	O	Rep	3,485,082	....	8	Herbert S Hadley	Mo	Rep	8
	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	Prog	4,119,582	....	88	Hiram W. Johnson	Cal	Prog.	88
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	901,839	....	..	Emil Seidel	Wis.	Soc.	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz.	Pro	206,427	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	O	Pro	..
	Arthur E. Reimer	Mass.	Soc. L.	28,750	....	..	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..

*The candidates starred were elected.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

No.	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1..	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2..	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4..	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5..	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6..	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9..	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10..	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11..	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12..	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13..	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14..	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15..	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17..	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20..	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25..	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27..	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28..	Woodrow Wilson (elect)	English	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

No.	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.		College.	Year of Grad. ‡
1..	Washington..	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Surveyor	Planter..	None	....
2..	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Teacher..	Lawyer..	Harvard	1755
3..	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	William and Mary.	1762
4..	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	Princeton	1771
5..	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Lawyer..	St'sman*.	William and Mary.	1776
6..	J. Q. Adams.	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	Harvard	1787
7..	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	None	....
8..	Van Buren..	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	None	....
9..	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va	Soldier..	Farmer..	Hampden-Sydney.	1790
10..	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary.	1807
11..	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C	Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12..	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va	Soldier.	Soldier.	None	....
13..	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y	Tailor..	Lawyer	None	....
14..	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H	Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1824
15..	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa	Lawyer..	Lawyer	Dickinson	1809
16..	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky	F'm-ha'd	Lawyer	None	....
17..	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C	Tailor	St'sman.	None	....
18..	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O	Soldier..	Soldier..	West Point	1843
19..	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	Kenyon	1842
20..	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O	Teacher..	Lawyer..	Williams	1856
21..	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt	Teacher..	Lawyer..	Union	1848
22, 24..	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J	Teacher..	Lawyer..	None	....
23..	B. Harrison..	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	Miami University,	1853
25..	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	None	....
26..	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y	Publicist.	Pub. offi'l	Harvard	1880
27..	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, Ohio	Lawyer..	Lawyer..	Yale	1878
28..	Wilson(elect)	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va	Teacher..	St'sman..	Princeton	1879

In Early Life. When Elected.

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington....	1759....	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§.....	1732.....	1802.....	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams	1764....	Abigail Smith.....	1744.....	1818.....	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson.....	1772....	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.....	1782.....	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison	1794....	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.....	1849.....	..	..	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe	1786....	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768.....	1830.....	..	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	1797....	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.....	1852.....	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson	1791 ...	Rachel (Donelson) Robards‖	1767.....	1828.....	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van B....	1807....	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.....	1819.....	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison.....	1795....	Anna Symmes.....	1775.....	1864.....	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler	1813....	Letitia Christian.....	1790.....	1842.....	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844....	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.....	1889.....	5	2	
11..	Polk	1824....	Sarah Childress.....	1803.....	1891.....	..	..	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810....	Margaret Smith.....	1788.....	1852.....	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore	1826....	Abigail Powers.....	1798.....	1853.....	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858....	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§.	1813	1881.....	..	..	
14..	Pierce.....	1834....	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.....	1863.....	3	..	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	1842....	Mary Todd.....	1818.....	1882.....	4	..	Springfield, Ill.,
17..	Johnson	1827....	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.....	1876.....	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848....	Julia Dent.....	1826.....	1902.....	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852....	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.....	1889.....	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield	1858....	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1832.....	1909.....	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur.....	1859....	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.....	1880.....	1	1	New York City.
22..	Cleveland	1886....	Frances Folsom.....	1864.....	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison....	1853....	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.....	1892.....	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896....	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§.....	1858.....	.....	..	1	
24..	Cleveland.....	....	(See above.)	.....	.....	..	..	New York City.
25 ..	McKinley.....	1871....	Ida Saxton.....	1844.....	1907.....	..	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt	1883....	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.....	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886....	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.....	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886....	Helen Herron	1861.. ...	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson (elect)..	1885....	Helen Louise Axson.....	... ..	.....	..	3	Princeton, N. J.

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington....	Federalist.....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian.....	December 14, 1799..	67
2..	J. Adams ...	Federalist.....	1797	61	4	Congregationalist.....	July 4, 1826	90
3..	Jefferson	Republican (a)...	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826	83
4..	Madison.....	Republican.....	1809	57	8	Episcopalian.....	June 28, 1836	85
5..	Monroe.....	Republican.....	1817	58	8	Episcopalian.....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Republican (b)...	1825	57	4	Congregationalist.	February 23, 1848...	80
7..	Jackson	Democrat.....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian.....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren	Democrat.....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch.....	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian.....	April 4, 1841	68
10..	Tyler	Democrat.	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian.....	January 17, 1862...	71
11..	Polk	Democrat.....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian.....	June 15, 1849	53
12..	Taylor	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian.....	July 9, 1850	65
13..	Fillmore	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.....	March 8, 1874	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat.....	1853	48	4	Episcopalian.....	October 8, 1869.....	64
15..	Buchanan	Democrat.....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian.....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln	Republican.....	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian.....	April 15, 1865	56
17..	Johnson.....	Republican.....	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d).....	July 31, 1875.....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican.....	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885.....	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican.....	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893...	70
20..	Garfield	Republican.....	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881..	49
21..	Arthur	Republican.....	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian.....	November 18, 1886..	56
22..	Cleveland	Democrat.....	1885	47	4	Presbyterian.....	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison ...	Republican.....	1889	55	4	Presbyterian.....	March 13, 1901	67
24..	Cleveland.....	Democrat.....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian.....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley	Republican.....	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901..	58
26..	Roosevelt	Republican.....	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch.....	.....	..
27..	Taft.....	Republican.....	1909	51	.....	Unitarian.....	.....	..
28..	Wilson (elect)..	Democrat	..	..	.....	Presbyterian	.....	..

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington....	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams	Debility	Quincy, Mass.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson.....	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison.....	Debility	Montpelier, Va.....	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.
5..	Monroe.....	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson.....	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.....	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C.....	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C.....	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore.....	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach.	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan.....	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C....	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson.....	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn....	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.....	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes.....	Paralysis of the Heart.....	Fremont, O.....	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield.....	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.....	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22-24..	Cleveland.	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J
23..	B. Harrison....	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley.....	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt	.....	.....	.....
27..	Taft	.....	.....	.....
28..	Wilson (elect)..	.....	.....	.....

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President. (*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII, verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the civil war, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), and Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth), were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley and Taft were Ohioans by birth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

The States in the Presidential Elections, 1868-1912.

STATES.	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912
Alabama	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Arkansas	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split *h*	Split.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *n*
Colorado	.....	.....	Rep. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Delaware	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Florida	Dem. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split *b*	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Maryland	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *j*	Split *k*	Dem.
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Mississippi	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Nebraska	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
New Jersey	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
New York	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
North Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split *d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
Oregon	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
South Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Tennessee	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
West Virginia	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep. 1. *k* Dem. 6; Rep. 2. *n* Dem. 2, Prog., 11.

Title and Term of the President.

THE address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

Government of the District of Columbia.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners Cuno H. Rudolph (Republican) and John A. Johnston (Democrat), whose terms expire January 24, 1913. Major W. V. Judson (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, William Tindall. Offices of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1912.

States.	Popular Vote.								Electoral Vote.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.		Plurality.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Alabama	82,439	9,731	22,689	3,029	....	..	.....	59,750 D	12	...	..
Arizona	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	265	..	.....	3,375 D	3	...	..
Arkansas	68,838	24,297	21,673	8,153	898	...	.....	44,541 D	9	...	..
California	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,366	..	.....	174 P	2	..	11
Colorado	114,223	58,386	72,306	16,418	5,063	475	.....	41,917 D	6	...	..
Connecticut	74,561	68,324	34,129	10,056	2,068	1,260	.....	6,237 D	7	..	..
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,886	556	623	..	.....	6 631 D	3	...	..
Florida	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	1,854	...	.....	31 611 D	6	...	..
Georgia	93,171	5,190	22,010	1,014	147	..	.....	71,161 D	14	...	..
Idaho	33,921	32,810	25,530	11,942	....	..	.....	1,111 D	4	..	..
Illinois	405,048	253,613	386,478	81,278	15,710	4,066	.....	18 570 D	29	..	..
Indiana	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	19,249	3,130	.....	119,883 D	15	..	..
Iowa	185,325	119,805	161,819	16,967	8,440	..	.....	23,593 D	13	..	..
Kansas	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	....	..	.....	23,047 D	10	...	..
Kentucky	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956	.....	104,072 D	13	...	..
Louisiana	60,966	3,834	9,323	5,249	....	..	.....	51,643 D	10	..	..
Maine	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	..	.....	2,620 D	6	..	..
Maryland	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,996	2,244	322	.....	54,888 D	8	...	..
Massachusetts	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	2,754	1,102	.....	17,460 D	18	..	..
Michigan	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	8,934	1,252	.....	62,340 P	..	..	15
Minnesota	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	7,886	2,212	.....	19,430 P	...	...	12
Mississippi	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	....	..	.....	53,537 D	10	..	..
Missouri	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778	.....	122,925 D	18	..	..
Montana	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	32	..	.....	5,782 D	4	...	..
Nebraska	109,109	54,348	72,776	10,219	3,419	..	.....	36,333 D	8	...	..
Nevada	7,986	3,190	5,605	3,263	....	..	.....	2,381 D	3	..	..
New Hampshire	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	535	..	.....	2,097 D	4	..	..
New Jersey	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,801	2,878	1,321	.....	32,879 D	14	...	...
New Mexico	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	....	..	.....	2,704 D	3	..	..
New York	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	19,427	4,251	.....	200,047 D	45	..	..
North Carolina	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	117	..	.....	75,377 D	12	..	...
North Dakota	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,243	..	.....	3,829 D	5	..	..
Ohio	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623	.....	146,086 D	24	..	..
Oklahoma	119,156	90,786	....	42,262	2,185	..	.....	28,370 D	10	..	..
Oregon	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	..	.....	9,464 D	5	..	..
Pennsylvania	395,619	273,305	447,426	83,164	19,533	704	.....	51 807 P	..	...	38
Rhode Island	30,142	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236	.....	2,709 D	5	...	..
South Carolina	48,355	536	1,293	164	....	..	.....	47 062 D	9	...	..
South Dakota	48,942	....	58,811	4,662	3,910	..	.....	9,869 P	...	...	5
Tennessee	130,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	825	..	.....	70,891 D	12	...	...
Texas	221,589	28,853	26,755	25,743	1,758	442	.....	192,736 D	20	..	..
Utah	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	....	...	.....	5,521 R	...	4	..
Vermont	15,350	23,305	22,070	928	1,154	..	.....	1,235 R	...	4	..
Virginia	90,332	23 288	21,777	820	709	50	.....	67,044 D	12	..	...
Washington	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	9,810	1,872	.....	26 858 P	..	..	7
West Virginia	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248	4,517	..	.....	34,085 D	8	..	..
Wisconsin	164,409	130,878	58,661	34,168	8,467	698	.....	33,531 D	13	..	..
Wyoming	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	434	..	.....	750 D	3	..	..
Total	6,293,120	3,485,082	4119582	901,839	206,427	28,750	.....	...	435	8	88

Popular Vote, Wilson over Roosevelt **2,173,538**

Popular Vote, all others combined, over Wilson **2,448,560**

Electoral Vote, Wilson over Taft and Roosevelt **339**

Total Popular Vote, all candidates **15,034,800**

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

Total Vote for President, 1908 and 1912.

States.	1912.	1908.	States.	1912.	1908.	States.	1912.	1908.
Alabama	117,888	103,809	Maine	124,637	106,335	Ohio	1,033,557	1,121,588
Arizona	23,722	..	Maryland	231,978	238,531	Oklahoma	254,389	255,228
Arkansas	123,859	152.126	Massachusetts	488.056	456,926	Oregon	137,040	110.889
California	673,527	386,597	Michigan	550,776	541,749	Pennsylvania	1,220,201	1,267,443
Colorado	286,871	263,877	Minnesota	334,219	331.304	Rhode Island	77,894	72,317
Connecticut	190,398	189,949	Mississippi	64,319	66,904	South Carolina.	50,348	66.393
Delaware	48,694	48,024	Missouri	698,562	715.874	South Dakota	116,325	114.775
Florida	51,891	49.360	Montana	79,910	68,822	Tennessee	247,821	257.515
Georgia	121.533	132.794	Nebraska	249,861	266,799	Texas	305,120	293.559
Idaho	104.203	97,288	Nevada	20,044	24,526	Utah	111,876	108.598
Illinois	1,146,103	1,154.751	N. Hampshire	87,961	89,592	Vermont	62,807	52.651
Indiana	654.474	721,126	New Jersey	432,534	467,198	Virginia	136,976	137,066
Iowa	492,326	494.770	New Mexico	49.376	..	Washington	322,799	183,879
Kansas	365,444	375,946	New York	1,587,983	1,638,350	West Virginia	268,828	258.151
Kentucky	453,698	490,687	North Carolina	243.918	252.610	Wisconsin	397,281	454,435
Louisiana	79,372	75,146	North Dakota	86,580	94.582	Wyoming	42,296	37,609

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442; 1912, 15,034,800.

Electoral Vote for President, 1892-1912.

States.	1912. Electoral Vote.			1908. Electoral Vote.		1904. Electoral Vote.		1900. Electoral Vote.		1896. Electoral Vote.		1892. Electoral Vote. *	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.
Alabama	12	..	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..
Arizona	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..
California	2	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	9	1	8	8	1
Colorado	6	..	..	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..
Connecticut	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..
Delaware	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..
Florida	6	..	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
Georgia	14	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..
Idaho	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	24	..	24	24	..
Indiana	15	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15	15	..
Iowa	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13
Kansas	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	1	12	13	..
Louisiana	10	..	..	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..
Maine	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6
Maryland	8	..	..	6	2	7	1	..	8	..	8	8	..
Massachusetts	18	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	15	..	15	..	15
Michigan	..	..	15	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	5	9
Minnesota	..	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	9	..	9
Mississippi	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	9	..	9	..	9	..
Missouri	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	17	..
Montana	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3
Nebraska	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	8
Nevada	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
New Hampshire	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
New Jersey	14	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	10	..
New Mexico	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	45	..	..	39	..	39	..	36	..	36	..	36	..
North Carolina	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	11	..
North Dakota	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	1	1
Ohio	24	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	23	..	23	1	22
Oklahoma	10	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
Pennsylvania	..	..	38	..	34	..	34	..	32	..	32	..	32
Rhode Island	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
South Carolina	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..
South Dakota	..	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	4
Tennessee	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
Texas	20	..	..	18	..	18	..	15	..	15	..	15	..
Utah	..	4	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
Virginia	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
Washington	..	..	7	..	5	..	5	..	4	4	..	..	4
West Virginia	8	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	12	12	..
Wyoming	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3
Total	435	8	88	162	321	140	336	155	292	176	271	277	145

* Weaver, Pop., received 22 electoral votes in 1892.

The Electoral Vote.

THE following is the electoral vote of the States for 1912 as based upon the Reapportionment act of 1911:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	12	Maryland	8	Oregon	5
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	38
Arkansas	9	Michigan	15	Rhode Island	5
California	13	Minnesota	12	South Carolina	9
Colorado	6	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Delaware	3	Montana	4	Texas	20
Florida	6	Nebraska	8	Utah	4
Georgia	14	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Illinois	29	New Jersey	14	Washington	7
Indiana	15	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	8
Iowa	13	New York	45	Wisconsin	13
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	3
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	5	Total	531
Louisiana	10	Ohio	24		
Maine	6	Oklahoma	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice..... 266

The Direct Vote for Senators Amendment.

THE Sixty-second Congress, at its second session, adopted the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section three of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

NOTE—As there are forty-eight States, the proposed amendment must receive the approval of thirty-six States. Up to November 15, 1912, it had been ratified by two States, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

City of New York Financial Budget.

COMPARATIVE TABLE GROUPING THE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1911 AND FOR 1912, ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL FUNCTION OR PURPOSE OF SUCH.

GROUPING OF APPROPRIATIONS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OR PURPOSE.	Budget of 1911. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1911.	Budget of 1912. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1912.
Interest on the City Debt	$34,214,137.09	20.866%	$6.87	$35,473,685.93	19.951%	$6.86
Redemption of City Debt	9,113,559.90	5.558%	1.83	9,770,527.32	5.495%	1.89
Redemption of Spec. Rev. Bonds	7,334,125.00	4.473%	1.47	6,010,314.92	3.380%	1.16
Total for Redemption of Debt and Payment of Interest	$50,661,821.99	30.897%	$10.17	$51,254,528.17	28.826%	$9.91
Administrative, i.e., General Administration	2,804,079.00	1.711%	.56	3,042,915.00	1.711%	.59
Legislative (Aldermen and C. Clerk)	279,652.00	.171%	.06	285,810.00	.160%	.06
Judicial	7,876,021.50	4.803%	1.58	8,437,835.26	4.745%	1.63
Educational	31,355,065.73	19.123%	6.29	36,116,559.31	20.312%	6.98
Health and Sanitation	16,255,724.49	9.913%	3.26	17,076,279.18	9.604%	3.30
Protection of Life and Property	29,166,135.78	17.788%	5.85	30,179,314.61	16.973%	5.83
Correctional Purposes	1,329,124.50	.811%	.27	1,362,404.00	.766%	.26
Charitable Purposes	7,902,803.16	4.819%	1.59	8,165,773.38	4.598%	1.58
Streets, Highways and Bridges (Care and Maintenance of)	4,663,277.60	2.844%	.94	5,083,476.84	2.859%	.98
Recreation, Science and Art, viz.:						
(a) Parks, Parkways & Drives.	2,226,128.85	1.358%	.44	2,454,853.00	1.380%	.48
(b) Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Museums, etc	1,024,151.14	.625%	.20	1,003,476.57	.564%	.19
Public Buildings & Offices (Care and Maintenance of)	1,334,911.30	.813%	.27	1,370,906.63	.771%	.27
Board of Elections and County Canvassers	1,063,250.00	.648%	.21	1,208,675.00	.680%	.23
Publication, Advertising & Printing	1,441,320.00	.879%	.29	1,353,890.00	.761%	.26
Taxes, Rents, Pension and Relief Funds, etc	1,928,652.37	1.177%	.39	6,445,569.20	3.625%	1.25
Public Enterprises (Docks and Municipal Ferries)	2,655,715.75	1.620%	.53	2,960,623.62	1.665%	.57
Totals of Budget Appropriations, per se	$163,967,835.16	100%	$32.90	$177,802,889.77	100%	$34.37
Net Increases—1912 over 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....		$13,835,054.61
To Provide for Deficiencies in the Collection of Taxes	10,000,000.00			3,287,366.74		6,712,633.26
Grand Totals	$173,967,835.16			$181,090,256.51		$7,122,421.35

SUMMARY OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTIES.

	Appropriations 1911.	Appropriations 1912.
The City of New York	$168,514,029.91	$170,873,102.43
The County of New York	3,378,161.00	6,888,611.29
The County of Kings	1,621,853.33	2,612,195.68
The County of Queens	336,210.45	553,815.34
The County of Richmond	117,580.47	162,531.77
Grand Totals	$173,967,835.16	$181,090,256.51

N. B.—The total appropriations for interest on and redemption of the city debt; education, health and sanitation; protection of life and property, and charitable purposes in 1911 were $128,007,426.15, or 78.06 per cent. of the total budget appropriations for said year. For 1912 the appropriations for these purposes aggregate $136,782,139.73, or 76.93 per cent. of the total budget.

The most notable increases in the budget of 1912 over that of 1911 are—$4,761,493.58 for educational purposes and $4,301,345.65 for State tax—the first direct State tax which has been levied against the city since 1907, for which year it was $75,704.13.

The Health Department's estimate of 1911 gave the city's population as 4,983,385, and its estimate of the population at the mid-period of 1912 is 5,173,064.

Presidential Primaries, 1912.

California—*Democratic:* Clark, 43,163; Wilson, 17,214. *Republican*—Taft, 69,345; Roosevelt, 138,563; La Follette, 45,876.

Georgia—*Democratic:* Underwood, 71,410; Wilson, 57,267. No Presidential primary was held by the Republican party or by the National Progressive party in Georgia.

Illinois—*Democratic*: Clark, 218,483; Wilson, 75,527. *Republican*: Taft, 127,481; Roosevelt, 266,917; La Follette, 42,692.

Maryland—*Democratic*: Clark, 34,510; Wilson, 22,816; Harmon, 7,157. *Republican*: Taft, 26,618; Roosevelt, 29,674.

Massachusetts—*Democratic*: Clark, 34,575; Wilson, 15,002; all others, 627. *Republican*: Taft, 86,722; Roosevelt, 83,099; La Follette, 2,058; all others, 99.

Missouri—No Presidential primary was held in Missouri, but there was a "ballot primary" held by the Democratic party, by counties, for the election of delegates to their State convention, and at this primary Champ Clark had a majority over former Gov. Joseph W. Folk.

Nebraska—*Democratic*: Clark, 21,027; Wilson, 14,289; Harmon, 12,454. *Republican*: Taft, 13,341; Roosevelt, 46,795; La Follette, 16,785.

New Jersey—*Democratic*: Clark, 522; Wilson, 48,336; Harmon, 60; Bryan, 47. *Republican*: Taft, 44,034; Roosevelt, 61,297; La Follette, 3,464.

New York—No Presidential preference primaries. The Roosevelt people, in 1912, contested the Congressional Districts in Manhattan and in Kings County, but outside of this there were no contests of moment elsewhere in the State, and only an insignificant part of the New York delegation was for Roosevelt, the rest being for Mr. Taft.

North Dakota—*Democratic*: John Burke, 9,357. *Republican*: Taft, 1,876; Roosevelt, 23,669; La Follette, 34,123.

Ohio—*Democratic*: Harmon, 100,099; Wilson, 89,116; Clark, 2,489; Bryan, 2,490. The Republican party held no Presidential primary.

Oregon—*Democratic*: Clark, 7,857; Wilson, 9,588; Harmon, 606. *Republican*: Taft, 20,517; Roosevelt, 28,905; La Follette, 22,491.

Pennsylvania—*Democratic:* Clark, 710; Harmon, 394; Wilson, 97,585; Unpledged, 53,953. *Republican* (National Delegate) — Roosevelt, (highest candidate) 273,962; Taft, (highest candidate) 193,063; all other candidates, 37,327.

South Dakota — *Democratic*: Clark-Bryan, 4,275; Wilson-Bryan, 4,694; Champ Clark, 2,722. *Republican*: Taft, 10,944; Roosevelt, 38,106; La Follette, 19,060.

The vote on the Presidential primary held in South Dakota was taken in June, 1912, upon the candidates for election as delegates to the national conventions of the Republican party and of the Democratic party and the result was secured by votes under different mottoes, which were more or less conflicting, especially in the Democratic list, and the Republican party also was not free from such entanglements.

Wisconsin—*Democratic*: Clark, 36,464; Wilson, 45,945. *Republican*: Taft, 47,514; Roosevelt, 628; La Follette, 133,354. *Prohibition*: Eugene W. Chafin 2,808; Oliver W. Stewart, 2,443.

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN IN SOME STATES.

Georgia—*Governor*: John M. Slaton, Dem., 104,857; Joe Hill Hall, Dem., 24,856; Hooper Alexander, Dem., 39,037.

Illinois—*United States Senator*: James H. Lewis, Dem., 228,872; Hugh S. Magill, Rep., 78 344; Shelby M. Cullom, Rep., 129,275; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep., 178,063; William G. Webster, Rep., 24,567; Alonzo E. Wilson, Pro., 3,786.

Governor: Ben F. Caldwell, Dem., 71,972; Samuel Alschuler, Dem., 87,127; Geo. E. Dickson, Dem., 9,034; Edward F. Dunne, Dem., 131,212; Chas. S. Deneen, Rep., 152,997; Len Small, Rep. 88,829; John E. W. Weyman, Rep., 61,178; Chas. F. Hurburgh, Rep., 29,992; John J. Brown, Rep., 31,995; Walter C. Jones, Rep., 22,491; J. McCan Davis, Rep., 6,855; Richard Yates, Rep., 45,325; John C. Kennedy, Soc., 8,333; Edwin R. Worrell, Pro., 3,568.

Kansas— *United States Senator*: Stephen N. Allen, Dem., 10,315; Thos. L. Bond, Dem., 7,358; Hugh P. Farrelly, Dem., 19,342; Wm. H. Thompson, Dem., 17,652; Chas. Curtis, Rep., 58,669; W. R. Stubbs, Rep., 57,353; Allen W. Ricker, Soc., 4,611.

Kentucky—*Representatives in Congress*: First District—Smith, Dem., 5,768; Hendricks, Dem., 3,452; Barkley, Dem., 9,261; Corbett, Dem., 895. Second District—A. O. Stanley, Dem., 2,925. Third District—R. Y. Thomas, Dem., 7,187; John S. Rhea, Dem., 6,939; Geo. Baker, Rep., 1,023; Thomas B. Dixon, Rep. 1,657. Fourth District—Ben. Johnson, Dem., 3,741; J. P. Whittingill, Rep., 774; John C. Thompson, Rep., 1,028. No returns received from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts. Eighth District—Harvey Helm, Dem., 8,946; Jerry Sullivan, Dem., 2,296; J. W. Densmore, Rep., 979.

Louisiana— *United States Senator*: 1913 Term —Murphy J. Foster, Dem., 52,565; Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem., 57,935. 1915 Term—Robert F. Broussard, Dem., 50,263; A. P. Pujo, Dem., 26,621; J. Y. Sanders, Dem., 40,209.

Governor: J. B. Aswell, Dem., 23,800; L. E. Hall, Dem., 53,407; John T. Michel, Dem., 46,201.

Michigan— *United States Senator*: Alfred Lucking, Dem., 22,866; Geo. P. Hummer, Dem., 15,424; Wm. Alden-Smith, Rep., 149,922; Theodore M. Joslin, Prog., 9,283; H. S. McMaster, Soc., 3,378; Wm. A. Taylor, Pro., 2,237.

Governor: Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem., 39,457; Amos S. Musselman, Rep., 86,191; Frederick C. Martindale, Rep., 82,714; Lucius W. Watkins, Prog., 9,770; James Hoogerhyde, Soc., 3,471; J. D. Leland, Pro., 2,115.

Congressman-at-Large: Edward Frensdorf, Dem., 34,655; Patrick H. Kelley, Rep., 131,066; Wm. H. Hill, Prog., 4,744; Julius B. Kirby, Prog., 3,696; Milan F. Martin, Soc., 29; Fred W. Corbett, Pro., 1,975; Harry M. McNeal, 21.

Missouri—*Governor*: Ball, Dem., 13,074; Bolte, Dem., 10,220; Cowherd, Dem., 89,491; Houchin, Dem., 20,369; Major, Dem., 92,233; Brewster, Rep., 583; McKinley, Rep., 95,220; Murphy, Rep., 11,209; Quick, Rep., 38,078; Swanger, Rep., 144; Ward, Soc., 6,543; Rogers, Soc. Labor, 187; Stokes, Pro., 614.

New Hampshire—*Governor*: Samuel D. Felker, Dem., 7,984; Franklin Worcester, Rep., 18,609.

Representatives in Congress: First District—Eugene E. Reed, Dem., 4,497; Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep., 10,098. Second District—Raymond B. Stevens, Dem., 3,334; Frank D. Currier, Rep., 8,673.

New York—The primaries in the city of New York were held on September 18, 1912, but proved to be of little interest, since in every case the "organization" candidates were selected. In the Borough of Manhattan there was only one contest of note, namely that of former Assemblyman Franklin Brooks, Rep., whose name had been put on the primary ballot by petition, against John W. Yawger, Rep., for the nomination for Senator. Mr. Yawger won the nomination. In the Borough of Brooklyn there were eleven contests, but in every instance the "regulars" won. In the third Congress District, Kings County, Frank D. Wilson, Dem., with 2,943 votes, defeated Alderman Francis P. Bent, who received

1,526 votes. In the Eighth Senate District James F. Duhamel, Ind. League, defeated his opponent, Robert B. Ward.

Washington—*Representative in Congress (at Large)*: Robert McMurcline, Dem., 5,510; Geo. F. Clinstensen, Dem., 5,866; E. O. Connor, Dem., 9,933; Harry D. Merritt, Dem., 8,048; Henry M. White, Dem., 9,655; Edwin F. Masterson, Dem., 4,849; M. E. Gile, Dem., 9,106; Frank Hammond, Rep., 20,357; Henry B. Dewey, Rep., 28,449; Harry Rosenhauft, Rep., 17,700; John P. Fay, Rep., 18,680; A. C. Shaw, Rep., 18,231; J. E. Frost, Rep., 33,178; Arthur Simmons, Rep., 11,722; Alfred Wagenknecht, 8,757.

First District—Charles Heifner, Dem., 4,076; Thos. R. Horner, Dem., 2,081; Wm. E. Humphrey, Rep., 23,833; David Perry Rice, Rep., 6,560; Joseph Gilbert, Soc., 4,578. Second District—Chas. Drury, Dem., 1,646; James. A. Munday, Dem., 1,723; Geo. Hazzard, Dem., 788; Leslie E. Aller, Dem., 2,727; Stanton Warbarton, Rep., 3,196; Thos. C. Van Eaton, Rep., 7,303; Albert Johnson, Rep., 13,732; Norman S. Richards, Rep., 5,500. Third District—Roscoe M. Drumbelles, Dem., 5,379; V. T. Tustin, Dem., 3,400; Martin J. Maloney, Dem., 4,054; Wm. L. La Follette, Rep., 19,017; Geo. W. Shaefer, Rep., 3,513; W. M. Ridpath, Rep., 4,918; Robert B. Martin, Soc., 2,060.

Governor: Hugh C. Todd, Dem., 7,322; L. F. Chester, Dem., 3,980; Ernest Lister, Dem., 7,629; Wm. Henry Dunphy, Dem., 5,357; M. M. Godman, Dem., 5,517; E. C. Million, Dem., 5,739; *W. W. Black, Dem., 8,166; M. E. Hay, Rep., 69,005; Orville Billings, Rep., 20,689; Anna A. Maley, Soc., 9,788. *Supreme Court Decison No. 10,755, October 10, 1912, granted application for permanent writ prohibiting State Canvassing Board from certifying to Secretary of State the nomination of W. W. Black as Governor and prohibited Secretary of State from certifying his nomination.

Wisconsin—*Governor*: John C. Karel, Dem., 48,238; Adolph J. Schmitz, Dem., 36,975; Francis E. McGovern, Rep., 81,399; Carl D. Thompson, Soc. Dem., 12,726; Chas. L. Hill, Pro., 2,385.

Wyoming—*United States Senator*: J. B. Kendrick, Dem., 7,216; F. E. Warren, Rep., 12,092.

Representative in Congress (at Large): T. P. Fahey, Dem., 4,369; J. J. Spriggs, Dem., 1,794; T. W. Mondell, Rep., 12,772.

STATES THAT HAVE AND STATES THAT DO NOT HAVE PRIMARY LAWS—THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Connecticut—No State primary election and no amendment has been adopted calling for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Delaware—No State primary law, although the County of New Castle has a direct primary law.

Florida—Has not adopted an amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Idaho—A State primary election was held on July 30, 1912, but the vote in detail is not yet available. The Legislature in 1911 passed a memorial asking that a resolution, which was then pending in the Senate of the United States, proposing to submit to the several States an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people be passed.

Illinois—The laws of this State provide that any candidate for President of the United States or for United States Senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the Secretary of State, 30 days prior to the April primary, a petition signed by a certain number of members of his party, provided that the vote upon candidates for United States Senator "shall be had for the sole purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the voters of the respective parties in the State as a whole and not by Senatorial districts; and provided further that the vote for President of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for said office, and the vote of the State at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective Congressional Districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of said Congressional districts to the national convention of the respective political parties."

Indiana—No preference primary law.

Iowa—No law requiring the direct election of United States Senators, except that the various political parties nominated their respective candidates for the office of United States Senator at the primary held the preceding June. Then when the Legislature convenes during the following Jaunary, whichever party has a majority of members in the Legislature is supposed to be in honor bound to elect the candidate nominated by that party at the primary.

Massachusetts—The State has adopted an amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Minnesota—The State Legislature has ratified the amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators.

Montana—No primary law in this State.

Nebraska—The laws of this State provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator the voters shall express a preference for United States Senator.

Nevada—This State has not yet adopted an amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

North Carolina—No State primary law.

North Dakota—Election law says that a candidate for member of the Legislature may give a pledge to vote for the candidate of his party who has received the largest number of votes for United Sates Senator.

Ohio—Has a law approved by Governor Harmon on May 18, 1911, providing that at primary elections, where candidates may be chosen to the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to elect a United States Senator, "there shall be placed on the official primary ballots by each of the boards of Deputy State Supervisors of Elections the names of all candidates for United States Senator;" that the candidate of each party "who receives the largest number of votes at such primary election shall be and become the candidate of his party for such office," and that candidates for the Legislature may file a statement that they will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator who shall have received the largest number of votes or another statement that they will consider the vote of the electors for United States Senator "as nothing more than a recommendation" that they shall be at liberty to "wholly disregard."

Rhode Island—No primary law, and has not adopted an amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators.

Tennessee—Has no compulsory primary law. The State has adopted an amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Utah—There is no State primary election in this State. All nominations for State or county offices are made by convention.

West Virginia—This State has not adopted an amendment calling for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Election Returns.

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties (67.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	O'Neal Dem.	Thompson, Rep.
Autauga	622	43	130	56	627	58
Baldwin	623	37	141	125	467	27
Barbour	1,155	18	88	17	1,157	51
Bibb	830	40	178	103	969	49
Blount	1,121	567	580	32	1,464	764
Bullock	736	4	2	..	578	1
Butler	903	86	80	19	808	74
Calhoun	1,666	238	423	32	1,593	451
Chambers	1,486	28	113	9	1,058	30
Cherokee	814	88	799	47	1,373	355
Chilton	880	140	1,154	72	994	936
Choctaw	489	7	66	4	474	15
Clarke	1,024	13	12	25	998	33
Clay	1,109	64	940	2	1,305	745
Cleburne	691	134	510	2	849	428
Coffee	1,277	68	395	67	1,312	120
Colbert	946	228	242	79	912	174
Conecuh	802	60	103	26	976	31
Coosa	763	109	317	17	845	135
Covington	1,251	110	147	193	1,218	79
Crenshaw	986	47	127	7	1,002	67
Cullman	1,230	264	1,374	27	1,705	1,093
Dale	1,060	99	443	3	1,122	183
Dallas	1,461	16	18	16	2,468	23
De Kalb	1,379	492	623	31	1,515	936
Elmore	1,152	81	167	10	1,604	72
Escambia	829	52	77	15	509	104
Etowah	1,511	354	887	144	..	..
Fayette	762	434	308	20	808	597
Franklin	849	309	570	75	890	786
Geneva	891	99	511	37	883	234
Greene	418	4	4	..	351	3
Hale	720	4	7	..	638	9
Henry	711	47	153	26	600	32
Houston	1,160	82	366	45	1,895	280
Jackson	1,597	229	406	23	1,113	272
Jefferson	8,887	706	2,034	612	6,373	1,377
Lamar	816	61	160	10	677	84
Lauderdale	1,386	263	297	72	1,288	364
Lawrence	643	198	261	32	681	222
Lee	1,179	43	43	60	783	26
Limestone	1,012	90	83	34	884	54
Lowndes	583	4	10	4	483	16
Macon	647	24	23	..	692	47
Madison	2,146	150	357	91	1,483	175
Marengo	1,386	9	20	1	1,903	17
Marion	1,098	378	205	7	1,018	425
Marshall	1,457	428	1,184	24	1,853	872
Mobile	3,009	140	445	168	2,889	205
Monroe	878	2	21	3	623	4
Montgomery	3,047	43	131	17	2,218	48
Morgan	1,686	241	362	82	1,650	485
Perry	731	3	31	14	668	5
Pickens	815	22	73	16	586	73
Pike	1,293	13	48	5	1,382	53
Randolph	1,177	268	366	..	1,341	454
Russell	1,553	4	35	22	390	28
Shelby	1,181	201	1,233	42	1,359	1,334
St. Clair	787	260	687	75	985	618
Sumter	701	9	2	10	545	5
Talladega	1,312	111	386	1	1,090	261
Tallapoosa	1,586	84	151	22	1,467	95
Tuscaloosa	1,695	87	158	49	1,771	116
Walker	2,063	881	504	127	1,909	1,444
Washington	405	14	18	12	333	5
Wilcox	878	7	7	6	734	2
Winston	508	292	893	7	533	1,049
Total	82,439	9,731	22,689	3,029	77,694	19,260
Plurality	59,750	..	..	..	58,434	..
Per cent	69.92	8.26	19.26	2.59	80.13	19.86
Scattering			5		....	
Whole vote.			117,888		98,833	

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

For Governor in 1910 Scott, Progressive Rep., received 837 votes; Carter, Soc., 1,042.

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 495 votes.

Bryan's Democratic vote in 1896 was 105,390, and the Populist vote 24,917. The scattering vote: Palmer, N. D., 6,462; Levering, Pro., 2,147.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington. Taylor, Dem., 9,939; Doyle, Soc., 213.

II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox. Dent, Jr., Dem., 11,197.

III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Clayton, Dem., 11,225.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega. Blackmon, Dem., 7,740; Sturdivant, Rep., 693; Longshore, Prog., 3,060.

V. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. Heflin, Dem., 10,210.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. Hobson, Dem., 10,065; Lunsford, Rep., 2,210.

VII. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston. Burnett, Dem., 9,770; Stephens, Rep., 2,711; Cogswell, Prog., 5,462.

VIII. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Richardson, Dem., 10,753; Hotchkiss, Rep., 1,160; Connor, Soc., 245.

IX. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, and Jefferson. Underwood, Dem., 12,584; Parker, Rep., 1,598.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Abercrombie, Dem., 87,519; Stratton, Rep., 9,589; Maxwell, Soc., 2,533.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emmett O'Neal; Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. Seed; Secretary of State, Cyrus B. Brown; Auditor, C. B. Smith; Adjutant-General, J. B. Scully; Attorney-General, R. C. Brickell; Treasurer, John Purifoy; Superintendent of Education, H. J. Willingham; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. F. Kolb; ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance, Cyrus B. Brown—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. R. Dowdell; Associate Justices, Ormond Somerville, A. D. Sayre, John C. Anderson, Edward de Graffinried, J. J. Mayfield, and Thomas McClellan; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	44	95	135
Republicans	10	4	14
Democratic majority	30	91	121

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President..	102,002	68,230	....	....	*33,772 D
1880. President..	90,687	56,178	4,642	....	34,509 D
1882. Governor..	100,391	46,386	....	....	*54,199 D
1884. President..	92,973	59,144	762	....	33,829 D
1886. Governor..	144,821	37,116	....	576	107,621 D
1888. President.	117,320	56,197	....	583	61,123 D
1890. Governor..	139,910	42,440	....	1,380	97,470 D
		Pop.			
1892. Governor..	126,959	....	115,522	....	*11,437 D
1892. President.	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	52,937 D
		R. & Pop.			
1896. Governor..	128,541	89,290	....	....	*39,251 D
		Rep.	*N. D.*		
1896. President..	130,307	54,737	6,462	2,147	75,570 D
1898. Governor..	111,936	52,164	....	....	*59,772 D
			Pop.		
1900. President..	97,131	55,512	4,178	2,762	41,619 D
1902. Governor..	67,763	24,421	....	....	*43,342 D
1904. President..	79,857	22,472	5,057	612	57,385 D
1906. Governor..	62,771	10,002	....	....	52,769 D
1908. President..	74,374	25,305	1,565	665	49,066 D

*Majority.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1911. Hunt, Dem.	Wells, Rep.
Apache	108	56	79	10	205	445
Cochise	1,973	403	1,396	819	1,978	1,419
Coconino	339	237	178	96	278	384
Gila	779	210	542	501	1,047	540
Graham	540	103	243	164	627	388
Greenlee	652	109	287	122	640	461
Maricopa	2,606	642	1,818	472	2,266	1,957
Mohave	320	69	228	184	351	148
Navajo	287	168	233	40	309	349
Pima	693	353	615	109	840	849
Pinal	352	80	311	61	365	350
Santa Cruz	250	56	123	38	307	240
Yavapai	1,001	445	537	358	1,084	1,166
Yuma	424	90	359	189	650	345
Total	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	10,947	9,041
Plurality	3,375				1,906	..
Per cent	43.60	12.74	29.29	13.30	..	..
Whole vote		23,722			19,988	

For President 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 265 votes.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS ELECTED 1912.

Hayden, Dem., 11,389; Campbell, Rep., 3,110; Fisher, Pro., 5,819; Smith, Soc., 3,034; Gibson, Pro., 193.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. P. Hunt; Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor, Sidney P. Osborn; Treasurer, David Johnson; Auditor, J. C. Callaghan; Adjutant-General, Charles Harris; Attorney-General, George P. Bullard; Superintendent of Education, C. O. Case; Commissioner of Insurance, Sidney P. Osborn—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Alfred Franklin; Associate Justices, D. L. Cunningham, Henry D. Ross; Clerk, J. P. Dillon—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	19	31	50
Republicans	4	4	8
Democratic majority	15	27	42

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1900	8,664	7,664	....	....	1,000 D
1902	9,716	9,239	....	....	477 D
1904	10,494	9,521	....	....	973 D
			Soc.		*Plu.*
1906	11,101	8,909	2,073	....	2,192 D
1908	11,727	12,435	1,912	106	708 R

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Robinson, Dem.	Read, Rep.	Mikel, Soc.
Arkansas	869	249	305	1,474	655	88
Ashley	1,029	439	346	1,130	787	108
Baxter	536	142	176	815	327	190
Benton	2,353	541	660	2,880	1,122	384
Boone	965	280	279	1,237	572	90
Bradley	772	137	147	1,067	411	127
Calhoun	438	72	177	821	319	205
Carroll	919	464	358	1,416	967	192
Chicot	419	89	308	1,127	517	65
Clark	1,051	376	263	1,567	744	45
Clay	1,299	622	358	1,670	742	371
Cleburne	517	138	118	1,160	206	207
Cleveland	685	275	98	1,098	452	55
Columbia	1,101	340	167	1,585	707	69
Conway	1,435	527	364	2,244	714	72
Craighead	1,259	269	229	1,836	345	361
Crawford	969	407	423	1,800	1,420	150
Crittenden	424	89	285	637	155	6
Cross	491	293	234	722	369	102
Dallas	654	228	406	978	692	45
Desha	314	52	161	656	345	45
Drew	882	424	254	1,302	922	92
Faulkner	1,816	402	161	1,854	751	200
Franklin	1,113	258	194	1,617	568	231
Fulton	590	153	235	1,093	386	59
Garland	1,046	300	533	2,207	731	246
Grant	440	110	47	823	149	28
Greene	1,251	286	259	1,742	347	426
Hempstead	1,247	836	468	2,111	1,338	190
Hot Springs	668	248	247	1,392	583	111
Howard	760	321	187	1,377	411	134
Independence	1,225	412	395	2,153	857	452
Izard	746	215	137	1,238	372	83
Jackson	837	543	159	1,351	783	328
Jefferson	1,659	579	753	2,919	1,172	167
Johnson	927	189	287	1,407	463	254
Lafayette	498	208	155	658	499	23
Lawrence	929	218	167	1,370	307	251
Lee	968	665	194	1,198	392	57
Lincoln	390	292	152	1,208	669	79
Little River	615	232	87	856	513	149
Logan	1,319	333	765	2,262	1,187	307
Lonoke	1,129	254	425	2,405	589	146
Madison	932	286	231	1,543	1,444	121
Marion	537	160	145	904	334	224
Miller	846	331	195	1,201	409	217
Mississippi	767	263	183	991	261	112
Monroe	537	400	201	711	513	164
Montgomery	471	221	202	1,060	454	261
Nevada	607	322	268	1,348	662	297
Newton	290	285	247	553	755	181
Ouachita	913	793	131	1,170	1,093	56
Perry	522	163	216	880	356	86
Phillips	926	198	189	1,373	543	26
Pike	603	331	158	1,082	618	58
Poinsett	593	205	157	1,071	238	113
Polk	694	162	409	1,317	527	357
Pope	1,517	334	556	1,962	766	249
Prairie	647	376	103	1,092	504	74
Pulaski	3,369	1,044	1,547	5,322	1,677	375
Randolph	997	264	178	1,613	351	219
Saline	814	164	140	1,399	180	81
Scott	640	206	225	1,108	462	240
Searcy	438	514	180	844	1,020	242
Sebastian	2,396	389	748	3,699	1,114	558
Sevier	789	174	166	1,213	260	393
Sharp	681	114	194	1,011	317	111
St. Francis	563	296	90	1,276	595	98
Stone	337	113	92	649	283	93
Union	1,090	152	135	1,454	190	220
Van Buren	674	254	266	1,108	663	109
Washington	1,881	565	532	2,532	1,304	250
White	1,448	380	481	2,564	533	340
Woodruff	903	473	258	1,249	641	125
Yell	1,401	436	438	2,002	826	354
Total	68,838	24,297	21,673	109826	46,440	18,384
Plurality	44,541	..	..	..	63,386	..
Per cent	55.58	19.62	17.66	6.66	64.74	27.37
Whole vote		123,859			169,650	

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

For President 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 898 votes; Debs, Soc., 8,153.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,026 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts

I. Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, and Woodruff. Caraway, Dem., 15,036. No opposition.

II. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, and Monroe. Oldfield, Dem., 11,880; Wells, Rep., 4,398.

III. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, and Van Buren. Floyd, Dem., 10,849; Carlton, Rep., 5,924.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, and Miller. Wingo, Dem., 11,680; Livesay, Rep., 5,601.

V. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, and Pulaski. Jacoway, Jr., Dem., 13,438; Remmel, Rep., 5,680.

VI. Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, and Lonoke. Taylor, 15,879. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, and Chicot. Goodwin, Dem., 10,956; McNally, Rep., 4,824.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. T. Robinson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Rodgers; Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges; Treasurer, John W. Crockett; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, J. M. Oathout; Attorney-General, W. M. Moose, Superintendent of Education, Geo. B. Cook; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Page; Commissioner of Public Lands, R. G. Dye—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, F. G. Smith, C. D. Wood, William F. Kirby, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	96	130
Republicans	1	4	5
Democratic majority.	33	92	125

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Wheel.*	*Plu.*
1880. Pres...	60,865	42,549	4,079	....	18,316 D
1884. Pres...	72,927	50,895	1,847	....	22 032 D
1886. Gov....	90,650	54,070	....	19,169	36,580 D
			U.Lab.	*Proh.*	
1888. Gov....	99,229	....	84,223	....	*15,006 D
1888. Pres...	85,962	58,752	10,613	641	27,210 D
1890. Gov....	106,267	....	85,181	....	*21,086 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres...	87,834	46,884	11,831	113	40,950 D
1894. Gov....	91,114	35,836	13,990	851	55,278 D
1896. Gov....	74,809	26,055	24,541	1,551	48,724 D
1896. Pres...	110,103	37,512	....	839	72,591 D
1900. Gov....	88,637	44,701	3,641	....	43,936 D
1900. Pres...	81,142	44,800	972	....	36,342 D
1902. Gov.....	77,354	29,251	8,345	4,791	48,103 D
			Soc.		
1904. Pres...	64,434	46,860	2,318	1.816	17,574 D
1906. Gov...	102,749	40,965	2,169	3,274	61,784 D
1908. Pres...	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	21,904 D
1908. Gov....	111,478	45,409	6,787	....	59,232 D
1910. Gov....	101,646	39,570	9,196	....	62,076 D

* Majority.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (58.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Bell, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Alameda	24,418	..	31,542	9,332	9,821	15,826
Alpine	34	8	36	2	9	65
Amador	1,622	5	684	135	1,100	1,000
Butte	4,028	10	3,365	930	2,507	2,692
Calaveras	1,869	5	750	399	1,127	1,057
Colusa	1,780	3	810	111	1,313	649
Contra Costa	3,290	40	3,539	1,500	2,319	2,603
Del Norte	323	..	376	104	316	390
El Dorado	1,613	16	776	278	1,072	810
Fresno	8,891	95	8,839	2,278	5,455	6,200
Glenn	1,325	11	906	126	955	555
Humboldt	2,887	93	3,609	1,781	1,688	3,050
Imperial	1,295	13	1,420	446	801	1,106
Inyo	806	8	431	305	634	582
Kern	5,569	64	3,647	1,300	3,410	2,680
Kings	1,967	..	1,419	406	1,149	1,500
Lake	1,118	..	649	266	744	570
Lassen	644	27	559	148	437	622
Los Angeles	55,105	1,857	75,593	19,895	23,051	30,513
Madera	1,154	1	943	226	777	750
Marin	2,849	..	2,750	733	1,897	1,955
Mariposa	689	20	306	138	562	403
Mendocino	2,507	11	2,237	752	2,259	2,119
Merced	1,978	13	1,571	441	1,311	1,212
Modoc	941	1	608	119	590	635
Mono	182	3	106	67	156	230
Monterey	3,392	1	3,081	557	1,839	2,580
Napa	2 662	..	2,432	478	2,372	1,629
Nevada	1,851	23	1,381	648	1,290	1,398
Orange	4,406	123	5,143	896	2,695	3,026
Placer	1,823	15	1,913	481	1,603	1,560
Plumas	742	11	762	236	423	622
Riverside	2,693	124	5,146	1,036	1,914	3,026
Sacramento	9,869	36	7,534	1,553	6,033	5,217
San Benito	1,253	13	1 054	179	874	915
S. Bernardino	5,835	171	6,202	1,901	3,611	4,111
San Diego	9,731	63	7,922	2,873	2,968	4,514
San Francisco	48,955	65	38,610	12,354	25,065	25,528
San Joaquin	7,969	35	4 314	995	3,851	3,969
S. Luis Obispo	2,248	13	2,373	704	1,285	2,121
San Mateo	3,246	7	2,825	827	1,828	2,389
Santa Barbara	2,819	66	3,395	619	1,995	2,334
Santa Clara	9,173	174	10,868	2,068	5,416	7,078
Santa Cruz	2,875	3	3,059	892	1,706	2,508
Shasta	2,040	16	1,696	938	1,606	1,723
Sierra	515	10	483	133	385	542
Siskiyou	2,465	29	1,740	633	1,910	1,620
Solano	3,650	41	3,353	781	2,919	2,501
Sonoma	6,500	32	5,806	1,494	4,178	3,976
Stanislaus	3,127	17	3,143	749	1,798	1,992
Sutter	1,063	5	846	79	746	845
Tehama	1,595	13	1,218	388	1,184	1,094
Trinity	461	1	343	182	388	484
Tulare	4,293	73	4.283	1,233	2,877	3,113
Tuolumne	1,459	8	755	363	1,179	1,080
Ventura	2,108	71	2,055	426	1,545	1,696
Yolo	2,239	9	1,332	301	1,804	1,466
Yuba	1,242	17	1.132	186	1,090	940
Total	283436	3,914	283610	79,201	154835	177191
Plurality	..	..	174	..	..	22,356
Per cent	42.08	0.58	42.10	11.76	40.15	45.94
Whole vote.	673,527				385,652	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 23,366 votes.

For Governor in 1910, Wilson, Soc., received 47,819 votes; Meads, Proh., 5,807.

For Governor in 1902, Brower, Soc., received 9,582 votes; scattering, 14,488.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Marin, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Yuba, and Sutter. Zumwalt, Dem., 18,756; Hall, Rep., 10,585; Kent, Prog., 20,341; Bredsten, Soc., 4,892. Kent's plurality, 1,587.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolomne, and Mariposa. Raker, Dem., 23,467; Rutherford, Prog., 10,178; Williams, Soc., 3,818. Raker's plurality, 13,289.

III. Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Napa, San Joaquin, Solano and Contra Costa. Ross, Dem., 15,197; Curry, Rep., 31,060; Wilson, Soc., 6,522. Curry's plurality, 15,863.

IV. Part of San Francisco. Schlessinger, Dem., 14,884; Kahn, Rep., 25,515; Pendleton, Soc., 5,090. Kahn's plurality, 10,631.

V. Part of San Francisco. Costello, Dem., 18,516; Nolan, Prog., 27,902; Requin, Soc., 6,962. Nolan's plurality, 9,386.

VI. County of Alameda. Luttrell, Dem., 4,135; Knowland, Rep., 35,219; Wilson, Soc., 26,234. Knowland's plurality, 8,985.

VII. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern. Church, Dem., 23,752; Needham, Rep., 22,994; Cato, Soc., 7,171. Church's plurality, 758.

VIII. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. Holohan, Dem., 20,620; Hayes, Rep., 29,861; Whitaker, Soc., 8,125. Hayes's plurality, 9,241.

IX. Part of Los Angeles. Kirk, Dem., 14,571; Bell, Prog., 28,845; Criswell, Soc., 11,123. Yarnall, Proh., 6,510. Bell's plurality, 14,271.

X Part of Los Angeles. Ringo, Dem., 17,890; Stephens, Prog., 43,637; Wheeler, Soc., 17,126; Martindale, Proh., 2,995; Stephens's plurality, 25,747.

XI. Counties of San Diego, Orange, Riverside, Imperial, San Bernardino, Inyo and Mono. Kettner, Dem., 24,822; Evans, Prog., 21,426; Richardson, Soc., 7,059; Stoddard, Proh., 4,842. Kettner's plurality, 3,456.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, H. W. Johnson, Prog.; Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Wallace; Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan; Treasurer, E. D. Roberts; Comptroller, A. B. Nye; Adjutant-General, Edwin A. Forbes; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Superintendent of Education, Edward Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Cooper; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. L. Telfer—all Republicans, except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, H. A. Melvin, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angellotti, M. C. Sloss, F. W. Henshaw, W. G. Lorigan; Clerk, B. G. Taylor—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	12	25	37
Republicans	1	8	9
Progressives	27	46	73
Socialist	..	1	1
Prog. majority	14	12	26

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Ind.*	*Maj.*
1892 †Pres	118,293	118,149	25,352	8,129	....	*144 D
1894. Gov.	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561	....	*1,206 D
1894. Sec.	86,443	126,541	49,734	8,262	2,405	*40,098 R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres.	143,373	146,170	2,006	2,573	....	*2,797 R
			Soc. L.			
1898. Gov.	129,261	148,354	5,143	4,297	....	*19,093 R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Pres.	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	*39,770 R
1902. Gov.	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	*1,550 R
1904. Pres.	89,404	205,226	29,535	7,380	.....	89,017 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	125,889	16,030	8,141	....	*8,299 R
1908. Pres.	127,492	214,398	28 659	11,770	4,278	42,199 R
1910. Gov.	154,835	177,191	47,819	....	5,807	22,356 R

*Plurality. †8 Democratic and 1 Republican electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

Counties. (62.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912.* Amons Dem.	Parks, Rep.
Adams	1,312	398	942	137	.....	.....
Arapahoe	1,379	765	1,344	267	.....	.....
Archuleta	609	452	234	36	.....	.....
Baca	430	318	241	111	.....	.....
Bent	730	420	680	38	.....	.....
Boulder	4,330	2,445	2,469	918	.....	.....
Chaffee	1,641	723	693	282	.....	.....
Cheyenne	507	237	414	148	.....	.....
Clear Creek	1,166	469	243	65	.....	.....
Conejos	2,147	1,587	606	225	.....	.....
Costilla	567	1,072	204	71	.....	.....
Crowley	719	467	356	60	.....	.....
Custer	510	347	109	19	.....	.....
Delta	1,808	803	1,523	560	.....	.....
Denver	26,690	8,155	21,657	2,750	.....	.....
Dolores	124	45	28	34	.....	.....
Douglas	619	373	290	30	.....	.....
Eagle	727	387	234	141	.....	.....
Elbert	757	496	630	121	.....	.....
El Paso	5,559	2,816	5,332	928	.....	.....
Fremont	2,823	1,846	1,624	476	.....	.....
Garfield	1,806	824	880	317	.....	.....
Gilpin	931	443	222	54	.....	.....
Grand	507	248	178	18	.....	.....
Gunnison	1,206	553	357	156	.....	.....
Hinsdale	157	136	27	32	.....	.....
Huerfano	1,277	2,814	260	64	.....	.....
Jackson	242	218	34	10	.....	.....
Jefferson	2,309	1,011	1,650	307	.....	.....
Kiowa	638	273	430	62	.....	.....
Kit Carson	719	569	708	223	.....	.....
Lake	1,933	965	864	427	.....	.....
La Plata	1,775	692	647	370	.....	.....
Larimer	2,597	1,932	1,661	546	.....	.....
Las Animas	3,604	4,318	1,461	386	.....	.....
Lincoln	796	534	795	76	.....	.....
Logan	1,338	664	1,090	125	.....	.....
Mesa	2,733	976	2,723	1,131	.....	.....
Mineral	286	186	68	97	.....	.....
Moffat	409	294	186	32	.....	.....
Montezuma	1,017	285	352	120	.....	.....
Montrose	1,478	631	1,022	431	.....	.....
Morgan	1,006	855	936	127	.....	.....
Otero	2,885	1,393	1,582	245	.....	.....
Ouray	710	273	298	175	.....	.....
Park	529	293	10	46	.....	.....
Phillips	448	266	393	46	.....	.....
Pitkin	770	208	176	170	.....	.....
Prowers	1,042	928	1,004	152	.....	.....
Pueblo	7,643	3,050	3,818	722	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	558	372	185	17	.....	.....
Rio Grande	1,286	698	625	118	.....	.....
Routt	1,408	738	336	249	.....	.....
Saguache	859	730	273	137	.....	.....
San Juan	555	231	89	148	.....	.....
San Miguel	1,029	639	300	118	.....	.....
Sedgwick	338	328	392	28	.....	.....
Summit	600	179	152	30	.....	.....
Teller	3,027	676	1,405	674	.....	.....
Washington	765	361	719	71	.....	.....
Weld	4,713	3,114	2,679	425	.....	.....
Yuma	1,170	466	1,218	319	.....	.....
Total	114223	58,386	72,306	16,418	101293	54,720
Plurality	41,917	.....	.....	.....	38,358	.....
Percent	42.79	21.87	27.09	6.15	.....	.....
Whole vote	266,871				.....	

*Unofficial returns, official returns by counties not available at time of publication.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 5,063 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 475.

For Governor in 1912, Costigan, Prog., received 63,035 votes (unofficial returns).

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

At Large—Taylor, Dem., 115,143; Keating, Dem., 110,516; Kinsley, Rep., 63,714; Laton, Rep., 62,085; Dodge, Prog., 64,836; Fisher, Prog., 58,764; Knight, Soc., 16,108; Brainard, Soc., 15,808; Stutzman, Proh., 5,853.

I. Kindel, Dem., 54,504; Means, Rep., 24,887; Crank, Prog., 30,121; Reinhardt, Soc., 2,642.

COLORADO—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Mineral, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit. Seldomridge, Dem., 63,271; Gallreich, Rep., 40,990; Neil N. McLean, Prog., 27,976; Van Buskirk, Soc., 9,993.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. M. Ammon; Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Montgomery; Secretary of State, James B. Pearce; Treasurer, M. A. Leddy; Auditor, R. Kenehan; Attorney-General, Fred Farrar; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mary C. Bradford. All Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Geo. W. Musser, Dem.; Justices, S. H. White, Dem.; W. A. Hill, Dem.; M. S. Bailey, Dem.; Wm. H. Gabbert, Rep.; Tully Scott, Dem.; James E. Garrigues, Rep.; Clerk, James R. Killian, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	24	48	72
Republicans	11	17	28
Democratic majority.	13	31	44

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Maj.*
1876. Governor	13,316	14,154	....	....	838 R
1880. President	24,647	27,450	1,435	....	*2,803 R
1884. President	37,723	36,290	1,958	....	*8,567 R
1888. President	37,567	50,774	....	1,266	*13,207 R
	Fusion.†				
1892. President	53,585	38,620	....	1,638	*14,965 F
	Fusion.		*Pop.*		
1896. President	161,153	26,271	....	1,717	134,882 F
1900. Governor	131,995	93,245	....	3,786	*28,750 F
1900. President	122,733	93,072	....	3,790	*29,661 F
			Soc.		
1904. President	101,103	134,687	4,304	3,438	*33,584 R
1906. Governor	74,512	92,646	16,938	....	*18,134 R
1908. President	126,644	123,700	7,974	5,559	*2,944 D
1910. Governor	115,627	97,648	....	....	17,799 D

* Plurality. † Fusion of Pops. and Silver Dems.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Baldwin, Dem.	Studley, Rep.	Smith, Prog.
Hartford	16,757	16,962	6,863	17,933	16,069	6,528
New Haven	22,368	19,193	9,313	23,322	19,461	8,161
New London	6,942	5,543	2,545	7,091	5,520	2,276
Fairfield	15,668	13,148	9,862	16,549	13,056	8,944
Windham	2,920	3,055	1,113	2,972	3,072	1,022
Litchfield	4,661	5,518	2,425	4,874	5,418	2,314
Middlesex	3,402	2,892	1,603	3,546	2,899	1,435
Tolland	1,901	2,027	411	1,977	2,036	340
Total	74,561	68,324	34,129	78,264	67,531	31,020
Plurality	6,237	....	....	10,733	....	....
Per cent	39.15	35.88	16.87	41.36	35.68	16.39
Whole vote.	190,398			189,247		

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 2,068 votes; Debs, Soc., 10,056. Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,260.

For Governor, 1912, Beardsley, Soc., received 10,236 votes; Bassette, Proh., 2,096.

For Governor in 1908, Roberts, Soc. Lab., received 582 votes; Albrecht, Ind., 622.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. County of Hartford. Lonergan, Dem., 17,256; Bissell, Rep., 16,726; Alsop, Prog., 6,445. Lonergan's plurality, 530.

CONNECTICUT—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex. Mahan, Dem., 14,936; King, Rep., 14,421; Davis, Prog., 4,742. Mahan's plurality, 515.

III. County of New Haven, minus twelve towns. Reilly, Dem., 16,267; Tilson, Rep., 12,989; Henderson, Prog., 5,480. Reilly's plurality, 3,278.

IV. County of Fairfield. Donovan, Dem., 15,616; Hill, Rep., 14,188; Vincent, Prog., 8,263. Donovan's plurality, 1,428.

V. County of Litchfield, and twelve towns of New Haven County. Kennedy, Dem., 12,073; Bradstreet, Rep., 11,724; Hoadley, Prog., 4,807. Kennedy's plurality, 349.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simeon E. Baldwin, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman F. Tingier, Dem.; Secretary of State, Albert L. Phillips, Dem.; Treasurer, Edward S. Roberts, Dem.; Attorney-General, John H. Light, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Burton Mansfield, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frederick B. Hall, Rep.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; George W. Wheeler, Dem.; John M. Thayer, Dem.; Alberto T. Roraback, Rep.; Clerk, Geo. A. Conant, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	21	120	141
Republicans	14	132	146
Progressives	..	6	6
Democratic majority.	7	* 6	..

* Republican majority.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.-Lab.*	*Proh*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	45,866	50,626	....	....	4,760 R
1876. Pres.	61,934	59,084	774	373	2,850 D
1880. Pres.	64,415	67,071	868	409	2,656 R
1884. Pres.	67,167	65,893	1,684	2,489	1,284 D
1888. Pres.	74,920	74,584	240	4,234	336 D
			Pop		
1892. Pres.	82,395	77,030	806	4,026	5,365 D
			Nat. Dem.		
1896. Pres.	56,740	110,285	4,334	1,808	53,545 R
1898. Gov.	64,277	*81,015	....	1,460	16,738 R
			Soc. Lab.		
1900. Pres.	73,997	102,567	1,029	1,617	28,570 R
			Soc.		
1902. Gov.	69,330	85,338	2,804	1,436	16,008 R
1904 Pres.	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	38,180 R
1906. Gov.	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	20,608 R
1908. Pres.	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,380	44,660 R
1908. Gov.	82,260	98,179	4,827	2,597	15,919 R
1910. Gov.	77,385	73,495	10,812	1,811	3,890 D

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Monaghan Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Hynson, Prog.
Kent	4,071	3,192	567	3,937	3,425	427
New Castle	13,009	8,340	7,090	12,081	14,441	1,701
Sussex	5,551	4,466	1,229	5,442	4,879	891
Total	22,631	15,998	8,886	21,460	22,745	3,019
Plurality	6,631	....	....	....	1,285	....
Per cent	46.48	32.85	18.25	44.30	46.95	6.23
Scattering	1,179				1,217	
Whole vote.	48,694				48,403	

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 556 votes; Chafin, Proh., 623.

For Governor, 1912, John Heyd, Proh., received 623 votes; Rearick, Soc., 556.

For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 239 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 30.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1912.

The total vote for each candidate for Congress, 1912, was: Brockson, Dem., 22,485; Hall, Rep., 16,740; Burton, Prog., 5,497; Drexler, Proh., 2,825.

DELAWARE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles R. Miller; Secretary of State (to be appointed by Governor); Lieutenant-Governor, Colen Ferguson; Attorney-General, Josiah O. Wolcott; Insurance Commissioner, William R. McCabe; State Treasurer, Charles A. Hastings; State Auditor of Accounts, William P. Prettyman—all Democrats, except Miller, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis, Rep.; Chief Justice, James Pennewill, Rep.; Associate Justices, Henry C. Conrad, Rep.; Victor B. Woolley, Dem.; Herbert L. Rice, Rep.; William H. Boyce, Dem.; Clerk, Chas. H. Le Fevre, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	14	23
Democrats	8	21	29
Majority	1R	7D	6D

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Proh.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	10,206	11,115	....	....	909 R
1876.	President	13,381	10,740	....	....	2,641 D
1880.	President	15,183	14,150	....	....	1,033 D
1884.	President	16,976	13,053	....	....	3,923 D
						Plu
1888.	President	16,414	12,973	....	....	400 3,441 D
1892.	President	18,581	18,083	....	....	565 498 D
1896.	President	13,424	16,804	877	355	3,630 R
				Soc. D.		
1900.	Governor	18,808	22,421	59	584	3,613 R
1900.	President	18,858	22,529	57	538	3,671 R
1902.	Treasurer	16,602	20,705	....	575	4,103 R
1904.	President	19,360	23,714	....	607	4,354 R
1904.	Governor	19,780	12,532	....	....	*2,752 R
1908.	President	22,071	25,014	239	670	2,003 R
1910.	Treasurer	21,107	21,686	....	....	*579 R

* Majority.

FLORIDA.

Counties. (48.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Trammell, Dem.	O'Neal Rep.
Alachua	1,356	221	75	56	1,338	152
Baker	175	37	93	31	268	15
Bradford	686	95	40	10	640	54
Brevard	368	61	82	82	391	34
Calhoun	346	67	59	152	475	27
Citrus	435	11	44	21	423	5
Clay	260	26	21	54	287	11
Columbia	587	66	50	23	615	54
Dade	1,147	99	291	188	1,352	62
De Soto	886	110	78	135	886	63
Duval	3,359	243	485	350	3,628	147
Escambia	1,662	72	202	158	1,771	61
Franklin	274	58	33	28	251	50
Gadsden	629	75	54	31	707	29
Hamilton	406	46	24	60	443	23
Hernando	273	18	22	42	279	15
Hillsborough	2,588	159	269	672	3,023	90
Holmes	422	52	110	79	561	15
Jackson	1,213	163	68	146	1,308	86
Jefferson	481	47	39	9	450	24
La Fayette	469	73	11	8	589	29
Lake	609	92	63	39	624	67
Lee	437	38	97	116	472	17
Leon	552	56	46	15	569	28
Levy	393	74	24	30	376	32
Liberty	220	32	18	7	230	26
Madison	486	16	30	19	505	10
Manatee	697	55	108	98	776	27
Marion	1,155	179	117	124	1,161	101
Monroe	1,157	414	152	221	836	118
Nassau	414	88	17	31	414	26
Orange	1,275	228	134	124	1,265	317
Osceola	504	110	159	64	610	123
Palm Beach	439	31	146	77	540	28
Pasco	488	60	74	64	455	62
Pinellas	1,559	87	250	189	1,003	44
Polk	1,504	106	141	291	1,641	56
Putnam	767	229	53	67	860	111
Santa Rosa	635	70	48	88	751	30

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Trammell, Dem.	O'Neal Rep.
St. John's	798	45	133	116	788	34
St. Lucie	342	45	36	64	395	27
Sumter	454	22	71	19	451	12
Suwanee	686	54	28	214	620	18
Taylor	234	56	19	9	260	39
Volusia	999	162	72	98	1,012	133
Wakulla	217	25	15	22	234	20
Walton	704	74	296	69	906	35
Washington	676	82	68	186	738	59
Total	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	38,977	2,646
Plurality	31,611	.....	.....	.....	35,530	.....
Per cent	70.18	8.25	8.74	9.27	80.42	5.39
Whole vote	51,891				48,465	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 1,834 votes.

For Governor in 1912, Hedges, Prog., received 2,314 votes; Cox, Soc., 3,467; Bingham, Proh., 1,061.

In 1908, for President, Hisgen, Ind., received 553 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

At Large:—Engle, Dem., 34,324, elected; Allen, Rep., 2,942; Gunbry, Prog., 2,686; Jackson, Soc., 3,636; Coffin, Proh., 777 votes.

Districts.

I. Taylor, La Fayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake. Sparkman, Dem., 12,400; Bean, Rep., 776; Hazzard, Prog., 469; Allen, Soc., 1,901; Kelley, Proh., 255.

II. Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange, Brevard, Dade, Alachua, Palm Beach, St. Lucie. Clark, Dem., 14,635; Howell, Rep., 1,210; Speir, Prog., 875; Collins, Soc., 1,818.

III. Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison. Wilson, Dem., 9,057; McGourin, Rep., 489; Porter, Prog., 280; Lamberry, Soc., 659.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, F. Trammell; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, J. C. Luning; Comptroller, W. V. Knott, Attorney-General, Park M. Trammell; Auditor, Ernest Amos; Adjutant-General, J. C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. McRea—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. B. Whitfield; Justices, W. A. Hocker, R. F. Taylor, T. M. Shackleford, and R. S. Cockrell; Clerk, Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

The Legislature is: Senate, Dems., 32; House, Dems., 71.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

		D. & Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Proh.*	*Maj.*
1896.	President	32,736	11,288	654	1,778	21,444 D
		Dem		*Pop.*		
1900.	Governor	29,251	6,238	631	....	23,013 D
1900.	President	28,007	7,314	1,070	1,039	20,693 D
1902.	Sec. State	16,428	....	....	....	16,428 D
					Soc.	
1904.	President	27,046	8,314	1,605	1,742	18,732 D
1908.	Governor	32,036	6,453	....	2,427	26,583 D
1908.	President	31,104	10,654	1,946	3,747	20,450 D

GEORGIA.

Counties. (146.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc. *	Governor, 1910. Smith, Dem.	Brown Ind. Dem.*
Appling	360	90	149	....	460	..
Baker	183	..	5	....	360	..
Baldwin	621	24	47	....	200	..
Banks	133	9	83	....	332	..
Bartow	963	89	553	....	752	..
Ben Hill	535	34	263	.....	435	..
Berrien	709	35	70	....	500	..
Bibb	1,741	105	71	....	882	..
Brooks	695	37	42	....	299	..
Bryan	400	114	120	....	..	..
Bullock	932	171	44	....	504	..

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc. *	Governor, 1910. Smith, Dem.	Brown Ind. Dem.*
Burke	440	22	22	.....	164	..
Butts	490	27	46	.....	250	..
Calhoun	300	61	70	.....	302	..
Camden	238	3	2	.....	300	..
Campbell	443	6	104	.....	405	..
Carroll	1,192	81	431	.....	1,106	..
Catoosa	286	63	113	.....	770	..
Charlton	150	22	49	.....	..	..
Chatham	3,864	238	332	.....	1,075	..
Chattaho'ch'e	137	1	11	.....	48	..
Chattooga	578	69	220	.....	54	..
Cherokee	603	710	21	.....	791	..
Clarke	956	66	81	.....	647	..
Clay	369	8	17	.....	158	..
Clayton	443	3	113	.....	340	..
Clinch	283	48	9	.....	161	..
Cobb	1,329	37	307	.....	1,354	..
Coffee	895	28	85	.....	466	..
Colquitt	699	8	507	.....	333	..
Columbia	234	2	33	.....	201	..
Coweta	1,044	35	46	.....	846	..
Crawford	249	1	3	.....	175	..
Crisp	644	12	45	.....	288	..
Dade	287	18	44	.....	552	..
Dawson	170	23	161	.....	449	..
Decatur	500	33	34	.....	454	..
De Kalb	1,888	48	431	.....	..	..
Dodge	684	12	28	.....	614	..
Dooly	609	5	33	.....	375	..
Dougherty	617	21	18	.....	177	..
Douglas	266	18	307	.....	301	..
Early	501	7	27	.....	300	..
Echols	144	..	4	.....	86	..
Effingham	375	4	7	.....	175	..
Elbert	882	13	238	.....	831	..
Emmanuel	715	23	129	.....	..	..
Fannin	451	164	309	.....	641	..
Fayette	363	12	87	.....	281	..
Floyd	1,838	63	374	.....	807	..
Forsyth	325	15	163	.....	774	..
Franklin	694	26	389	.....	908	..
Fulton	7,313	507	1,688	.....	4,978	..
Gilmer	488	52	116	.....	1,135	..
Glascock	109	3	72	.....	98	..
Glynn	470	13	16	.....	226	..
Gordon	663	58	638	.....	627	..
Grady	452	21	8	.....	363	..
Greene	525	10	150	.....	666	..
Gwinnett	997	55	590	.....	200	..
Habersham	485	45	317	.....	459	..
Hall	1,145	116	275	.....	..	..
Hancock	549	13	39	.....	500	..
Haralson	384	19	701	.....	618	..
Harris	585	4	28	.....	464	..
Hart	459	11	259	.....	511	..
Heard	526	11	65	.....	332	..
Henry	536	15	122	.....	263	..
Houston	760	24	16	.....	495	..
Irwin	428	6	45	.....	..	..
Jackson	1,123	46	568	.....	506	..
Jasper	644	12	8	.....	207	..
Jeff Davis	268	19	52	.....	160	..
Jefferson	899	45	415	.....	526	..
Jenkins	272	9	17	.....	130	..
Johnson	285	23	92	.....	300	..
Jones	426	27	3	.....	300	..
Laurens	1,107	24	92	.....	812	..
Lee	213	7	5	.....	180	..
Liberty	251	29	77	.....	42	..
Lincoln	264	..	27	.....	222	..
Lowndes	847	24	35	.....	400	..
Lumpkin	297	29	119	.....	321	..
Macon	411	19	55	.....	275	..
Madison	564	13	146	.....	1,100	..
Marion	240	15	41	.....	195	..
McDuffie	271	9	106	.....	372	..
McIntosh	113	2	8	.....	228	..
Meriwether	862	26	91	.....	550	..
Miller	150	4	9	.....	..	..
Milton	387	18	161	.....	448	..
Mitchell	1,046	..	150	.....	..	..

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc. *	Governor, 1910. Smith, Dem.	Brown Ind. Dem.*
Monroe	702	18	50	....	646	..
Montgomery	854	52	22	....	233	..
Morgan	537	24	37	....	635	..
Murray	366	68	307	....	1,087	..
Muscogee	1,817	51	102	...	901	..
Newton	840	57	43	....	580	..
Ocouee	208	1	180	....	267	..
Oglethorpe	400	50	100	....	550	..
Paulding	350	25	500	....	496	..
Pickens	317	197	456	....	400	..
Pierce	408	63	104	....	200	..
Pike	753	34	133	....	555	..
Polk	706	36	539	.....	477	..
Pulaski	1,080	17	39	.....	498	..
Putnam	460	4	7	....	380	..
Quitman	152	5	7	....	112	..
Rabun	323	16	118	....	443	..
Randolph	514	55	44	....	502	..
Richmond	1,871	177	234	....	1,161	..
Rockdale	432	11	51	....	540	..
Schley	213	3	19	....	189	..
Screven	460	21	138	....	225	..
Spalding	736	26	45	....	509	..
Stephens	405	14	57	....	257	..
Stewart	452	17	7	....	369	..
Sumter	1,004	24	19	....	462	..
Talbot	446	8	87	....	370	..
Taliaferro	225	20	35	....	204	..
Tattnall	592	18	243	....	..	..
Taylor	343	17	98	....	300	..
Telfair	694	30	19	....	1,106	..
Terrell	506	25	12	....	618	..
Thomas	1,012	50	150	....	704	..
Tift	305	..	18	....	354	..
Toombs	327	20	75	....	..	..
Towns	230	39	206	....	..	..
Troup	1,434	24	78	....	719	..
Turner	382	32	54	....	695	..
Twiggs	310	13	3	....	234	..
Union	319	88	250	....	..	..
Upson	445	7	138	....	480	..
Walker	771	215	404	....	1,085	..
Walton	885	40	270	....	..	..
Ware	972	54	39	....	..	..
Warren	366	11	67	....	..	..
Washington	1,440	27	160	....	..	..
Wayne	380	25	30	....	..	..
Webster	150	2	1	....	..	..
White	152	11	110	....	..	..
Whitfield	772	102	443	....	..	..
Wilcox	525	15	29	....	..	..
Wilkes	657	3	66	....	..	..
Wilkinson	365	12	10	....	..	..
Worth	500	12	77	....	..	..
Total	93,171	5,190	22,010	1,014	75,163	15,895
Plurality	71,161	..	..	..	..	*
Per cent	76.67	4.27	16.14	.....	..	..
Scattering			1,161		....	
Whole vote			121,533		....	

* Vote by counties not available.

At special primary election for candidate for Governor to succeed Hoke Smith, Dec., 1911, Joseph M. Brown received 43,395 votes; J. Pope Brown, 38,024; R. B. Russell, 28,562.

The vote for Governor in 1908 was: Joseph M. Brown, Dem., 112,292; for Yancy Carter, Ind., 11,746.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 147 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emmanuel, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven, Tattnall, and Toombs. Charles G. Edwards, Dem., 7,944.

II. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Turner, and Worth. S. A. Roddenberry, Dem. 7,957.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Ben Hill, Crawford, Crisp, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster, and Wilcox. Crisp, 7,321.

IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup. Adamson, Dem., 8,904.

V. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton. Howard, Dem., 12,000.

VI. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson. Bartlett, Dem., 13,171.

VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield. Lee, Dem., 14,099.

VIII. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, and Wilkes. Tribble, 10,103.

IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, and White. Bell, Dem., 12,496.

X. Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren Washington, and Wilkinson. Hardwick, Dem., 6,474.

XI. Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne, and Ware. Walker Dem., 7,932.

XII. Hughes, Dem., 7,791.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Joseph M. Brown (after July 1, 1913, J. M. Slaton); Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller and ex-officio Com. of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Thomas S. Felder; Adjutant-General W. G. Obear; Supt. of Education, M. J. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. D. Psico—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Associate Justices: Beverly D. Evans, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck, Samuel C. Atkinson and H. W. Hill; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	183	226
Republicans	1	1	2
Democratic majority	42	182	224

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	76,278	62,715	....	13,563 D
1876. President	130,088	50,446	....	79,642 D
1880. President	102,470	54,086	....	48,384 D
1884. President	94,567	47,603	168	46,964 D
1888. President	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,203 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	129,361	48,305	42,937	988	81,056 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Nat. D.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1896. Gov'nor	120,827	....	....	85,832	....	†34,995 D
1896. Presid't	94,232	60,091	2 708	....	5,613	34,141 D
1898. Gov'nor	118 557	51,580	....	....	....	66,977 D
1900. Gov'nor	90,448	....	....	23,235	....	†67,213 D
1900. Presid't	81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor	81,548	.....	.....	5,566	.....	†75,982 D
1904. Presid't	83,472	24,003	....	21,511	....	59,469 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1906. Gov'nor	94,223	....	98	.....	....	94,125 D
1908. Presid't	72,413	41,692	584	16,969	1,059	†12,032 D

†Majority.

IDAHO.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Hawley, Dem.	Haines Rep.	Martin, Prog.
Ada	2,569	3,198	3,512	2,972	2,437	4,186
Adams	417	598	292	423	601	267
Bannock	1,486	2,316	599	1,367	2,521	550
Bear Lake	916	1,271	274	952	1,512	205
Bingham	916	1,440	453	772	1,554	402
Blaine	996	988	371	988	1,008	397
Boisé	743	651	504	772	580	580
Bonner	1,055	711	1,247	1,045	696	1,358
Bonneville	884	1,176	628	718	1,570	456
Canyon	2,432	1,842	2,848	2,166	1,592	3,239
Cassia	846	1,459	471	931	1,579	287
Clearwater	549	373	345	601	470	243
Custer	501	326	236	471	416	214
Elmore	536	415	382	612	375	385
Fremont	1,911	3,071	1,129	1,999	3,161	910
Idaho	1,679	989	932	1,689	1,384	509
Kootenai	2,506	1,690	1,805	2,354	2,060	1 627
Latah	1,507	904	1,943	1,249	1,898	1,555
Lemhi	910	669	216	914	754	161
Lewis	1,131	436	894	1,145	548	501
Lincoln	1,541	1,191	1,645	1,856	1,064	1,423
Nez Perce	1,619	1,011	1,064	1,477	1,182	1,012
Oneida	1,386	2,373	..	1,405	2,729	353
Owyhee	567	515	333	617	496	311
Shoshone	1,634	1,399	1,159	1,802	1,544	885
Twin Falls	1,741	1,074	1,650	1,687	1,364	1,415
Washington	1,065	724	798	1,008	799	794
Total	33,921	32,810	25,530	33,992	35,134	24,375
Plurality	1,111	.....	.....	.....	1,142	.....
Per cent	32.55	31.49	24.50	36.36	37.58	26.07
Whole vote	104,203			93,501		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 11,942 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 353 votes.

For Governor in 1904, Bartley, Pop., received 179 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1912.

French, Rep., 53,542 and Smith, Rep., 42,971 elected; Mitchell, Dem., 30,228; Pugmire, Dem., 30,053; Smock, Prog., 12,066.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John M. Haines; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Taylor; Secretary of State, W. L. Gifford; Treasurer, O. V. Allen; Auditor, R. Huston; Attorney-General, J. H. Peterson; Superintendent of Education, Grace Shepard—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George H. Stewart, Rep.; Associate Justices, James F. Ailshie, Rep.; Isaac N. Sullivan, Rep.; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	57	77
Democrats	4	4	8
Republican majority	16	53	69

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*			*Maj.*
1880. Congress	3,604	2,090	....	....	1,514 D
1884. Congress	1,547	741	....	....	786 D
1888. Congress	6,404	9,609	....	....	3,203 R
1890. Governor	7,948	10,262	....	....	2,314 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	....	8,599	288	10,520	1,921 P
1892. Governor	6,769	8,178	264	4,865	1,409 R
1894. Governor	7,057	10.208	....	7,121	3,087 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1896. President	23,192	6,324	179	....	....	16,868 D
1898. Governor	19,407	13,794	1,175	....	....	5,613 F
1900. Governor	28,628	26,466	1,031	....	....	2,227 F
1900. President	26,414	26,997	857	213	....	2,216 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1902. Governor	26,021	31,874	636	1,737	5,833	R
1904. President	18,480	47,783	1,013	4,949	29.303	R
1904. Governor	24,192	41,877	990	4,000	17,685	R
1906. Governor	29,496	38,386	1,037	4,650	8,900	R
1908. President	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400	16,459	R
1908. Governor	40,145	47,864	2,168	6,105	7,719	R
1910. Governor	40,856	39,961	....	5,842	896	D

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Dunne Dem.	Deneen, Rep.	Funk, Prog.
Adams	6,952	2,733	780	6,939	3,037	3,498
Alexander	1,936	2,003	709	1,973	2,053	625
Bond	1,278	1,152	725	1,205	1,268	689
Boone	540	1,361	1,624	654	1,578	1,324
Brown	1,358	381	524	1,287	523	476
Bureau	2,800	1,816	3,738	2,874	2,316	3,175
Calhoun	602	373	154	606	391	126
Carroll	1,098	1,577	1,257	1,115	1,723	1,137
Cass	2,223	719	1,086	2,074	906	1,054
Champaign	4,454	3,220	4,481	4,227	4,006	3,978
Christian	3,821	1,934	1,464	3,674	2,356	1,267
Clark	2,517	1,897	943	2,507	2,032	815
Clay	1,926	1,622	624	1,884	1,669	620
Clinton	2,674	973	775	2,688	957	740
Coles	3,453	2,263	2,437	3,492	2,533	2,061
Cook	130702	74,875	166061	168488	108578	113357
Crawford	2,691	1,266	1,525	2,607	1,409	1,459
Cumberland	1,673	990	692	1,687	1,035	650
De Kalb	1,568	1,776	3,643	1,667	2,194	3,157
De Witt	1,880	1,346	1,306	1,906	1,384	1,280
Douglas	1,633	1,386	1,277	1,631	1,436	1,295
Du Page	2,236	1,136	4,169	2,217	1,881	3,458
Edgar	3,479	2,430	1,244	3,432	2,545	1,180
Edwards	650	817	818	613	917	773
Effingham	2,575	1,002	622	2,536	1,138	533
Fayette	2,782	1,481	1,558	2,658	1,570	1,614
Ford	1,035	832	1,729	1,041	1,004	1,538
Franklin	2,435	2,098	731	2,498	2,122	676
Fulton	3,902	2,263	3,334	3,878	2,543	3,121
Gallatin	1,697	1,051	203	1,689	1,106	157
Greene	2,801	1,064	831	2,761	1,077	823
Grundy	1,172	1,380	1,019	1,347	1,848	1,277
Hamilton	1,920	1,242	668	1,860	1,273	704
Hancock	3,692	1,577	1,937	3,482	2,027	1,726
Hardin	644	691	153	642	715	139
Henderson	721	648	871	691	722	821
Henry	2,219	1,859	4,505	2,304	2,332	4,075
Iroquois	2,474	1,866	2,959	2,613	2,112	2,616
Jackson	3,823	2,780	1,339	3,324	2,918	1,324
Jasper	2,042	1,227	545	2,060	1,258	492
Jefferson	3,237	1,834	1,294	3,166	1,948	1,234
Jersey	1,573	838	381	1,537	892	360
Jo Daviess	2,226	1,233	1,747	2,153	1,526	1,539
Johnson	952	1,025	809	931	1,082	775
Kane	4,394	2,415	11,494	4,708	2,968	10,559
Kankakee	2,532	3,178	2,792	3,375	2,913	2,403
Kendall	531	534	1,526	528	727	1,336
Knox	2,758	1,750	5,386	2,708	2,392	4,670
Lake	2,436	2,183	4,888	2,611	3,172	3,738
La Salle	7,036	4,858	6,918	7,978	5,551	5,429
Lawrence	2,550	1,617	774	2,529	1,673	771
Lee	1,995	1,482	2,747	2,167	1,575	2,510
Livingston	3,334	2,444	3,230	3,481	2,588	2,947
Logan	3,229	1,397	1,776	3,072	1,781	1,566
Macon	4,135	3,356	3,976	4,482	3,977	3,421
Macoupin	4,902	2,177	2,147	4,675	2 684	1,880
Madison	7,155	5,462	3,197	7,225	6 233	2,280
Marion	3,493	1,586	2,099	3,380	1,609	2,163
Marshall	1,685	790	1,180	1,684	1,027	917
Mason	2,173	948	859	2,044	1,147	788
Massac	599	1,341	788	643	1,369	748
McDonough	2,959	1,876	1,785	2,906	2,062	1,545
McHenry	1,913	2,370	3,046	2,345	2,504	2,575
McLean	5,356	4,624	4,350	5,075	4,519	4,861
Menard	1,530	620	903	1,393	892	774
Mercer	1,602	959	2,093	1,582	1,163	1,933
Monroe	1,398	1,433	299	1,409	1,431	250
Montgomery	3,705	2,195	1,476	3,526	2,412	1,344
Morgan	3,648	1,466	2,090	3,254	2,047	1,940
Moultrie	1,501	747	853	1,478	777	857
Ogle	1,750	2,014	2,730	1 862	2,289	2,359
Peoria	8,364	2,594	9,299	8,125	5,408	6,554
Perry	2,107	1,341	894	2,121	1,398	877
Piatt	1,417	1,064	1,150	1,338	1,121	1,179
Pike	3,371	1,668	1,169	3,243	1,801	1,262
Pope	664	1,099	587	628	1.137	584
Pulaski	978	1,632	454	1,002	1,661	421
Putnam	424	403	583	411	466	548
Randolph	3,217	1,548	1,169	2,940	1,730	1,285
Richland	1,800	862	811	1,645	1,066	755
Rock Island	3,997	2,394	6,506	4,317	4,185	4 589
Saline	3,599	2,254	1,468	2,590	2,410	1,331
Sangamon	8,406	3,994	6,196	8,052	6,928	3,775
Schuyler	1,714	849	694	1,704	924	619
Scott	1,341	686	379	1,212	818	372
Shelby	3,467	1,629	1,431	3,366	1,738	1,461
Stark	669	549	1,053	686	731	841
St. Clair	10,826	8,156	4,064	10,917	8,649	3,631
Stephenson	3,580	1,367	3,476	3,796	1,889	3,051
Tazewell	3,654	1,054	2,500	3,440	1,733	2,159
Union	2,648	1,194	458	2,613	1.261	434
Vermilion	5,576	5,655	4,984	5,824	6,076	4,345
Wabash	1,676	841	601	1,628	1,000	492
Warren	2,080	915	2 627	2,033	1,092	2,494
Washington	1,654	1,304	1,058	1,728	1,395	915
Wayne	2,378	1,586	1,418	2,292	1,766	1,332
White	2,708	1,692	591	2,645	1,863	492
Whiteside	1,996	1,437	3,904	2,013	1,968	3,535
Will	4,717	3,331	8,092	5,772	4,689	5,713
Williamson	3,258	3,209	1,765	3,303	3,336	1,582
Winnebago	2,276	2,537	7,089	2,993	3,667	5,420
Woodford	2,051	850	1,495	2,005	1,241	1,161
Total	405048	253613	386478	443120	318469	303401
Plurality	18,570	....	....	124651	....	....
Per cent	35.34	22.13	33.72	38.11	27.39	26.08
Whole vote	....	1,146,193			1,162,880	

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 81,278 votes; Chafin, Pro., 15,710; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 4,066.

For Governor in 1912, Kennedy, Soc., received 78,679 votes; Worrell, Pro., 15,231; Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,980.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 7,709 votes; Watson, Pop., 633; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,651.

For Governor in 1908, Jennings, Soc. Lab., 1,526; McCraskrin, Ind., 10,883 votes.

For State Treasurer in 1910, Larson, Soc. Lab. 2,943 votes.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 4,698; Watson, Pop., 6,725; Holcomb, Cont., 830.

For Governor in 1904, Veal, Soc. Lab., 4,379; Hogan, Peo., 4,364; Speht, Cont., 780 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Congressmen-at-Large: Stringer, Dem., 415,386 and Williams, Dem., 401,497, elected. Mason, Rep., received 313,608 votes; Maxey, Prog., 304,072; Boyle, Prog., 311,311; Chiperfield, Rep., 299,945; Higgins, Soc., 84,352; Thomas, Soc., 84,027; Harris, Pro., 15,721,; Shaw, Pro., 15,590; Martin, Soc. Lab., 4,118; Fenyoes, Soc. Lab., 4,012.

Districts.

I. County of Cook. Donovan, Dem., 9,967; Madden, Rep., 13,608; Barnard, Soc., 2,217; Rogers, Pro., 299.

II. County of Cook. Vaughan, Dem., 15,827; Mann, Rep., 21,374; Knight, Prog., 15,042; Flora, Soc., 4,637; Lee, Pro., 323.

III. County of Cook. Gorman, Dem., 16,285; Wilson, Rep., 14,133; Simons, Prog., 13,039; Gibson, Soc., 5,123; Dietz, Pro., 502.

IV. County of Cook. McDermott, Dem., 14,225; Tomkiewicz, Rep., 6,097; Gauger, Soc., 4,503.

V. County of Cook. Sabath, Dem., 11,150; Gartenstein, Rep., 4,192; Clusman, Prog., 2,825; Toepper, Soc., 3,359.

VI. County of Cook. McAndrews, Dem., 22,520; Fulton, Rep. and Prog., 18,974; Will, Soc., 7,776; Troeger, Pro., 467.

VII. County of Cook. Buchanan, Dem., 19,452; Juul, Rep., 15,265; Armitage, Prog., 18,816; Christensen, Soc., 15,043; Parkinson, Pro., 427.

VIII. County of Cook. Gallagher, Dem., 10,922; Herrmann, Rep., 6,030; Holm, Soc., 3,674. Nelson, Pro., 206.

IX. County of Cook. Evans, Dem., 10,210; Britten, Rep., 11,650; Ludlow, Prog., 7,562; Schiflersmith, Soc., 3,964.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Cook (part) and Lake. Fowler Dem., 15,515; Foss, Rep., 17,325; Thomson, Prog., 19,028; Larson, Soc., 5,311; Hays, Pro., 504.

XI. Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry, and Will. Ripley, Dem., 14,330; Copley, Rep., 25,750; Murray, Soc., 1,167; Lea, Pro., 876.

XII. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Winnebago. Rausch, Dem., 12,234; Fuller, Rep., 16,905; Hinebaugh, Prog., 18,334; McCabe, Soc., 2,142; Earl, Pro., 718.

XIII. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside. Rarlden, Dem., 11,704; McKenzie, Rep. 14,398; Edwards, Prog., 11,875; Brooks, Soc., 616; Beers, Pro., 813.

XIV. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren. Tavenner, Dem., 17,024; Searle, Rep., 15,816; Block, Soc., 2,466; Cutler, Pro., 680.

XV. Counties of Adam, Fulton, Henry, Knox, and Schuyler. Hoxworth, Dem., 17,156; Prince, Rep., 12,008; Kincheloe, Prog., 15,173; Sjodin, Soc., 2,642; Ransom, Pro., 912.

XVI. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, and Tazewell. Stone, Dem., 20,956; Smith, Rep., 9,295; Cadmus, Prog., 12,659; Pfeiffer, Soc., 2,474; Warner, Pro., 485.

XVII. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford. Fitz-Henry, Dem., 14,966; Sterling, Rep., 13,572; Stump, Prog., 9,266; Brais, Soc., 838; Means, Pro., 709.

XVIII. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Vermilion. O'Hara, Dem., 19,485; Cannon, Rep., 18,707; Royse, Prog., 9,511; Walker, Soc., 1,132; Gaumer, Pro., 1,279.

XIX. Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, and Piatt. Borchers, Dem., 22,166; McKinley, Rep., 20,643; Chadwick, Prog., 10,755; Peebles, Soc., 834; Eller, Pro., 791.

XX. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. Rainey, Dem., 21,203; Brass, Rep., 9,478; Aylesworth, Prog., 7,007; Morgan, Soc., 785; Carson, Pro., 701.

XXI. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Sangamon. Graham, Dem., 21,361; Wilson, Rep., 13,556; Johnes, 7,286; Rahm, Soc., 2,554; Denton, Pro., 849.

XXII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington. Blatz, Dem., 23,112; Rodenberg, Rep., 19,438; Nixon, Prog., 5,608, Pierce, Soc., 4,276; Meek, Pro., 705.

XXIII. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, and Wabash. Foster, Dem., 26,938; Clark, Rep., 12,837; Jones, Prog., 9,116; McKittrick, Soc., 1,411; Honey, Pro., 1,109.

XXIV. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White. Fowler, Dem., 19,811; Blackman, Rep., 15,004; Gibbons, Prog., 5,129; Mason, Soc., 933; Scott, Pro., 682.

XXV. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson. Hill, Dem., 19,992; Thistlewood, Rep., 16,706; Cook, Prog., 6,545; Castle, Soc., 2,063; Stalker, Pro., 859.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. F. Dunne; Lieutenant-Governor, B. O'Hara; Secretary of State, Harry Woods; Treasurer, W. Ryan, Jr.; Auditor, James J. Brady; Attorney-General, P. J. Lucey; Adjutant-General, to be appointed by Governor; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair; Superintendent of Insurance, to be appointed by Governor—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, F. K. Dunn, Rep.; Associate Justices, Alonzo K. Vickers, Rep.; Wm. M. Farmer, Dem.; George A. Cooke, Dem.; John P. Hand, Rep.; James H. Cartwright, Rep.; O. N. Carter, Rep.; Clerk of the Court, J. McCan Davis, Rep.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	51	76
Democrats	24	73	97
Progressives	2	25	27
Socialists	..	4	4

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1880. President.	277,321	318,037	26,358	440	40,716	R
1884. President.	312,351	337,469	10,776	12,074	25,118	R
			Labor.			
1888. President.	348,371	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,102	R
			Pop.			
1892. President.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,993	D
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*			
1896. President.	464,632	607,130	6,390	9,796	142,498	R
	Dem.		*Pop.*			
1898. Treasurer.	405,490	448,940	7,886	11,753	43,450	R
			S. D.			
1900. Governor.	518,966	580,198	8,617	15,643	61,232	R
1900. President.	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,623	94,924	R
1902. Treasurer.	360,925	450,695	20,167	18,434	89,770	R
1904. President.	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,039	R
1906. Sec. State.	271,984	417,544	42,002	33,393	145,560	R
			Soc.			
1908. Governor.	526,912	550,076	31,293	33,922	23,164	R
1908. President.	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,343	179,122	R
1910. Treasurer.	376,046	436,484	49,687	20,113	60,438	R

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ralston, Dem.	Durbin, Rep.	Beveridge, Prog.
Adams	2,961	917	732	2,848	909	740
Allen	8,654	3,423	4,246	8,891	3,234	4,519
Bartholomew	3,147	1,321	1,604	3,123	1,223	1,647
Benton	1,425	1,030	796	1,383	979	811
Blackford	1,651	399	1,163	1,626	369	1,161
Boone	3,280	1,181	2,014	3,278	1,098	2,026
Brown	904	305	253	865	291	239
Carroll	2,275	1,467	926	2,156	1,369	896
Cass	4,421	1,573	3,094	4,296	1,465	3,155
Clark	3,315	805	2,453	3,256	760	2,460
Clay	3,297	1,494	1,614	3,165	1,413	1,616
Clinton	3,255	2,182	1,281	3,197	2,109	1,318
Crawford	1,159	663	542	1,142	648	528
Daviess	2,755	2,005	1,061	2,712	1,947	1,072
Dearborn	2,557	1,366	701	2,866	1,302	732
Decatur	2,246	1,263	1,436	2,205	1,197	1,475
De Kalb	2,766	1,125	1,623	2,696	1,112	1,571
Delaware	4,313	2,018	4,059	4,311	1,780	4,210
Dubois	3,059	666	606	2,972	656	592
Elkhart	4,300	1,199	4,533	4,185	1,160	4,524
Fayette	1,455	1,030	1,214	1,455	934	1,267
Floyd	3,236	669	2,580	3,092	623	2,556
Fountain	2,499	1,560	1,067	2,418	1,451	1,113
Franklin	2,306	929	630	2,234	866	655
Fulton	2,022	1,427	694	2,019	1,398	733
Gibson	3,250	2,266	1,270	3,131	2,199	1,339
Grant	4,390	3,939	2,185	4,344	3,720	2,274
Greene	3,373	2,156	1,563	3,271	2,058	1,602
Hamilton	2,463	2,247	1,834	2,426	2,126	1,864
Hancock	2,594	738	1,375	2,516	692	1,396
Harrison	2,106	900	1,219	2,067	861	1,207
Hendricks	2,372	1,439	1,495	2,334	1,357	1,523
Henry	2,687	2,479	1,550	2,682	2,336	1,627
Howard	2,824	2,152	2,184	2,816	1,967	2,225
Huntington	3,119	2,108	1,586	3,071	2,070	1,578
Jackson	3,225	921	1,296	3,062	856	1,270
Jasper	1,292	1,238	694	1,252	1,161	676
Jay	2,786	1,282	1,596	2,731	1,199	1,631
Jefferson	2,325	1,563	943	2,269	1,511	926
Jennings	1,577	955	839	1,529	927	862
Johnson	2,890	924	1,408	2,841	886	1,483
Knox	4,448	2,805	1,316	4,311	2,692	1,400
Kosciusko	28,117	1,767	2,096	2,766	1,765	2,053
La Grange	1,233	758	1,402	1,202	733	1,406
Lake	5,136	5,176	5,659	4,853	4,644	5,445
Laporte	4,847	2,701	2,749	4,754	2,629	2,651
Lawrence	2,579	1,633	2,106	2,533	1,563	2,144
Madison	6,676	1,771	4,751	6,376	1,697	4,800
Marion	29,805	12,280	18,396	28,959	10,609	20,271

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ralston, Dem.	Durbin, Rep.	Beveridge, Prog.
Marshall	2,859	1,196	1,490	2,773	1,144	1,463
Martin	1,440	975	553	1,402	874	588
Miami	3,366	1,426	1,995	3,285	1,350	2,073
Monroe	2,396	1,388	1,497	2,301	1,259	1,559
Montgomery	3,821	2,747	1,246	3,806	2,497	1,480
Morgan	2,608	1,353	1,236	2,569	1,315	1,259
Newton	965	892	633	946	850	658
Noble	2,888	1,443	1,760	2,839	1,393	1,735
Ohio	553	406	120	545	400	118
Orange	1,830	1,521	849	1,810	1,480	848
Owen	1,621	711	784	1,585	674	809
Parke	2,031	1,891	684	1,964	1,798	692
Perry	1,931	520	1,130	1,870	491	1,129
Pike	1,984	1,515	489	1,939	1,492	486
Porter	1,352	1,510	1,241	1,304	1,396	1,246
Posey	2,767	1,193	745	2,603	1,166	796
Pulaski	1,250	729	586	1,235	705	618
Putnam	2,922	1,354	1,079	2,829	1,288	1,130
Randolph	2,158	1,988	2,471	2,096	1,864	2,495
Ripley	2,431	1,492	884	2,396	1,460	890
Rush	2,812	1,931	1,075	2,729	1,859	1,124
Scott	1,033	527	531	992	312	506
Shelby	3,432	1,254	1,969	3,366	1,171	1,999
Spencer	2,428	1,268	1,142	2,387	1,244	1,128
Starke	1,208	787	696	1,179	756	658
Steuben	1,266	1,290	1,210	1,231	1,276	1,193
St. Joseph	5,291	3,146	5,240	5,298	3,094	5,180
Sullivan	3,707	1,406	1,068	3,598	1,360	1,095
Switzerland	1,342	882	322	1,314	863	334
Tippecanoe	4,442	3,006	2,838	4,276	2,851	2,942
Tipton	2,185	1,262	914	2,144	1,217	945
Union	705	643	342	692	615	362
Vanderburgh	7,219	4,839	2,738	7,167	4,771	2,880
Vermillion	1,780	1,621	680	1,688	1,540	671
Vigo	7,256	3,103	4,988	6,923	2,993	5,173
Wabash	2,371	1,363	2,432	2,371	1,296	2,371
Warren	872	1,137	695	827	1,082	660
Warrick	2,218	1,421	819	2,198	1,412	882
Washington	2,233	712	1,113	2,161	670	1,114
Wayne	5,806	1,851	4,457	5,797	1,606	4,554
Wells	2,760	812	1,080	2,647	745	1,112
White	2,059	1,613	832	1,937	1,581	843
Whitley	2,206	1,082	990	2,169	1,042	988
Totals	281890	151267	162007	275275	142803	166054
Plurality	119883	..	..	109221	..	..
Percent	43.07	23.11	24.77	43.00	22.28	25.91
Whole vote.	654,474			640,934		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 36,931 votes; Chafin, Pro., 19,249; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 3,130.

For Governor in 1912, Hickman, Pro., received 18,454 votes; Reynolds, Soc., 35,464; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,884.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 2,444 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 1,598.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 643 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

For Governor in 1904, Templeton, Peo., received 2,065 votes; Dillon, Soc. Lab., 1,437.

For Governor in 1908, Robinson, Pop., received 986 votes; Stoner, Soc. Lab., 573; Zion, Ind., 383.

For Secretary of State in 1910, Stoner, Soc. Lab., received 2,974 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Gibson, Posey, Pike, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick. Lieb, Dem., 20,014; Ortmyer, Rep., 13,158; Heldt, Prog., 6,022; Flanagan, Pro., 910; Rainey, Soc., 3,737. Lieb's plurality, 6,856.

II. Counties of Daviess, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Sullivan, Knox, Morgan, and Martin. Cullop, Dem., 22,082; Bland, Rep., 15,858; Dyer, Prog., 6,001; Overman, Pro., 873; Sheppard, Soc., 3,886. Cullop's plurality, 6,224.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Dubois, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Cox, Dem., 23,150; Barnes, Rep., 10,049; Wilkinson, Prog., 10,005; White, Pro., 538; Zahnd, Soc., 1,192. Cox's plurality, 13,101.

IV. Counties of Dearborn, Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Johnson, Decatur, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. Dixon, Dem., 24,250; Turner, Rep., 12,436; Zoller, Prog., 7,540; Thompson, Pro., 1,036; Carmichael, Soc., 1,000. Dixon's plurality, 11,814.

V. Counties of Clay, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Hendricks, and Putnam. Moss, Dem., 20,634; Blankenbaker, Rep., 11,995; Houston, Prog., 3,351; Myers, Pro., 1,444; Amis, Soc., 8,268. Moss's plurality, 8,639.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Henry, Hancock, Franklin, Shelby, Union, Rush, and Wayne. Gray, Dem., 19,987; Risk, Rep., 11,242; Jensen, Prog., 10,797; Brown, Pro., 1,378; Van Vorhis, Soc., 2,129. Gray's plurality, 8,745.

VII. County of Marion. Korbly, Dem., 28,901; Shipp, Rep., 13,320; Zartman, Prog., 18,402; Stark, Pro. 1,387; Hays, Soc., 5,501. Korbly's plurality, 10,499

VIII. Counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph, and Wells. Adair, Dem., 23,530; Watts, Rep., 8,298; Toner, Prog., 13,157; Gibson, Pro., 2,033; McDonald, Soc., 3,611. Adair's plurality, 10,373.

IX. Counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Carroll, Howard, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tipton. Morrison, Dem., 23,574; Robinson, Rep., 15,901; Neal, Prog., 9,205; Ewing, Pro., 1,562; Kellar, Soc., 2,011. Morrison's plurality, 7,673.

X. Counties of Benton, Laporte, Jasper, Tippecanoe, Warren, Lake, Newton, Porter, and White. Peterson, Dem., 18,401; Crumpacker, Rep., 17,294; Bowers, Prog., 9,793; Herdrich, Pro., 591; Mark, Soc., 1,370. Peterson's plurality, 1,107.

XI. Counties of Blackford, Miami, Pulaski, Cass, Grant, Huntington, and Wabash. Rauch, Dem., 21,894; Stewart, Rep., 12,213; Baldwin, Prog., 10,830; Kennedy, Pro., 2,232; Malott, Soc., 2,813. Rauch's plurality, 9,681.

XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley. Cline, Dem., 19,903; Lane, Rep., 11,147; Litman, Prog., 8,114; Dibble, Pro., 2,022; Badger, Soc., ... Cline's plurality, 8,756.

XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte, and Starke. Barnhart, Dem., 24,968; Carlisle, Rep., 13,787; Stephens, Prog., 13,824; Mamer, Pro., 1,343; Cady, Soc., 2,937. Barnhart's plurality, 11,144.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel. M. Ralston; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. P. O'Neill; Secretary of State, L. G. Ellingham; Treasurer, Wm. H. Vollmer; Auditor, Wm. H. O'Brien; Attorney-General, Thos. Honan; Superintendent of Education, Chas. A. Greathouse—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, L. J. Monks, Rep.; Justices, Charles E. Cox, Dem.; Quincy A. Myers, Rep.; J. W. Spencer, Dem.; Douglas Morris, Dem.; R. K. Erwin, Dem.; Clerk of the Court, J. Fred France, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	10	4	14
Democrats	40	95	135
Progressives	..	1	1
Democratic majority	30	90	120

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1876. President.	213,526	208,011	9,533	....	5,515 D
1880. President.	225,528	232,164	12,986	....	6,641 R
1884. President.	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028	6,512 D
			U. Lab.		
1888. President.	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881	2,348 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125 D
1896. President.	305,573	323,754	....	3,056	18,181 R
1900. Governor.	306,368	331,531	....	13,451	25,163 R
1900. President.	309,584	333,063	....	13,718	26,470 R
			Soc.		
1902. Sec. State.	263,265	298,819	7,134	17,765	35,554 R
1904. President.	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	93,944 R
1908. President.	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	10,731 R
1908. Governor.	348,493	334,040	11,948	15 926	14,453 D
1910. Sec. State.	299,935	287,568	19,632	17,024	12,367 D

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Dunn, Dem.	Clarke Rep.
Adair	1,195	1,248	890	31	1,186	1,541
Adams	1,215	913	571	32	1,117	1,118
Allamakee	1,767	1,269	1,273	39	1,741	1,922
Appanoose	2,058	2,356	930	346	1,978	2,545
Audubon	963	692	968	10	983	1,080
Benton	2,472	1,831	1,234	199	2,339	2,549
Blackhawk	3,702	1,601	4,727	411	3,441	3,126
Boone	1,601	802	2,335	537	1,470	1,750
Bremer	1,944	1,013	741	24	1,883	1,273
Buchanan	1,806	1,271	1,455	23	1,814	1 798
Buena Vista	921	755	1,852	61	983	1,406
Butler	926	903	1,553	28	856	1,704
Calhoun	1,182	963	1,324	85	1,238	1,400
Carroll	2 326	664	1,188	53	2,474	1,006
Cass	1,510	1,724	1,096	103	1,485	2,105
Cedar	1,938	1,036	1,364	43	1,898	1,776
Cerro Gordo	1,742	1,334	1,814	212	2,214	2,011
Cherokee	930	381	1,680	56	1,104	1,082
Chickasaw	1,891	1,022	662	35	1,883	1,370
Clarke	910	882	596	21	864	1,105
Clay	707	679	1,347	50	759	1,131
Clayton	2,919	1,239	1,471	142	2 789	1,916
Clinton	3,633	1,890	3,188	403	3,707	2,072
Crawford	2,193	1,169	1,181	66	2,326	1,386
Dallas	1,718	1,825	1,361	200	1,504	2,703
Davis	1,453	1,184	353	44	1,436	1,341
Decatur	1,659	1,351	773	90	1,596	1,668
Delaware	1,399	1,394	1,145	83	1,266	1,711
Des Moines	3,169	2,136	2,090	537	3,208	2,584
Dickinson	502	457	850	38	433	866
Dubuque	6,237	1,620	3,421	415	6.757	1,729
Emmet	486	602	738	90	462	1,061
Fayette	2,379	1,192	2 240	250	2,132	2,546
Floyd	1,244	1,216	1,256	142	1,379	1,800
Franklin	694	773	1,403	67	834	1,542
Fremont	1,762	973	861	65	1,750	1,300
Greene	980	1,324	1,166	29	1,109	1,640
Grundy	1,149	421	1,465	12	1,070	1,331
Guthrie	1,390	1,258	1,303	74	1,372	1,876
Hamilton	1,041	831	2,382	68	1,248	1,755
Hancock	710	860	899	8	806	1,211
Hardin	1,072	722	2,362	87	1,095	2,093
Harrison	2 147	1,528	1,336	226	2,026	1,981
Henry	1,580	1,663	856	47	1,448	1,863
Howard	1,416	750	837	69	1,328	1,283
Humboldt	634	447	1 377	16	669	1,296
Ida	1,087	530	1,144	18	1,245	797
Iowa	1,841	1,237	875	24	1,770	1,568
Jackson	2,259	1,174	1,003	109	2,224	1,716
Jasper	2 487	1,766	1,531	397	2,246	2,185
Jefferson	1,311	1,378	786	72	1,312	1,614
Johnson	3,327	1,645	763	92	3,195	1,968
Jones	2,189	1,622	689	34	2,139	1,847
Keokuk	2,434	1,361	1,232	74	2,250	1,871
Kossuth	1,813	857	1,860	21	1,841	1,535
Lee	3,891	2,016	2,299	258	3,729	2,630
Linn	5,422	4,326	3,038	437	4,630	5,941
Louisa	881	1,070	891	58	779	1,396
Lucas	968	939	855	110	912	1,240
Lyon	896	412	1,361	89	1,015	940
Madison	1,185	1,274	1,121	86	1,132	1,672

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Dunn, Dem.	Clarke Rep.
Mahaska	2,576	1,682	1,705	202	2,499	2,296
Marion	2.276	1,191	1,419	297	2,010	1 937
Marshall	2,162	926	3,106	324	2,160	2,785
Mills	1,512	850	1,093	57	1,240	1,436
Mitchell	1,082	590	1,171	29	1,054	1,192
Monona	1,368	1,109	1,289	36	1,403	1,334
Monroe	1,485	1,385	1,495	856	1,508	1,802
Montgomery	1,206	917	1,713	106	1,055	1,667
Muscatine	2,679	789	2,796	758	2,680	1,697
O'Brien	1,506	620	1,659	53	1,623	936
Osceola	786	520	609	29	862	726
Page	1,462	980	2,216	197	1,324	2,072
Palo Alto	1,325	959	718	61	1,354	1,192
Plymouth	2,038	325	2,005	28	2,128	1,728
Pocahontas	1,176	760	1,277	69	1,356	1,302
Polk	7,239	4,665	8,110	1,695	4,840	4,210
Pottawat'mie	4,993	1,753	4,538	489	5,593	8,608
Poweshiek	1,631	902	1,792	107	1,474	1,799
Ringgold	958	916	939	45	849	1,339
Sac	1,124	622	1,819	58	1,143	1,442
Scott	5,632	1,568	4,977	1,444	6,195	3,039
Shelby	1,841	572	1,073	38	1,898	1,325
Sioux	1,453	575	2,566	55	1,458	1,785
Story	1,224	1,247	2,515	76	1,298	2,395
Tama	2,446	1,179	1,722	95	2,409	2,158
Taylor	1,372	1,364	999	40	1,285	1,888
Union	1,528	1,096	1,115	75	1,503	1,466
Van Buren	1 495	1,483	675	52	1,499	1,626
Wapello	3,102	2,755	1,838	699	3,428	3,077
Warren	1,396	1,386	1,102	53	1,345	1,869
Washington	2,003	1,264	1,330	84	1,845	1,873
Wayne	1,581	1,193	796	88	1,540	1,471
Webster	2 370	2,123	2,171	316	2,781	2,632
Winnebago	390	532	1,035	142	391	1,112
Winneshiek	2,105	802	2,136	61	2 007	2,384
Woodbury	4,564	2,441	5,463	449	4,258	3,680
Worth	402	354	1,147	42	408	1,155
Wright	765	805	1,856	54	955	1,467
Total	185325	119805	161819	16,967	182441	184151
Plurality	23,506	..	..	..	..	1,710
Per cent	37.64	24.33	32.87	3.44	39.56	39.93
Whole vote	492,356				461,097	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 8,440 votes.

For Governor in 1912, Stevens, Prog., received 71,882 votes; McGrillis, Soc., 14,882; Jones, Proh., 7,741.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 2,207 votes.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404.

For Governor in 1903, Weller, Peo., received 589 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington. Elder, Dem., 12,114; Kennedy, Rep., 14,167; Kublock, Soc., 882; Crall, Prog., 6,475. Kennedy's plurality, 2,053.

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott. Pepper, Dem., 24,769. Kennedy, Soc., 3,176; Pepper's plurality, 21,593.

III. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, and Wright. Connelly, Dem., 19,455; Pickett, Rep., 18,166; Leach, Prog., 6,640. Connelly's plurality, 1,279.

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth. Meyer, Dem., 16,764; Haugen, Rep., 19,829; Haugen's plurality, 3,065.

IOWA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, and Tama. Humber, Dem., 17,631; Good, Rep., 19,034; Niles, Prog., 1,870. Good's plurality, 1,393.

VI. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, and Wapello. Kirkpatrick, Dem., 14,915; McCord, Rep., 13,796; Patton, Prog., 4,350. Kirkpatrick's plurality, 1,119.

VII. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren. Price, Dem., 14,075; Prouty, Rep., 17,465; White, Prog., 5,944. Prouty's plurality, 3,390.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne. McGinnis, Dem., 15 477; Towner, Rep., 18,462; Laughlin, Prog., 2,704. Towner's plurality, 2,985.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. Mosher, Dem., 16,369; Green, Rep., 20,030. Green's plurality, 3 661.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago. Rood, Dem., 14,213; Woods, Rep., 23,583; Philpot, Prog., 4,840. Woods's plurality, 9,370.

XI. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury. Van Wagenen, Dem., 6,168; Scott, Rep., 18,568; Hallam, Prog., 10,405. Scott's plurality, 2,400.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, G. W. Clarke; Lieutenant-Governor, W. L. Harding; Secretary of State, W. S. Allen; Treasurer, W. C. Brown; Auditor, J. L. Bleakly; Attorney-General, George Cosson; Superintendent of Education, A. M. Deyoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. M. Weaver, Rep.; Judges, Scott M. Ladd, Rep.; F. R. Gaynor, Rep.; Wm. D. Evans, Rep.; Horace E. Deemer, Rep.; B. W. Preston, Rep.; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	31	71	102
Democrats	17	33	50
Republican majority	14	38	52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. Pres	112,121	171,332	9,400	....	49,721 R
1880. Pres	105,845	183,904	32,327	....	78,059 R
1884. Pres	†177,316	197,089	....	1,472	19,773 R
1888. Pres	179,887	211,598	9,105	3,550	31,711 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	23,428 R
1895. Gov	149,433	208,689	32,118	11,052	59,256 R
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Pres	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192	65,552 R
1897. Gov	194,514	224,501	4,268	8,357	29,987 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Sec. State	173,000	236,524	3,472	7,559	63,524 R
1899. Gov	183,326	239,543	1,694	7,650	56,217 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres	209,466	307,785	2,778	9,479	98,606 R
1901. Gov	143,685	226,839	3,460	15,649	83,154 R
			Soc.		
1903. Gov	159,708	238,798	6,479	12,378	79,090 R
1904. Pres	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	158,766 R
1906. Gov	196,143	216,968	9,792	8,901	20,825 R
1908. Pres	200,771	275,210	8,287	9,837	74,439 R
1908. Gov	195,855	303,443	....	....	*107,588 R
1910. Gov	187,353	205,678	9,700	10,212	18,325 R

†Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote.
*Majority.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President. 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hodges Dem.	Capper, Rep.
Allen	1,739	1,692	1,003	391	2,896	2,113
Anderson	1,365	618	934	191	1,481	1,484
Atchison	2,449	1,535	1,527	91	2,716	2 721
Barber	883	295	1,027	112	1,012	1,154
Barton	2,054	692	1,113	195	2,306	1,556
Bourbon	2,209	1,448	991	707	2,407	2,218
Brown	1,774	1,512	1,435	119	2,096	2,550
Butler	2,005	971	2,096	234	2,385	2 666
Chase	812	476	503	82	911	874
Chautauqua	752	818	762	277	1,054	1 251
Cherokee	2,641	1,994	872	2,006	3,134	2,284
Cheyenne	301	140	302	125	288	422
Clark	485	162	412	55	517	532
Clay	1,373	843	1,250	249	1,633	1,824
Cloud	1,658	899	1,289	280	2,025	1,851
Coffey	1,581	681	1,190	184	1,784	1,652
Comanche	391	150	537	77	391	654
Cowley	2,539	1,113	2,594	820	2,850	3,218
Crawford	2,781	2,676	1,427	3,753	3,839	3,015
Decatur	953	256	388	121	1,079	530
Dickinson	2,182	988	1,937	288	2,590	2 446
Doniphan	1,017	1,321	945	92	1 252	1,916
Douglas	1,888	1,133	2,053	129	2,298	2,711
Edwards	764	276	584	96	847	765
Elk	971	605	735	200	1,113	1,202
Ellis	1,381	175	535	38	1,394	642
Ellsworth	1,045	353	860	45	1,282	913
Franklin	573	283	586	133	624	825
Ford	1,125	529	939	165	1,285	1,339
Geary	1,970	672	1,871	276	2,113	2,150
Gove	800	387	918	121	987	1,093
Graham	355	170	356	85	392	498
Grant	636	327	481	169	728	715
Gray	80	56	111	22	89	161
Greeley	243	112	111	22	247	372
Greenwood	33	95	106	33	60	171
Hamilton	1,331	954	1,120	281	1,742	1,645
Harper	263	134	199	33	292	305
Harvey	1,274	365	1,296	203	1,375	1,508
Haskell	1,499	703	1,590	180	1,788	1,993
Hodgeman	100	61	58	21	99	126
Jackson	302	136	319	35	308	438
Jefferson	1,665	1,027	1,286	45	1,938	1,923
Jewell	1,550	1,158	1,116	74	1,898	1,895
Johnson	1,871	906	1,497	143	2,060	2,227
Kearny	1,837	834	1,562	157	2,191	1,946
Kingman	236	113	232	83	244	343
Kiowa	1,121	336	1,160	149	1,512	1,383
Labette	506	276	549	72	544	771
Lane	2,568	1,516	1,746	1,107	3,037	2,737
Leavenworth	237	158	155	72	257	301
Lincoln	3,099	2,562	1,778	314	4,179	3,207
Linn	1,091	381	853	103	1,087	1,243
Logan	1,283	858	1,052	389	1,482	1,677
Lyon	259	166	315	81	273	478
Marion	2,363	962	1,878	322	2,667	2,629
Marshall	1,732	863	1,500	217	2,051	2,025
McPherson	2,278	1,492	1,581	178	2,931	2,372
Meade	1,639	455	2,406	147	1,817	2,633
Miami	383	204	418	110	404	581
Mitchell	1,919	1,033	1,165	239	2,350	1,752
Montgomery	1,441	737	951	212	1,608	1,482
Morris	3,011	1,842	2,924	1,194	3,981	3,564
Morton	1,144	487	1,244	79	1,292	1,551
Nemaha	144	120	64	25	141	206
Neosho	1,936	961	1,393	40	2,156	2,068
Ness	1,993	1,580	1,190	472	2,454	2,255
Norton	458	232	464	126	507	688
Osage	1,081	598	674	141	1,204	1,134
Osborne	1,969	850	1,588	417	2,210	2,248
Ottawa	970	733	915	105	1,172	1,391
Pawnee	1,264	517	899	149	1,547	1 305
Phillips	1,050	366	759	77	1,171	982
Pottawatomie	1,267	594	1,181	142	1,405	1,604
Pratt	1,599	1,058	1,504	55	2,045	2,030
	947	372	984	168	1,047	1,197

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Hodges, Dem.	Capper, Rep.
Rawlins	568	220	354	181	561	586
Reno	3,381	1,666	2,520	480	3,766	3,731
Republic	1,816	895	1,278	127	2,080	1,860
Rice	1,314	697	1,186	192	1,435	1,772
Riley	1,170	425	2,047	173	1,266	2,318
Rooks	865	545	715	115	997	1,120
Rush	810	210	659	92	923	806
Russell	983	416	993	65	1,085	1,270
Saline	2,263	534	1,773	221	2,382	2,163
Scott	241	56	232	71	240	300
Sedgwick	5,733	1,416	6,546	804	6,912	6,618
Seward	394	155	355	131	420	496
Shawnee	5,094	3,592	4,057	398	5,714	7,012
Sheridan	509	195	316	52	543	478
Sherman	465	129	290	100	470	423
Smith	1,534	970	1,022	228	1,694	1,829
Stafford	1,094	422	938	160	1,174	1,290
Stanton	114	42	77	31	110	127
Stevens	237	117	214	37	241	309
Sumner	2,557	781	2,615	445	2,874	2,927
Thomas	432	127	259	79	463	348
Trego	449	160	417	90	486	552
Wabaunsee	1,128	783	936	73	1,424	1,399
Wallace	152	81	264	37	158	338
Washington	1,914	1,326	1,314	113	2,016	2,288
Wichita	135	82	113	41	172	161
Wilson	1,304	848	1,415	684	1,658	1,886
Woodson	900	694	608	180	1,150	1,035
Wyandotte	7,370	2,107	8,109	1,202	9,175	7,447
Total	143670	74,844	120123	26,807	167540	167509
Plurality	23,047	....	....	....	31	....
Per cent	32.87	20.48	31.10	7.54	46.58	46.54
Whole vote		365,444			359,853	

For Governor 1912, Kleihege, Soc., received 24,804 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., 6,156 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee. Chapman, Dem., 20,646; Anthony, Rep., 22,978; Conwell, Soc., 768.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte. Taggart, Dem., 25,879; Brady, Rep., 22,007; Thomas, Soc., 3,714.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. Brady, Dem., 20,142; Campbell, Rep., 20,973; Brewer, Soc., 12,732.

IV. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson. Dudley Doolittle, Dem., 16,997; Jackson, Rep., 16,479; Beach, Soc., 1,534.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington. Helvering, Dem., 19,618; Rees, Rep., 18,098; Chapin, Soc., 1,708.

VI. Connelley, Dem., 20,065; Young, Rep., 19,077; Stoner, Soc., 2,102; Lane, Pro., 563.

VII. Neeley, Dem., 26,153; Finley, Rep., 21,495; Amos, Soc., 2,828; Ross, Pro., 337.

VIII. Saunders, Dem., 14,449; Murdock, Rep., 17,955; Burnett, Soc., 1,202.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, G. H. Hodges, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, S. Ingalls; Secretary of State, Charles H. Sessions; Treasurer, Earl Akers; Auditor, W. E. Davis; Attorney-General, John S. Dawson; Adjutant-General, ——; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Ross; Superintendent of Insurance, Ike S. Lewis; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn—all Republicans, except Governor.

KANSAS—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Judson S. West, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason and Alfred W. Benson, all Republicans; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	50	68
Democrats	21	73	94
Socialists	1	2	3
Democratic majority.	2	21	23

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1876. President	37,002	78,322	7,770	....	40,120 R
1880. President	59,789	121,520	19,710	....	61,731 R
1884. President	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	64,274 R
1886. Governor	115,697	149,615	....	8,094	33,918 R
			U. L.		
1888. President	102,745	182,904	37,788	6,779	80,159 R
			Pop.		
1892. President	....	157,237	163,111	4,539	5,874 P
1894. Governor	26,709	148,697	118,329	5,496	30,368 R
	Dem.-Pop.		N. D.		
1896. President	171,810	159,541	1,209	1,921	12,269DP
			Soc.L.		
1898. Governor	134,158	149,292	642	1,092	15,134 R
1900. Governor	164,794	181,893	....	2,662	17,099 R
			Soc.D.		
1900. President	162,601	185,955	1,258	3,605	23,354 R
			Soc.		
1902. Governor	117,148	159,242	4,098	6,065	42,094 R
1904. President	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,245	126,093 R
1904. Governor	116,991	186,731	12,101	6,584	69,740 R
1906. Governor	150,024	152,147	4,463	7,621	2,123 R
1908. President	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,333	36,007 R
1908. Governor	162,365	196,692	11,721	3,886	34,307 R
1910. Governor	146,014	162,181	15,384	2,372	16,167 R

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (120.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1911. McCreary Dem.	O'Rear Rep.
Adair	1,398	786	1,024	9	1,615	1,706
Allen	1,366	1,146	757	16	1,403	1,809
Anderson	1,391	579	419	8	1,392	978
Ballard	1,706	555	119	197	1,954	600
Barren	2,993	1,563	731	48	3,121	2,300
Bath	1,477	1,002	263	15	1,658	1,426
Bell	970	1,183	1,705	120	1,195	2,504
Boone	1,738	371	142	32	1,624	458
Bourbon	2,362	1,744	429	16	2,397	1,881
Boyd	1,772	1,271	1,236	242	2,138	2,209
Boyle	1,798	701	726	22	1,781	1,374
Bracken	1,315	693	278	89	1,370	839
Breathitt	1,682	910	396	11	1,886	1,305
Breckinridge	1,967	1,163	1,292	67	2,032	2,249
Bullitt	1,299	209	472	15	1,216	564
Butler	879	1,070	988	53	1,048	1,899
Caldwell	1,231	1,263	296	174	1,440	1,477
Calloway	2,380	628	325	258	2,066	1,282
Campbell	4,687	2,276	2,630	1,307	5,252	4,239
Carlisle	1,409	321	126	76	1,824	376
Carroll	1,573	317	208	3	1,465	449
Carter	1,506	1,174	1,340	79	1,521	2,182
Casey	1,158	902	806	22	1,149	1,328
Christian	2,784	3,520	717	168	3,010	3,707
Clark	2,321	1,056	658	15	2,590	1,5 $

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1911.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McCreary Dem.	O'Re'r Rep.
Clay	635	1,034	516	78	707	1,542
Clinton	310	828	112	19	374	843
Crittenden	1,230	1,367	371	35	1,253	1,491
Cumberland	577	972	156	3	645	1,029
Daviess	4,514	1,506	1,839	83	4,683	3,085
Edmonson	799	736	519	26	805	1,098
Elliott	1,006	396	136	3	1,171	507
Estill	875	869	359	12	914	1,310
Fayette	5,368	4,060	1,337	77	5,438	5,075
Fleming	1,915	1,400	471	21	2,025	1,798
Floyd	1,553	961	465	49	1,534	1,329
Franklin	2,980	783	604	20	3,081	1,399
Fulton	1,609	520	92	58	1,392	401
Gallatin	906	174	112	2	856	276
Garrard	1,332	481	1,055	7	1,491	1,333
Grant	1,562	837	171	11	1,583	977
Graves	3,838	863	939	18	3,854	1,543
Grayson	1,685	1,075	1,146	58	1,797	2,041
Green	1,117	687	670	9	1,140	1,286
Greenup	1,172	923	889	243	1,152	1,427
Hancock	757	268	677	58	757	875
Hardin	2,656	632	1,250	80	2,802	1,692
Harlan	345	612	824	7	335	1,446
Harrison	2,514	1,193	246	21	2,550	1,405
Hart	1,674	592	1,314	117	1,712	1,650
Henderson	3,098	1,157	763	362	2,802	1,441
Henry	2,274	805	484	12	2,314	1,266
Hickman	1,540	365	134	28	1,648	452
Hopkins	3,147	1,357	1,616	382	3,302	2,833
Jackson	216	577	885	12	243	1,586
Jefferson	24,100	3,519	23,516	1,170	23,369	18,137
Jessamine	1,506	895	409	12	1,580	1,205
Johnson	1,034	998	1,264	98	1,067	2,132
Kenton	7,761	2,512	2,272	1,210	8,680	5,325
Knott	1,114	387	129	..	1,168	598
Knox	888	1,391	1,231	55	954	2,704
Larue	1,265	390	568	22	1,268	899
Laurel	1,094	1,085	1,020	123	1,183	2,169
Lawrence	1,648	1,280	632	48	1,594	1,656
Lee	728	570	400	10	745	936
Leslie	105	606	431	2	110	992
Letcher	611	978	372	8	489	1,064
Lewis	1,017	1,185	1,068	168	1,058	1,960
Lincoln	1,863	842	1,001	30	1,943	1,652
Livingston	1,009	732	293	51	1,051	787
Logan	2,697	1,632	551	95	3,598	1,889
Lyon	996	568	187	25	1,087	687
Madison	2,992	2,094	928	25	3,043	2,882
Magoffin	891	1,004	406	7	947	1,409
Marion	1,848	735	742	17	1,923	1,169
Marshall	1,675	634	393	85	1,781	919
Martin	256	655	287	11	217	835
Mason	2,475	1,558	542	30	2,634	1,800
McCracken	2,948	1,308	1,085	441	2,926	2,454
McCreary	225	411	501	95	....	....
McLean	1,304	822	381	111	1,413	1,183
Meade	1,145	337	489	61	1,147	740
Menifee	643	254	90	43	705	386
Mercer	1,792	889	606	5	1,787	1,442
Metcalfe	887	482	640	9	1,069	1,089
Monroe	806	1,072	680	6	876	1,764
Montgomery	1,615	758	410	11	1,602	1,174
Morgan	800	876	219	31	1,893	1,181
Muhlenberg	2,093	1,038	1,699	766	2,246	2,406
Nelson	2,275	751	735	23	2,177	1,239
Nicholas	1,611	700	276	10	1,671	981
Ohio	2,563	1,150	1,825	361	2,638	2,811
Oldham	1,159	261	319	15	1,128	536
Owen	2,460	430	257	21	2,367	630
Owsley	221	711	353	5	244	1,140
Pendleton	1,310	746	365	80	1,320	1,024
Perry	560	1,023	114	1	545	1,031
Pike	2,583	2,777	785	47	2,667	3,216
Powell	647	381	163	6	662	664
Pulaski	1,980	1,731	1,785	86	2,145	3,574
Robertson	570	158	262	1	619	404
Rockcastle	859	1,082	556	10	910	1,604
Rowan	737	417	458	41	770	829
Russell	713	785	273	41	769	1,024

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1911.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McCreary Dem.	O'Re'r Rep.
Scott	2,361	1,047	480	17	2,345	1,545
Shelby	2,487	1,129	607	35	2,550	1,524
Simpson	1,639	547	418	6	1,593	818
Spencer	1,052	271	256	6	1,082	461
Taylor	1,150	468	842	21	1,288	1,163
Todd	1,482	1,435	170	79	1,532	1,389
Trigg	1,263	1,322	101	162	1,533	1,344
Trimble	1,183	163	136	5	1,092	299
Union	2,168	642	303	227	2,114	805
Warren	3,447	1,342	1,770	55	3,020	3,158
Washington	1,329	1,170	312	10	1,524	1,435
Wayne	2,168	1,096	524	14	1,473	1,342
Webster	998	905	2,036	89	2,392	1,550
Whitley	1,388	723	912	136	980	3,602
Wolfe	873	395	250	6	921	624
Woodford	1,561	779	446	9	1,540	1,162
Total	219584	115512	102766	11,647	226771	195436
Plurality	104072	..	..	..	31,335	..
Per cent	48.40	25.46	22.64	2.57	53.71	46.28
Scattering			3,323		13,409	
Whole vote			453,698		435,616	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 3,233 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 956.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 3,602 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 596.

For Governor in 1911, Rodd, Proh., received 3,673 votes; Lanforseik, Soc., 8,718; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 860; Payton, People's, 218.

For President in 1900, Debs, Soc., received 645 votes; Malloney, Soc. Lab., 390.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 200 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 404.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg. Barclay, Dem. 22,591; Ferguson, Rep. 10,664; Ford, Soc., 1,787. Barclay's plurality, 11,927.

II. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster. Stanley, Dem., 19,739; Hawkins, Soc., 1,462; Fox, Prog., 6,500. Stanley's plurality, 13,239.

III. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren. Thomas, Dem., 18,220; Dixon, Rep. 11,181; Duncan, Prog., 7,456; Davenport, Soc., 1,192. Thomas's plurality, 7,039.

IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington. Ben Johnson, Dem., 22,168; Thompson, Rep., 6,713; Bassett, Prog., 11,907; Logsdon, Soc., 862. Johnson's plurality, 15,261.

V. County of Jefferson. Swagar Sherley, Dem., 24,795; Ashcraft, Rep., 3,823; Fox, Prog., 23,115; Dobbs, Soc., 1,493; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 505. Sherley's plurality, 1,680.

VI. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble, Rouse, Dem., 20,690, Wallace, Rep., 7,255; Blackburn, Prog., 5,701; Brinkman, Soc., 2,489. Rouse's plurality, 13,435.

VII. Counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott, and Woodford. Cantrill, Dem., 24,617; Jones, Rep., 5,841. Cantrill's majority, 18,776.

VIII. Counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby and Spencer. Helm, Dem., 18,690; Dinsmore, Prog., 7,631. Helm's majority, 11,059.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

IX. Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery and Breathitt. Fields, Dem., 27,415; Bailey, Rep., 16,608; Hutchens, Prog., 8903; Williams, Soc., 1,148.

X. Counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry. Langley, Rep., 12,200; Stafford, Prog., 5,286.

XI. Counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel. Smith, Dem., 11,760; Powers, Rep., 18,531; Seavey, Prog., 9,044; Jackson, Soc., 577.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James B. McCreary; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward J. McDermott; Secretary of State, C. F. Crecelius; Treasurer, Thomas S. Rhea; Auditor, Henry M. Bosworth; Attorney-General, James Garnett; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barksdale Hamlett; Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Newman; Commissioner of Insurance, M. C. Clay—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Justices, W. E. Settle, Dem.; C. C. Turner, Dem.; John M. Lassing, Dem.; John D. Carroll, Dem.; T. J. Nunn, Dem.; Shackelford Miller, Dem.; Commissioner of Appeals, Wm. R. Clay, Dem.; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. W. Newman, Dem.; Clerk, Robt. L. Greene, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	33	76	109
Republicans	5	24	29
Democratic majority	28	52	80

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*N.D.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. Pres..	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	....	62,634 D
1880. Pres..	147,999	104,550	11,498	...	....	43,449 D
1884. Pres..	152,961	118,763	1,693	....	3,139	34,198 D
			Lab.			
1888. Pres..	183,800	155,134	622	....	5,225	28,666 D
			Pop.			
1892. Pres..	175,461	135,441	23,500	...	6,442	40,020 D
1896. Pres..	217,890	218,171	....	5,114	4,781	281 R
1899 Gov...	191,331	193,714	3,038	....	2,346	2,383 R
1900. Pres..	235,103	227,128	1,861	....	3,780	7,975 D
1903. Gov...	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres..	217,170	205,277	2,511	.....	6,609	11,873 D
1907. Gov ..	196,428	214,481	....	*Soc.*	6,352	18,053 R
1908. Pres..	244,092	235,711	333	4,060	5,887	8,381 D

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (61.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Hall, Dem.	Suthon Rep.
Acadia	1,147	51	164	166	654	90
Ascension	413	64	135	12	367	116
Assumption	423	149	171	1	316	316
Avoyelles	949	38	36	116	888	63
Baton R'ge, E.	1,067	45	96	41	530	35
Baton R'ge, W.	170	19	15	0	122	24
Bienville	822	8	34	141	855	11
Bossier	427	6	11	43	303	..
Caddo	1,946	34	129	91	727	11
Calcasieu	2,144	171	362	569	1,621	135
Caldwell	366	18	20	100	282	1
Cameron	119	13	9	0	184	3
Carroll, E.	161	4	19	3	..	..
Carroll, W.	159	1	14	77	277	3
Catahoula	375	11	44	43	254	3
Claiborne	785	10	20	36	647	5
Concordia	205	6	6	8	102	..
De Soto	815	11	19	74	640	6
Evangeline	457	31	15	43	296	13
Feliciana, E.	423	1	13	6	254	11
Feliciana, W.	281	3	30	0	152	2
Franklin	449	8	39	88	382	1
Grant	446	15	48	208	638	12
Iberia	666	222	350	58	391	266
Iberville	487	100	147	3	335	91
Jackson	561	19	80	107	557	4
Jefferson	607	7	97	27	559	27
Lafayette	646	244	53	76	380	97
Lafourche	667	315	175	14	766	462
La Salle	366	7	31	151	574	..
Lincoln	644	8	42	73	804	4
Livingston	379	3	67	24	631	3
Madison	146	0	7	0	53	..
Morehouse	411	8	9	33	398	5
Natchitoches	759	21	43	188	814	14
Orleans	26,433	904	4,965	727	20,254	1,547
Ouachita	902	17	48	108	586	10
Plaquemines	361	41	29	5	438	25
Pointe Coupée	304	55	90	6	183	44
Rapides	1,334	46	110	182	1,174	33
Red River	357	6	18	85	448	5
Richland	393	2	20	22	224	2
Sabine	715	28	37	115	825	8
St. Bernard	222	17	11	1	216	8
St. Charles	157	28	9	16	199	34
St. Helena	214	13	10	4	95	10
St. James	367	228	77	7	393	284
St. John Bapt.	190	74	8	38	201	79
St. Landry	938	101	150	26	648	62
St. Martin	375	68	116	23	454	52
St. Mary	652	147	242	17	501	387
St. Tammany	668	30	70	44	663	38
Tangipahoa	1,061	40	155	70	1,017	36
Tensas	220	1	19	0	81	1
Terrebonne	455	89	247	31	544	314
Union	696	11	26	61	857	3
Vermilion	531	124	119	116	579	97
Vernon	754	44	50	428	1,214	15
Washington	491	18	46	36	435	12
Webster	696	9	13	111	616	5
Winn	600	26	49	364	983	18
Total	60,966	3,834	9,323	5,249	50,581	4,961
Majority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Plurality	51,643	.....	.....	.....	45,620	.....
Per cent	76.42	4.85	11.75	6.61	91.04	8.93
Whole vote.		79,372			55,546	

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

For Governor in 1912, J. R. Jones, Ind., received 984 votes.

For Lieutenant-Governor in 1912, T. C. Barrett, Dem., received 49,316 votes; L. E. Robinson, Rep., 4,761; J. W. Barnes, Ind., 678.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the city of New Orleans. Estopinal, Dem., 14,770; Otero, Ind., 1.

II. Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, and St. James, and part of the city of New Orleans. Dupre, Dem., 14,406. No opposition.

III. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion. Broussard, Dem., 5,035.

IV. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Red River, Webster, and Winn. Watkins, Dem., 5,693; Norris, Soc., 394.

V. Parishes of Caldwell, East Carl, West Carroll, Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union. Elder, Dem., 5,795. No opposition.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

VI. Parishes of Ascension, Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West; Feliciana, East; Feliciana, West; Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupée, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. Morgan. Dem., 6,101.

VII. Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, and St. Landry. Lazaro, Dem., 4,943; Putnam, Soc., 713.

VIII. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, La Salle, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, Vernon, and Winn. Aswell, Dem., 6,033; Jones, Soc., 1,734.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. E. Hall; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. Barrett; Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert; Auditor, Paul Capdeville; Treasurer, L. E. Smith; Attorney-General, R. G. Pleasant; Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. O. Bruner; Commissioner of Insurance, A. E. Hebert; Commissioner of Public Lands, Fred J. Grace—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. A. Breaux: Associate Justices, A. D. Land, Walter B. Summerville, Frank A. Monroe, O. O. Provosty; Clerk, Paul E. Mortimer—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

Both Houses Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1872. President.....	66,467	59,975	6,492 D
1872. President.....	*57,029	71,634	14,605 R
1876. President.....	83,723	77,174	6,549 D
1876. President.....	*70,508	75,315	4,807 R
1880. President.....	65,067	38,628	26,439 D
1884. President.....	62,529	46,347	16,182 D
1888. President.....	85 032	30,484	54,548 D
		Fusion.	
1892. President.....	87,922	26,563	61,359 D
1896. Governor.....	116,216	90,138	26,078 D
	Rep.	*Nat.D.*	*Pu.*
1896. President.....	77,175	22,037	1,834 55,138 D
1900. Governor.....	60,206	2,449	.... †48,580 D
1900. President.....	53,671	14,233	.... †39,438 D
1904 Governor.....	48,345	5,877	.... †42,468 D
			Soc.
1904. President.....	47,708	5,205	995 42,503 D
1908. President.....	63,568	8,958	2,538 54,610 D
1908. Governor.....	60,666	7,617	1,247 53,049 D

*Count of the Rep. Returning Board. † Majority.

MAINE.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Plaisted, Dem.	Haines Rep.
Androscoggin.	4,516	859	4,424	316	5,664	4,404
Aroostook.....	1,924	898	4,799	100	3,350	5,864
Cumberland...	8,480	5,154	6,537	355	10,427	9,945
Franklin.....	1,421	668	1,633	38	1,762	2,409
Hancock.....	2,655	1,399	1,932	156	3,537	3,590
Kennebec.....	4,397	1,782	5,195	175	6,473	6,720
Knox.....	2,751	1,097	1,392	225	3,089	2,390
Lincoln.....	1,633	457	1,527	83	2,142	1,930
Oxford.....	2,941	1,234	3,068	111	3,506	3,968
Penobscot....	6,093	3,367	5,294	145	7,657	7,849
Piscataquis...	1,210	807	1,704	20	1,814	2,187
Sagadahoc....	1,331	885	1,129	108	1,775	1 877
Somerset.....	2,317	1,235	2,479	286	3,697	3,967
Waldo.....	2,145	881	1,636	146	2,866	2,848
Washington ..	3,178	1,862	1,993	86	4,087	4,041
York.....	5,121	3,960	3,751	183	5,902	7,054
Total.....	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	67,748	71.043
Plurality.....	2,620	..	..	..	..	3,295
Per cent.....	39.44	20.48	37.41	2.00	47.67	49.99
Whole vote..	129,637				142,105	

For President 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 945 votes.

For Governor 1912, G. A. Englund, Soc., received 2,110 votes; W. I. Sterling, Pro., 1,204.

The vote for State Auditor in 1910 was: Hatch, Rep., 67,370; Stevens, Dem., 30,913; Bramhall, Soc., 1,604; Skillings, Pro., 1,263.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912. *Districts.*

I. Counties of Cumberland and York. O'Brien, Dem., 15,580; Hinds, Rep., 17,635; Albert, Soc., 463; Perrigo, Pro., 420. Hinds' plurality, 2,055.

II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc. D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem., 18,077; Wm. B. Skelton, Rep., 16,796, Barlow, Soc., 768, Howe, Pro., 245. McGillicuddy's plurality, 1,281.

III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, and Waldo. Sam'l W. Gould, Dem., 16,512; Forrest Goodwin, Rep., 17,221; Putnam, Soc., 574, Emerson, Pro., 215. Goodwin's plurality, 709.

IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington. C. W. Mullen, Dem., 16,725, Frank E. Guernsey, Rep., 20,198; W. A. Rideout, Pro., 235. Guernsey's plurality, 3,473.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Wm. T. Haines, Rep.; Secretary of State, Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.; Treasurer, James F. Singleton, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Elliot C. Dill, Rep.; Auditor, T. F. Callahan, Rep.; Attorney-General, W. R. Pattangall, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, Payson Smith, Rep.; Insurance Commissioner, A. P. Havey, Dem.; Commissioner of Agriculture, John P. Buckley, Dem.; Commissioner of Public Lands, F. E. Mace, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, Wm. P. Whitehouse, Rep.; Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, Rep.; Albert M. Spear, G. F. Bird, Dem.; Albert R. Savage, Rep.; A. W. King, Rep.; Geo. F. Huley, Dem., and Geo. M. Hanson, Dem.; Clerk, C. W. Jones, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans.....	21	78	99
Democrats	10	73	83
	—	—	—
Republican majority	11	5	16

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Pln.*
1872. President..29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335 R
1876. President..49,823	66,300	663	....	16,477 R
1880. President..65,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868 R
1884. President	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,160	20,060 R
			Lab.		
1888. President..50,481	73,734	1,344	2,691	23,253 R
1890. Governor..45,331	64,214	1,298	2,981	18,883 R
			Pop.		
1892. President..48,044	62,923	2,381	3,062	14,979 R
1894. Governor..30,621	69,599	5,321	2,730	38,978 R
			N. D.		
1896. President..34 688	80,465	1,870	1.570	45,777 R
1898. Governor..29,497	54,266	315	2,335	24,769 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Governor..39,823	73,955	632	3,538	34,132 R
1900. President..36,822	65,435	878	2,585	28,613 R
1902. Governor..38,349	65,839	1,973	4,376	27,490 R
1904. Governor..49,791	75,591	1,576	2,756	25,800 R
1904. President..27,630	64,437	2,103	1,510	36,807 R
1906. Governor..61,477	69,315	1,553	1,139	7,838 R
1908. President..35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	30,584 R
1908. Governor..66,075	73,728	1,430	1,425	7,653 R
1910. Governor..73,425	54,672	1,582	1,352	8,753 D

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1911.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Gorman, Dem.	Goldsboro, Rep.
Allegany.....	3,382	1,396	2,631	1,036	3,430	4,372
Anne Arund'l	3,049	2,222	794	57	3,041	2,628
Baltimore C'y	48,030	15,597	33,679	1,763	42,958	44,827
Baltimore Co.	11,524	4,247	6,211	212	10,578	9,482
Calvert.....	616	1,035	83	10	799	1,096
Caroline.....	1,882	1,445	196	40	1,713	1,906
Carroll.....	3,616	2,546	923	16	3,381	3,604
Cecil.....	2,491	1,509	646	33	2,229	2,218
Charles.....	918	1,573	113	6	1,054	1,629
Dorchester...	2,509	2,387	313	51	2,238	2,765

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1911. Gorman, Dem.	Goldsborough, Rep.
Frederick	5,545	2,813	2,776	127	4,757	5,607
Garrett	1,005	655	1,069	108	777	1,721
Harford	3,064	1,737	802	14	2,783	2,536
Howard	1,523	1,004	364	7	1,935	1,254
Kent	1,816	1,021	463	18	1,726	1,604
Montgomery	3,501	1,675	884	47	2,804	2,403
Pr'ce George's	2,424	1,456	1,308	47	2,504	2,434
Queen Anne's	1,902	1,311	119	32	1,729	1,403
Somerset	1,617	1,528	370	8	1,432	1,704
St. Mary's	843	1,262	144	8	1 012	1,075
Talbot	1,888	1,835	190	8	1,884	1,927
Washington	4,589	1,907	2,606	338	4,029	4,747
Wicomico	3,176	2,038	442	7	2,787	2,233
Worcester	1,764	757	663	3	1,845	1,217
Total	112674	54,956	57,786	3,996	103395	106392
Plurality	54.888	...	...	...	...	2,997
Per cent	48.57	23.69	25. 00	1.72	47.40	48.79
Whole vote	231,978				215,967	

For President 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 2,244 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 322.

In 1908 one Taft elector received the highest vote, 116,513. Six Democratic and two Republican electors chosen. In 1911 scattering vote for Governor: Dulany, Pro., 2,397; Develin, Soc., 3,783.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. Covington, Dem., 17,744; Grier, Prog., 2,303; Elderdice, Pro., 744.

II. Baltimore City, counties of Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford. Talbot, Dem., 22,087; Sparks, Rep., 13,732; Borman, Pro., 649; Hutman, Soc., 435.

III. Baltimore City. Konig, Dem., 15,189; Sproesser, Rep., 11,078; Fenley, Pro., 558; Kraut, Soc., 967.

IV. Baltimore City. Linthicum, Dem., 19,075; Murbach, Rep., 11,257; Day, Pro., 421; Develin, Soc., 595.

V. Counties of Howard, Charles, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Calvert, and the 21st, 23d and 24th wards of Baltimore City. Smith, Dem., 13,085; Parran, Rep., 12,168; Todd, Pro., 366; Jackson, Soc., 1,113.

VI. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington. Lewis, Dem., 20,434; Wagaman, Rep., 14,147; Purdum, Pro., 601; Young, Soc., 1,326.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Phillips L. Goldsborough, Rep.; Secretary of State, R. P. Graham, Rep.; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver, Dem.; Adjutant-General, C. C. Macklin, Rep.; Attorney-General, Edgar Allan Poe, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, M. B. Stephens, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, Andrew H. Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, Henry Stockbridge, and Albert Constable; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder—all Democrats except Stockbridge and Urner, Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	19	60	79
Republicans	8	41	49
Democratic majority.	11	19	30

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President.	91,780	71,981	....	....	*19,799 D
1880. President.	93,706	78,515	818	....	15,191 D
1884. President.	96,866	82,748	578	2,827	11,118 D
1888. President.	106,168	99,986	....	4,767	6,182 D
			Pop.		
1892. President.	113.866	92,736	796	5.877	21.130 D
1895. Governor.	106,169	124,936	989	7,719	18,767 R
			N. D.		
1896. President.	104,735	136,959	2,507	5,918	32,224 R
1899. Governor.	125,409	116,286	.....	5,275	12,114 D
			S. D.		
1903. Governor.	108,548	95,923	1,302	2,913	12,625 D
1904. President.	109,446	109,497	2,247	3,034	51 R
1907. Governor.	102,051	94,300	*Soc.*	3,776	7,751 D
1908. President.	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	605 R

* Majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Foss, Dem.	Walker, Rep.	Bird, Prog.
Barnstable	1,322	1,249	2,315	1,249	1,733	1,681
Berkshire	6,211	6,397	3,809	6,558	6,387	2,834
Bristol	12,420	13,279	10,630	13,795	12,617	9,193
Dukes	215	269	278	192	314	196
Essex	20,691	21,441	21,098	23,660	18,607	19,123
Franklin	2,046	2,656	2,368	1,905	3,134	1,687
Hampden	10,620	11,336	7,099	11,401	11,318	6,213
Hampshire	3,088	4,512	1,606	3,050	4,558	1,334
Middlesex	36,689	30,511	33,517	30,951	29,850	29,787
Nantucket	247	123	194	231	163	138
Norfolk	9,244	9,650	9,779	9,184	8,759	10,520
Plymouth	6,991	5,590	9,645	7,721	5,360	5,156
Suffolk	46,059	24,179	24,977	52,468	19.757	21,792
Worcester	17,565	24,719	15,013	21,839	21,040	12,948
Total	173498	155948	142228	193184	143597	122602
Plurality	17,460	...	...	49,587	...	...
Per cent	35.53	31.95	29.14	42.05	31.26	26.69
Whole vote.	488,056			459,383		

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc, received 12,616 votes; Chafin, Pro., 2,754; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,101.

For Governor, 1912, Sawyer, Soc., received 11,493 votes; Rand, Pro., 2,702; Mulligan, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

For Governor, 1911, McGoff, Soc. Lab., received 1,492 votes.

For Governor, 1907, Whitney received 13,547 votes on Dem. Citizens, Independent Citizens and no designation tickets; Hisgen, Independence League, 75,489; Prohibition Party, 3,810; Brown, Soc., 7,621; Brennan, Soc. Lab., 2,999.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 19,239 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,018.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,359 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,294.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part). Morrissey, Dem., 12,075; Treadway, Rep., 12,920; Blagden, Prog., 3,883; Bucklands, Soc., 1,308.

II. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Worcester (part). McKechnie, Dem., 10,940; Gillett, Rep., 12,301; Hisgen, Prog., 5,442.

III. County of Worcester (part). O'Connell, Dem., 9,742; Wilder, Rep., 12,945; Marshall, Prog., 5,287; Stoddard, Soc., 883.

IV. Counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part). Thayer, Dem., 11,216; Winslow, Rep., 15,153; Potter, Prog., 3,626; Abbott Soc., 535.

V. Counties of Essex (part) and Middlesex (part). O'Sullivan, Dem., 11,037; Rogers, Rep., 12, 327; Osgood, Prog., 4,200; Carroll, Soc., 593.

VI. County of Essex, (part). Schofield, Dem., 9,704; Gardner, Rep., 16,918; Nason, Prog., 7,326.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VII. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part). Phelan, Dem., 12,964; Bennett, Jr., Rep., 8,952; Ranger, Prog., 5,086; McNally, Soc., 1,262.

VIII. County of Middlesex (part). Dectrick, Dem., 12,484; Dallinger, Rep., 11,209; Long, Prog., 6,665; Beaumont, Soc., 445.

IX. County of Suffolk (part). Rowland, Dem., 8,732; Roberts, Rep., 14,021; Herbert, Prog., 7,364; Putney, Soc., 954.

X. Counties of Suffolk (part), Norfolk (part). Murray, Dem., 12,031; Jenkins, Rep., 2,418; Callahan, Prog., 3,711; Carpenter, Soc., 634.

XI. County of Suffolk (part). Peters, Dem., 17,875; Cook, Rep., 8,786; Claus, Soc., 1,253.

XII. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part). Curley, Dem., 14,875; Robinson, Rep., 5,812; J. B. Connolly, Prog., 9,001; T. C. Connolly, Soc., 789.

XIII. Counties of Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol (part), and Plymouth (part). Mitchell, Dem., 13,583; Weeks, Rep., 15,934; Fiel, Prog., 5,853.

XIV. Counties of Barnstable, Plymouth (part), and Bristol (part). Gilmore, Dem., 11,939; Harris, Rep., 9,968; Kincaide, Prog., 11,341; McCarty, Soc., 2,005.

XV. Coughlin, Dem., 8,975; Greene, Rep., 11,267; Weeks, Prog., 4,172; Wright, Soc., 482.

XVI. Thacher, Dem., 10,461; Bullock, Dem., 8,186; Thompson, Prog., 6,540; Palme, Soc., 826.

At the special election held Mar. 22, 1910, to fill vacancy in the 14th district: Eugene R. Foss, Dem., 15,084 votes; William R. Buchanan, Rep., 9,470; John McCarty, Soc., 734.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Eugene N. Foss, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, D. J. Walsh, Dem.; Secretary of State, F. J. Donahue, Dem.; Treasurer, Elmer A. Stevens; Auditor, John E. White; Adjutant-General, G. W. Pearson; Attorney-General, James M. Swift; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, J. Lewis Ellsworth; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Hardison; Commissioner of Education, David Snedden—all Republicans except Foss, Donahue and Walsh.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Arthur Prentice Rugg; Justices, James M. Morton, John W. Hammond, Henry Newton Sheldon, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley, and Charles Ambrose De Courcy; Clerk of the Court, C. H. Cooper—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	27	137	164
Democrats	13	94	107
Progressives	0	8	8
Socialists	0	1	1
Republican majority.	14	34	49

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1892. President.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,529	26,001	R
1894. Governor..	123,930	189,307	9,037	9,965	65,377	R
1895. Governor..	121,599	186,280	7,786	9,170	64,681	R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*		
1896. Governor..	103,682	258,204	14,164	4,472	154,542	R
1896. President..	105,711	278,976	11,749	2,998	173,265	R
1897. Governor..	79,552	165,095	13,879	4,948	85,543	R
			Soc.			
1899. Governor..	103,802	168,902	10,778	7,402	65,100	R
1900. President.	156,997	238,866	2,599	6,190	71,869	R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447	R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	3,538	37,120	R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3,278	35,984	R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,279	92,076	R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12 874	3,286	22 558	R
1907. Governor.	*70,842	188,068	7,621	3,810	103,689	R
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	110,423	R
1909. Governor.	182,252	190,186	10,137	5,434	7,934	R
1911. Governor.	214,897	206,795	13,365	3,461	8,102	D

*Total Democratic vote, including Independent Citizens', etc., 84,379.

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferris, Dem.	Musselman, Rep.	Watkins, Prog.
Alcona	145	292	465	223	284	395
Alger	264	394	471	343	390	391
Allegan	1,935	2,130	3,119	2,356	2,598	2,309
Alpena	1,112	710	1,660	1,377	987	1,121
Antrim	455	601	1,234	748	736	828
Arenac	453	423	959	662	424	757
Baraga	281	297	511	295	228	459
Barry	1,806	1,590	1,889	2,187	1,798	1,313
Bay	2,989	2,614	4,760	3,506	2,834	3,993
Benzie	331	565	649	536	594	454
Berrien	4,234	2,757	4,353	4,518	3,315	3,529
Branch	2,185	1,879	1,839	2,653	1,865	1,419
Calhoun	3,793	3,469	4,472	4,409	3,581	3,749
Cass	2,081	1,472	1,442	2,208	1,796	1,003
Charlevoix	568	1,300	1,203	1,114	1,549	769
Cheboygan	979	900	1,178	1,305	904	862
Chippewa	883	890	1,605	1,285	851	1,240
Clare	437	561	663	573	589	508
Clinton	1,729	1,737	1,826	2,309	1,796	1,209
Crawford	187	261	259	308	216	130
Delta	1,061	1,114	1,922	1,254	1,177	1,713
Dickinson	861	1,384	1,338	1,436	1,449	1,166
Eaton	2,481	2,335	2,234	3,253	2,452	1,409
Emmet	935	835	1,101	1,294	970	662
Genesee	3,016	3,447	5,948	4,440	3,551	4,428
Gladwin	336	639	563	407	667	442
Gogebic	572	825	1,368	698	851	1,211
Gr'd Traverse	943	910	1,697	1,344	1,153	1,106
Gratiot	1,836	1,810	2,135	2,367	2,130	1,288
Hillsdale	2,238	1,443	3,071	2,606	1,600	2,551
Houghton	2,385	3,575	5,472	2,618	4,458	4,248
Huron	1,238	1,821	3,188	1,817	2,099	2,305
Ingham	3,927	3,519	4,810	5,221	3,328	3,782
Ionia	2,766	2,045	2,599	3,565	2,740	1,133
Iosco	420	519	814	617	521	614
Iron	221	1,037	883	315	1,113	718
Isabella	1,403	1,424	1,777	2,002	1,489	1,116
Jackson	4,290	2,465	5,841	4,892	2,377	5,329
Kalamazoo	3,685	2,659	4,177	4,240	3,251	3,073
Kalkaska	288	449	479	510	439	306
Kent	9,437	6,538	13,617	11,794	10,357	7,405
Keweenaw	60	497	505	81	544	434
Lake	189	230	480	257	290	341
Lapeer	1,208	1,735	2,322	1,662	2,086	1,554
Leelanau	349	624	687	492	675	500
Lenawee	4,247	2,299	3,512	4,554	3,268	2,932
Livingston	1,963	1,407	1,457	2,326	1,536	988
Luce	102	234	271	179	274	158
Mackinac	733	612	896	869	600	276
Macomb	2,838	2,519	1,808	3,290	2,730	1,158
Manistee	1,804	1,237	1,816	2,176	1,341	875
Marquette	1,000	2,617	3,625	1,281	2,666	3,286
Mason	1,072	843	1,737	1,391	1,143	1,150
Mecosta	971	1,054	1,654	1,805	1,102	871
Menominee	1,199	1,192	1,825	1,440	1,207	1,560
Midland	671	906	1,443	783	987	1,292
Missankee	346	672	903	568	777	607
Monroe	2,933	2,251	1,890	3,239	2,427	1,465
Montcalm	1,381	1,876	2,853	2,151	2,393	1,597
Mt'ntm'r'ncy	163	325	239	203	360	167
Muskegon	1,679	1,526	4,331	2,033	1,854	3,647
Newaygo	778	961	1,861	1,241	1,185	1,230
Oakland	3,676	4,087	3,317	4,707	4,161	2,178
Oceana	804	856	1,647	1,225	1,098	1,216
Ogemaw	317	539	731	430	582	586
Ontonagon	359	721	513	392	779	427
Osceola	612	1,328	1,417	1,132	1,432	806
Oscoda	68	110	159	74	131	137
Otsego	196	449	381	415	369	250
Ottawa	2,043	1,831	4,416	2,620	2,731	2,990
Presque Isle	263	732	899	458	820	615
Roscommon	150	136	275	251	143	178
Saginaw	5,850	5,040	5,679	6,691	5,613	4,309
Sanilac	1,172	2,170	3,227	1,905	2,734	2,051
Schoolcraft	341	596	575	423	659	439
Shiawassee	1,959	2,314	2,908	2,540	2,324	2,344
St. Clair	3,011	2,974	4,426	3,762	2,966	3,814
St. Joseph	2,396	1,224	2,389	2,713	1,388	1,932

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferris Dem.	Musselman, Rep.	Watkins, Prog.
Tuscola	1,259	2,568	3.357	1,762	2.674	2,756
Van Buren	2.006	2.112	2.828	2,248	2,393	2.294
Washtenaw	4,164	2,495	3.642	4,959	2,705	2,683
Wayne	22,916	27,034	35.170	33.284	28.452	23.720
Wexford	820	1,076	1,716	1,352	1,057	1,116
Total	150751	152244	214584	194017	169963	155372
Plurality	..	..	62, 340	24, 054	..	...
Per cent	27.37	27.64	38.96	35. 36	30. 80	28. 32
Whole vote.	550, 776			548, 561		

For President in 1912. Debs., Soc., received 23,211 votes; Chafin, Pro., 8 934; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1.252.

For Governorin 1912, Hoogerbyde, Soc., received 21.398 votes; Leland, Pro., 7,811.

For Governor, 1906, Richter, Soc. Lab., received 1,153 votes.

For President in 1904 Watson, Pop., received 1,159; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 1,012 votes.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 1,096 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 742.

Congressman-at-Large: Frensdorf, Dem., 152,188; Kelley, Rep., 185,657; Corbett, Pro., 8,624; Martin, Soc., 19.789; Hill, Prog., 174,451. Kelley's plurality, 11.206.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. County of Wayne (part). Doremus, Dem., 22,573; Beechler, Rep., 16,687; Pound, Prog., 16,801; Martin, Soc., 2,418; Titus, Soc. Labor, 266. Doremus's plurality, 5,886.

II Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson, Washtenaw and Wayne (part). Beaks, Dem., 16,761; Wedemeyer, Rep., 16.650; Foster, Soc., 814; Probert, Prog., 13,660. Beaks's plurality, 111.

III. Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun and Eaton. Carney, Dem., 14,482; Smith, Rep., 14,609; Rogers, Soc., 2.746; Dingley, Prog., 12,907. Smith's plurality, 127.

IV. Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan and Barry. Beebe, Dem., 14,382; Hamilton, Rep., 14.788; Gifford, Soc., 1,404; Valentine, Prog., 12,712. Hamilton's plurality, 406.

V. Counties of Ottawa, Kent, and Ionia. Sweet, Dem., 16,148; Mapes, Rep., 16,749; Cheney, Pro., 669; Kosten, Soc., 2,203; Sheldon, Prog., 11,747. Mapes's plurality, 601.

VI. Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham and Wayne (part). Cummins, Dem., 18,412; Smith, Rep., 21,686; Kellogg, Prog., 18,157. Smith's plurality, 3,274.

VII. Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron and Wayne (part). Bell, Dem., 11,998; Crampton, Rep., 15,089; Ackerman, Pro., 468; Kaumeier, Soc., 680; Sherman, Prog., 12,588. Crampton's plurality, 2,501.

VIII. Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola. Purcell, Dem., 11,527; Fordney, Rep., 13,215; Woolman, Pro., 568; Seifferlein, Soc., 1,558; Chandler, Prog., 11,593. Fordney's plurality, 1,622.

IX. Counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, and Leelanaw. O'Connor, Dem., 8,020, McLaughlin, Rep., 11,966; Sears, Prog., 10,619. McLaughlin's plurality, 1,347.

X. Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iasco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, and Emmet. Coumans, Dem., 10,128; Loud, Rep., 12 141; Gaffney, Soc., 1 541; Woodruff, Prog., 12.882. Woodruff's plurality, 741

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

XI. Counties of Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim and Charlevoix. McCall, Dem., 9,361; Lindquist, Rep., 19,303; Chatterton, Pro., 646; McLean, Soc., 1,448; Patchin, Prog., 9,231. Lindquist's plurality, 9,942.

XII. Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron, and Gogebic. Power, Dem., 10,322; Young, Rep., 18,190; McDonald, Prog., 18,433.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. N. Ferris, Dem., Lieutenant-Governor, John Q. Ross; Secretary of State, Fred'k C. Martindale; Treasurer, John C. Haarer; Auditor, Oramell B. Fuller; Attorney-General, Grant Fellows; Adjutaut-General, R. C. Vandercook; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Luther L. Wright; Commissioner of Insurance, Calvin A. Palmer; Commissioner of State Land Office, A. C. Carton—all Republicans, except Ferris and Vandercook.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Joseph H. Steere; Justices, John E. Bird; Joseph B. Moore; Aaron V. McAlvay; Chas. A. Blair; Flavius L. Brooke; John W. Stone; Russell C. Ostrander; F. C. Kuhn; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins—all Republicans

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	54	75
Democrats	5	35	40
Progress	6	11	17
Republican majority	10	8	18

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	78,350	138,458	....	....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres	141,595	166,901	9,060	....	*25,306 R
1880. Pres	131,300	185,190	34,795	....	53,890 R
	Dem.-Gr.†		*Str.-Gr.*		
1884. Gov	186,887	190,840	414	22.207	3,953 R
1884. Pres	189,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1886. Gov	174,042	181,474	.. .	25,179	7,432 R
	Dem.		*U. L.*		
1888. Pres	213,469	236,387	4,555	20,945	22,923 R
			Indus.		
1890. Gov	183,725	172,205	13,198	28,651	11,520 D
1891. Sup. Ct.	148,271	153,211	9,121	14,144	4,940 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069	20,412 R
1893. Sup. Ct.	148,712	164,754	14,469	14,526	16,039 R
1894. Gov	130,823	237,215	30.012	18,788	106,392 R
1895. Sup. Ct.	108,807	189,294	25,943	18,116	80,487 R
	Dem.-Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Gov	221,022	304,431	9,738	5,499	83,409 R
1896. Pres	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025	56,868 R
			Pop.		
1898. Gov	168,142	243,239	1,656	7,006	75,097 R
1899. Sup. Ct.	165,482	216,828	4,856	8,789	51,346 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov	226,228	305,612	2,709	11,834	79,384 R
1900. Pres	211,685	316,269	2,826	11,859	104,584 R
1902. Gov	174,077	211,261	4,271	11,326	37,184 R
1903. Sup. Ct.	127,582	215,825	6,402	14,611	88,243 R
1904. Gov	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	227,715 R
1906. Gov	129,963	227,557	5,926	9,140	97,594 R
1908. Gov	252,611	262,141	*Soc.*	16,092	9,530 R
1908. Pres	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	159 809 R
1910. Gov	159,670	203,863	.....	9,989	43,193 R

* Majority. † Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (86.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ringdal, Dem.	Eberhart, Rep.	Collins, Prog.
Aitkin	413	362	842	508	684	235
Anoka	591	562	729	455	1,022	189
Becker	732	509	1,350	639	1,228	362
Beltrami	790	490	794	644	1,001	198
Benton	562	468	728	646	690	244
Big Stone	677	244	591	522	588	183
Blue Earth	2,025	1,344	1,579	2,059	2,070	430
Brown	1,359	472	943	1,314	1,162	172
Carlton	631	283	1,115	641	734	312
Carver	1,008	742	933	932	1,446	180
Cass	565	431	693	404	829	184
Chippewa	870	412	1,133	809	827	231
Chisago	435	346	1,649	429	1,213	522
Clay	942	549	1,300	764	1,336	318
Clearwater	123	125	566	169	375	107
Cook	65	30	172	66	132	35
Cottonwood	511	325	1,032	471	736	290
Crow Wing	709	691	1,079	653	1,229	277
Dakota	1,777	609	1,608	1,510	1,778	453
Dodge	543	470	897	464	926	285
Douglas	793	435	1,379	476	909	271
Faribault	919	393	1,724	817	1,359	370
Fillmore	990	1,169	1,888	827	1,944	447
Freeborn	880	672	1,902	992	1,553	416
Goodhue	1,405	1,051	2,844	1,678	2,179	758
Grant	381	146	952	284	926	288
Hennepin	15,530	14,379	11,489	12,428	19,569	4,887
Houston	762	659	1,278	711	1,422	300
Hubbard	450	359	503	459	637	120
Isanti	333	314	10,025	242	878	156
Itasca	699	446	880	727	886	237
Jackson	913	468	1,234	898	1,072	296
Kanabec	270	218	498	233	515	111
Kandiyohi	856	484	1,668	890	1,199	275
Kittson	362	185	770	423	502	213
Koochiching	638	239	522	453	624	101
Lac Qui Parle	608	343	1,405	660	839	384
Lake	195	182	369	203	357	64
Le Sueur	1,488	886	952	1,538	1,367	301
Lincoln	548	264	666	473	628	199
Lyon	1,068	460	1,167	1,038	940	299
McLeod	1,225	655	891	1,215	1,101	195
Mahnomen	293	68	154	247	181	37
Marshall	567	331	1,721	746	1,005	347
Martin	1,141	578	1,347	1,321	1,162	327
Meeker	1,099	560	1,458	995	1,413	449
Mille Lacs	449	392	751	394	817	143
Morrison	1,341	699	1,327	1,494	1,340	286
Mower	1,228	1,321	1,371	1,009	2,046	360
Murray	775	388	958	685	966	201
Nicollet	929	525	825	884	1,027	167
Nobles	994	605	1,122	940	1,143	337
Norman	510	329	983	482	778	165
Olmsted	1,542	720	1,467	1,404	1,600	436
Otter Tail	1,739	755	3,168	1,845	2,183	762
Pennington	423	244	784	437	648	114
Pine	777	513	1,281	866	1,099	311
Pipestone	505	301	675	438	652	182
Polk	1,662	735	2,326	1,657	1,762	400
Pope	443	379	1,283	290	996	203
Ramsey	12,431	4,109	12,426	11,012	14,592	3,245
Red Lake	374	259	226	423	302	65
Redwood	1,126	542	1,291	1,040	1,276	351
Renville	1,310	703	1,712	1,180	1,718	384
Rice	1,613	1,020	1,765	1,496	1,900	474
Rock	466	463	757	470	768	150
Roseau	299	278	859	311	765	153
St. Louis	5,124	3,881	8,480	6,707	6,706	2,111
Scott	1,172	462	596	1,049	837	118
Sherburne	360	335	676	326	663	214
Sibley	890	383	1,139	793	1,137	298
Stearns	3,317	1,134	1,682	3,137	1,759	600
Steele	1,294	651	1,105	1,364	1,148	251
Stevens	640	286	628	522	601	160
Swift	937	442	1,038	867	851	210
Todd	1,068	1,038	1,098	1,053	1,450	321
Traverse	561	131	541	441	483	169
Wabasha	1,422	737	1,068	1,482	1,261	351
Wadena	336	278	515	303	519	136
Waseca	1,062	553	940	922	1,110	215

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ringdal, Dem.	Eberhart, Rep.	Collins, Prog.
Washington	1,289	581	2,078	1,109	1,989	573
Watonwan	618	254	1,139	623	865	202
Wilkin	586	209	561	449	536	183
Winona	3,004	1,042	1,676	2,790	2,236	445
Wright	1,233	837	1,917	1,219	1,737	555
Yellow Med.	737	352	1,203	669	764	393
Total	106426	64,334	125856	99,659	129688	33,455
Plurality	. . . .	. . . .	19,430	. . . .	30,029	. . . .
Per cent	31.84	19.25	37.62	31.27	40.72	10.50
Whole vote.	334,219			318,447		

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 27,505 votes; Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

For Governor 1912 Morgan, Pub. Ownership, received 25,769 votes; Lobeck, Pro., 29,876.

For Governor in 1910 Barrett, Pub. Ownership, received 11,173 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona, Robinson, Dem., 10,786; Anderson, Rep., 24,681.

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Watonwan, Hammond, Dem., 14,718; Ellsworth, Rep., 13,093; Hollister, Pub. O., 1,479. Hammond's plurality, 1,625.

III. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, and Sibley, Davis, Rep., 18,536; Glotzbach, Dem., 9,763; Marzahn, Pro., 1919.

IV. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, and Washington. Stevens, Rep., 15,479; Regan, Dem., 11,333; Rosenquist, Pub. O., 6,021; Halbert, Pro., 2,220.

V. County of Hennepin. Dwyer, Dem., 6,987; G. R. Smith, Rep., 17,861; Latimer, Pub. Ownership, 6,929; Schall, Prog., 8,574.

VI. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright. Lindebergh, Rep., 21,286; Gilkinson, Dem., 9,920; Uhl, Pro., 2,839.

VII. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. Volstad, Rep., 25,053. No opponent.

VIII. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine, and St. Louis. Jenswold, Jr., Dem., 12,494; Miller, Rep., 20,523; Kaplan, Pub. O., 7,398.

IX. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wilkin. Brattland, Pub. O., 11,190; Steenerson, Rep., 22,481.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Buell, Dem., 69,652; Manahan, Rep., 154,308; Calderwood Pro., 25,863; Ingalls, Pub. Ownership, 30,042.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Adolph O. Eberhart; Lieutenant-Governor, J. A. Burnquist; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Treasurer, Walter J. Smith; Attorney-General, L. A. Smith; Adjutant-General, Fred. B. Wood; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schultz; Commissioner of Insurance, J. A. Preus; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. F. Maxfield—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown, Rep.; Associate Justices, Andrew Holt, Rep.; C. L. Brunn, Dem.; P. E. Brown, Rep.; Oscar Hallam, Rep., Clerk, I. A. Caswell, Rep.

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	42	90	132
Democrats	20	26	46
Republican majority	22	64	86

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1884. Pres.	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	41,620	R
			U. Lab.			
1888. Pres.	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311	38,106	R
			Pop.			
1892. Pres.	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	12,367	R
1896. Pres.	139,735	193,503	....	4,348	53,768	R
			Fus.			
1898. Gov	131,980	111,796	1,766	5,299	20,184	F
1900. Gov	150,651	152,905	....	....	2,254	R
1900. Pres.	112,901	190,461	....	8,555	77,560	R
			Soc.			
1902. Gov.	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,735	56,486	R
1904. Pres.	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253	161,464	R
1906. Gov.	168,715	92,082	5,006	7,709	76,633	D
1908. Pres.	109,401	195,843	11,107	14,527	86,442	R
1908. Gov.	175,036	147,034	6,516	7,024	28,002	D
1910. Gov.	103,779	164,185	6,510	8,960	60,406	R

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (79.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Adams	491	31	232	9	712	86
Alcorn	1,010	40	43	20	761	48
Amite	666	5	13	2	1,026	16
Attala	1,060	49	38	69	1,001	98
Benton	489	18	22	12	552	34
Bolivar	324	10	14	8	642	208
Calhoun	937	17	15	86	928	63
Carroll	653	16	42	54	628	31
Chickasaw	856	19	49	24	764	63
Choctaw	609	24	39	7	559	48
Claiborne	399	3	1	1	436	8
Clarke	638	17	29	53	1,089	40
Clay	628	4	24	16	686	19
Coahoma	396	16	26	2	683	58
Copiah	1,234	10	31	27	1,146	25
Covington	570	8	44	62	774	64
De Soto	546	10	19	2	739	14
Forrest	886	16	59	112	832	59
Franklin	301	4	38	21	311	20
George	231	5	14	41	..	..
Greene	268	13	21	9	332	43
Grenada	469	3	21	2	533	12
Hancock	365	28	56	3	269	57
Harrison	1,292	45	181	78	1,199	178
Hinds	2,065	40	88	30	1,749	68
Holmes	936	5	20	21	987	31
Issaquena	99	3	8	1	85	11
Itawamba	914	24	67	18	854	67
Jackson	514	14	64	21	648	118
Jasper	860	12	31	39	754	21
Jefferson	408	2	20	1	409	4
Jeff. Davis	542	43	51	13	406	89
Jones	1,058	34	145	195	1,181	172
Kemper	828	20	44	18	703	46
Lafayette	973	28	46	19	1,028	43
Lamar	399	16	83	7	311	68
Lauderdale	2,304	50	92	94	2,038	72
Lawrence	332	9	24	6	397	47
Leake	910	11	24	102	1,005	30
Lee	1,390	39	42	15	1,232	40
Leflore	616	12	35	8	632	21
Lincoln	768	41	102	14	1,068	206
Lowndes	872	12	15	11	877	95
Madison	663	11	38	21	659	60
Marion	438	12	21	8	532	89
Marshall	779	9	48	0	913	29
Monroe	1,377	25	24	12	1,529	50
Montgomery	697	4	23	18	699	8
Neshoba	806	22	33	45	911	61
Newton	1,197	6	11	51	1,333	16
Noxubee	646	5	12	3	626	7
Oktibbeha	851	30	25	6	703	10
Panola	760	13	68	11	903	15

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Pearl River	290	7	13	2	374	26
Perry	257	4	22	31	144	31
Pike	1,068	24	79	58	1,284	55
Pontotoc	1,009	47	112	13	879	156
Prentiss	839	85	141	33	716	153
Quitman	195	4	15	5	199	33
Rankin	718	7	15	25	757	15
Scott	722	7	11	2	724	9
Sharkey	157	3	8	0	220	2
Simpson	606	19	32	25	716	61
Smith	854	12	40	11	712	32
Sunflower	462	9	23	6	522	11
Tallahatchie	635	16	28	8	681	2
Tate	612	23	57	13	865	52
Tippah	1,056	34	51	34	1,021	57
Tishomingo	701	65	102	36	538	113
Tunica	188	1	2	2	185	14
Union	962	23	81	12	1,089	103
Warren	1,135	55	125	24	1,310	169
Washington	731	20	72	4	760	72
Wayne	569	15	25	46	430	58
Webster	655	32	102	55	804	191
Wilkinson	379	8	10	20	530	1
Winston	743	9	41	29	729	41
Yalobusha	488	22	29	24	1,085	33
Yazoo	887	7	30	10	979	14
Total	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	60,287	4,363
Plurality	53,537	..	..	..	55,924	..
Per cent	88.88	2.35	5.64	3.14	89.61	6.63
Whole vote	64,319	..	..	..	66,904	

For Governor in 1907, Noel, Dem., received 29,529 votes. For Governor in 1911, Brewer, Dem., received 40,200 votes; Rose, Soc., 3,822.

For Lieutenant-Governor in 1911, Bilbo, Dem., received 32,237 votes; Lesser, Soc., 8,922 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Noxubee, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo. E. S. Candler, Jr., Dem., 7,954. No opposition.

II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, and Union. P. D. Stephens, Dem., 5,801. No opposition.

III. Counties of Bolivar, Holmes, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, and Washington. B. G. Humphreys, Dem., 3,154. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, and Yalobusha. T. U. Sisson, Dem., 7,402. No opposition.

V. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Winston, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, and Smith. S. A. Witherspoon, Dem., 3,154. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Covington, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Lamar, Pearl River, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Simpson, and Wayne. B. P. Harrison, Dem., 7,347; Clark, Soc., 302.

VII. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, and Wilkinson. P. E. Quin, Dem., 4,486.

VIII. Counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds, and Rankin. J. W. Collier, Dem., 4,660. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Earl Brewer; Lieutenant-Governor, Theo. G. Bilbo; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, P. S. Stovall; Auditor, D. L. Thompson; Superintendent of Education, J. N. Powers; Attorney-General, Ross A. Collins; Adjutant-General, Arthur Fridge; Land Commissioner J. H. Brown; Commissioner of Agriculture, H E. Blakeslee; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M Henry—all Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. Smith; Associate Justices, S. C. Cook and R. F. Reed; Clerk, George C. Myers—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pop.*	*Maj.*
1884. President...	76,510	43,509	....	....	33,001 D
1885. Governor...	88,783	1,081	....	....	87,702 D
			Proh.		
1892. President. .	40,237	1,406	910	10,256	29,981 D
1895. Governor...	46,873	...	....	17,466	*22,407 D
				Nat.D.	*Plu.*
1896. President...	63,253	4,849	390	1,021	58,404 D
				Soc.	*Pop.*
1904. President...	53,376	3,189	....	....	1,425 50,187 D
1908. President...	60,287	4,363	978	1,276	55,924 D
1911. Governor...	40,200	3,822	....	....	36,378 D

*Plurality.

MISSOURI.

Counties. (114.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Major, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Nortoni, Prog.
Adair	1,784	1,427	1,200	1,792	1,537	1,066
Andrew	1,750	1,634	432	1,754	1,713	355
Atchison	1,534	1,138	529	1,557	1,156	492
Audrain	3,332	1,360	377	3,379	1,330	314
Barry	2,300	1,396	1,053	2,378	1,576	885
Barton	1,791	1,010	639	1,806	1,057	582
Bates	3,057	1,383	1,301	3,094	1,519	1,161
Benton	1,209	1,142	618	1,226	1,190	562
Bollinger	1,512	1,100	348	1,522	1,143	304
Boone	5,027	1,350	695	5,022	1,409	663
Buchanan	8,869	4,412	2,639	9,119	4,675	2,096
Butler	1,946	1,851	408	1,934	1,890	363
Caldwell	1,483	1,187	965	1,504	1,251	871
Callaway	3,544	1,525	284	3,577	1,569	212
Camden	667	918	246	686	976	180
Cape Gir'd'u	2,587	2,203	899	2,604	2,392	719
Carroll	2,648	1,519	1,361	2,731	1,728	1,143
Carter	458	256	116	467	267	101
Cass	3,247	1,034	1,178	3,283	1,079	1,116
Cedar	1,392	1,242	623	1,429	1,299	542
Chariton	3,112	1,528	745	3,128	1,560	696
Christian	793	1,203	832	829	1,258	758
Clark	1,586	1,214	484	1,606	1,258	413
Clay	3,417	592	679	3,437	587	657
Clinton	1,968	777	679	1,989	776	669
Cole	2,447	2,103	252	2 486	2,236	74
Cooper	2,444	2,270	299	2,490	2,310	222
Crawford	1,037	1,045	327	1,055	1,057	283
Dade	1,313	1,196	776	1 329	1,258	695
Dallas	870	1,051	480	896	1,058	431
Daviess	2,284	1,099	1,170	2,337	1,243	928
De Kalb	1,652	1,090	499	1,696	1,235	418
Dent	1,280	959	153	1,284	990	132
Douglas	566	855	1,092	577	1,029	884
Dunklin	2,723	987	494	2,718	1,010	458
Franklin	2,239	2,424	671	2,261	2,601	507
Gasconade	518	1,539	495	526	1 629	403
Gentry	2,268	1,268	524	2,277	1,361	443
Greene	5,089	4,350	2,184	5,199	4,711	1,788
Grundy	1,310	1,051	1,484	1,316	1,197	1,359
Harrison	1,985	2,081	965	2,025	2,163	876
Henry	3,396	1,162	1,500	3,416	1,229	1,437
Hickory	421	735	375	430	784	326
Holt	1,519	1,522	583	1,523	1,602	505
Howard	2,672	896	192	2,690	895	176
Howell	1,565	1,465	836	1,588	1,618	649
Iron	845	666	65	864	672	50
Jackson	32,209	5,618	23,152	33,047	5,907	22,174
Jasper	6,789	4,571	3,309	6,985	4,809	2,954
Jefferson	2,368	2,127	485	2,411	2,216	372
Johnson	3,468	1,772	1,141	3,502	1,868	1,020
Knox	1,666	1,092	297	1,761	1,109	310
Laclede	1,634	1,478	463	1,662	1,580	374
Lafayette	3,650	2,367	1,241	3,656	2,384	1,128

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Major, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Nortoni, Prog.
Lawrence	2,384	1,312	1,536	2,393	1,467	1,463
Lewis	2,340	1,004	334	2,386	1,043	277
Lincoln	2,326	1,258	167	2,371	1,269	134
Linn	2,890	1,452	1,434	2,900	1,539	1,359
Livingston	2,314	885	1,502	2,331	972	1,374
McDonald	1,326	916	442	1,341	988	365
Macon	3,610	1,288	1,830	3,651	1,249	1,797
Madison	1,126	827	171	1,141	855	134
Maries	1,096	448	128	1,155	470	85
Marion	3,471	1,693	531	3,533	1,729	431
Mercer	780	995	996	794	1,036	959
Miller	1,257	1,240	512	1,276	1,352	378
Mississippi	1,388	1 050	78	1,389	1,055	70
Moniteau	1,612	1,375	215	1,635	1,429	148
Monroe	3,586	583	218	3,699	576	202
Montgomery	1,883	1,697	219	1,901	1,756	143
Morgan	1,163	1,239	282	1,188	1,282	219
New Madrid	1,945	1,607	344	1,949	1,580	336
Newton	2,421	1,470	1,033	2,440	1,608	891
Nodaway	3,490	2,139	1,307	3,498	2,194	1,238
Oregon	1,688	486	333	1,718	439	315
Osage	1,394	981	485	1,414	1,118	326
Ozark	575	695	787	596	896	559
Pemiscot	1,617	973	283	1,642	1,051	360
Perry	1,564	1,735	86	1,575	1,764	52
Pettis	3,771	2,423	1,512	3,842	2,620	1,250
Phelps	1 565	782	379	1,604	870	260
Pike	2,720	1,901	176	2,841	1,860	108
Platte	2,535	510	375	2,539	508	370
Polk	1,935	1,802	754	1,952	1,840	708
Pulaski	1,268	631	267	1,285	669	205
Putnam	933	1,859	420	926	1,937	294
Ralls	1,734	591	240	1,854	628	204
Randolph	4,186	1,126	641	4,229	1,141	604
Ray	3,042	1,192	561	3,065	1,196	537
Reynolds	1,030	367	169	1,031	394	125
Ripley	1,249	651	353	1,273	748	257
St. Charles	1,792	2,350	525	1,858	2,445	400
St. Clair	1,710	1,046	727	1,776	1,101	612
St. François	2,786	2,305	344	2,803	2,348	262
St. Genevieve	1,138	1,160	47	1,155	1,099	38
St. Louis	5,409	6,177	2,354	5,403	6,641	2,333
St. Louis City	58,845	46,509	24,746	60 875	48,109	20,833
Saline	3,929	1,443	1,413	3,987	1,509	1,312
Schuyler	1,218	766	193	1,234	827	118
Scotland	1,525	860	379	1,544	892	340
Scott	1,945	1,235	303	1,955	1,255	256
Shannon	1,110	385	376	1,131	396	335
Shelby	2,450	859	331	2,458	892	301
Stoddard	2,603	1,363	586	2,623	1,385	567
Stone	506	946	642	521	1,029	523
Sullivan	2,226	1,819	576	2,248	1,915	456
Taney	588	852	259	603	894	197
Texas	2,067	1,232	553	2,094	1,288	466
Vernon	3,483	1,654	655	3,514	1,714	585
Warren	431	1,067	499	443	1,127	430
Washington	1,121	1,059	307	1,131	1,142	214
Wayne	1,432	1,052	304	1,444	1,090	264
Webster	1,649	1,387	744	1,666	1,460	655
Worth	973	769	183	981	776	163
Wright	1,356	1,163	895	1,392	1,291	723
Total	330746	207821	124371	337019	217817	109146
Plurality	122925	...	...	119200	...	...
Per cent	47.34	29.75	17.80	48.20	31.15	15.61
Scattering		35,624			35,226	
Whole vote.		698,562			699,210	

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 28,466 votes; Chafin, Proh., 5,380; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,778.

For Governor, 1912, Ward, Soc., received 28,145 votes: Stokes, Proh., 5,220; Rogers, Soc. Lab., 1,861.

For Governor, 1908, Dillon, Pop., 1,058 votes.

For Governor in 1904, White, Soc. Lab., 1,442; Alldredge, Proh., 2,701 votes.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,165 votes; Gillhans, Soc. Lab., 868; Hisgen, Ind., 402.

For President, 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 1,674 votes; Watson, Pop., 4,226.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby. Lloyd, Dem., 20,874; Bonfoey, Rep., 12,144; Warner, Prog., 5,686. Lloyd's plurality, 8,730.

II. Counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan. Rucker, Dem., 22,786; Haley, Rep., 10,132; Williams, Prog., 6,776. Rucker's plurality, 12,654.

III. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Alexander, Dem., 20,179; Morroway, Rep., 11,192; Wightman, Prog., 6,212. Alexander's plurality, 8,987.

IV. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte. Booher, Dem., 20,232; Hockman, Rep., 11,284; Robinson, Prog., 5,347. Booher's plurality, 8,948.

V. County of Jackson. Borland, Dem., 33,397; Kimbrell, Rep., 5,759; Sumner, Prog., 21,865. Borland's plurality, 11,532.

VI. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair. Dickinson, Dem., 17,858; Dunnavant, Rep., 9,093; Theelman, Prog., 6,788. Dickinson's plurality, 8,032.

VII. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, and Saline. Hamlin, Dem., 23,178; Owens, Rep., 15,685; Blaine, Prog., 7,305. Hamlin's plurality, 7,493.

VIII. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Mouiteau, Morgan, and Osage. Shackleford, Dem., 16,219; Peters, Rep., 11,965; Pemberton, Prog., 2,391. Shackleford's plurality, 4,254.

IX. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Clark, Dem., 21,782; Cole, Rep., 16,233. Clark's plurality 5,499.

X. County of St. Louis, and city (part). O'Connor, Dem., 31,227; Barthold, Rep., 33,242; Seifert, Prog., 16,417. Barthold's plurality, 2,015.

XI. St. Louis City. Igoe, Dem., 19,653; Catlin, Rep., 12,442; Ward, Prog., 4,812.

XII. St. Louis City. Gill, Dem., 11,249; Dyer, Rep., 11,981; Cotton, Prog., 3,041.

XIII. Counties of Bolliuger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. François, St. Genevieve, Washington, and Wayne. Hensley, Dem., 16,079; Nipper, Rep., 13,406; Dam, Soc., 1,373. Hensley's plurality, 2,673.

XIV. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, and Taney. Russell, Dem., 26,081; Curry, Rep.-Prog., 25,066; Bumpas, Soc., 4,957. Russell's plurality, 1,015.

XV. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Vernon. Decker, Dem., 21,000; McPherson, Rep., 12,850; Gregg, Prog., 7,797; Bedingfield, Soc., 3,203. Decker's plurality, 8,150.

XVI. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, and Wright. Rubey, Dem., 15,908; O'Bannar, Rep., 10,811; Bradford, Prog., 3,678. Rubey's plurality, 5,097.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. W. Major; Lieutenant-Governor, W. R. Painter; Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach; Auditor, John P. Gordon; Treasurer, E. F. Deal; Attorney-General, John T. Barker; Superintendent of Education, Wm. P. Evans; all Democrats except Evans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Leroy B. Valliant, Dem.; Associate Justices: Henry Lamm, Rep.; Walter W. Graves, Dem.; A. M. Woodson, Dem.; H. W. Bond, Dem.; C. B. Faris, Dem.; R. F. Walker, Dem.; John C. Brown, Rep.; Clerk, J. D. Allen, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	25	113	138
Republicans	9	28	37
Progressive	0	1	1
Democratic majority.	16	84	100

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	296,312	321,449	7,191	13,009	25,137 R
1904. Governor	296,552	327,583	5,591	11,031	30,100 D
1906. Sec. State	292,421	283,417	....	....	9,004 D
1908. President	346,574	347,203	4,231	15,431	1,026 R
1908. Governor	340,053	355,932	4,169	14,505	15,879 R

MONTANA.

Counties. (31.)	President, 1912.			Governor. 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Stewart, Dem.	Wilson, Rep.	Edwards, Prog.
Beaverhead	713	708	320	755	756	214
Blaine	318	204	507	264	258	490
Broadwater	451	205	197	357	222	203
Carbon	796	646	766	622	1,072	294
Cascade	1,633	1,079	999	1,390	1,092	722
Choteau	402	561	259	360	615	229
Custer	1,068	695	1,192	834	1,186	986
Dawson	719	678	1,165	568	932	1,050
Deer Lodge	1,197	1,060	464	1,336	1,008	360
Fergus	1,393	745	1,104	1,246	773	995
Flathead	1,106	493	1,256	1,038	674	1,343
Gallatin	1,407	683	929	1,309	926	736
Granite	346	195	256	319	210	275
Hill	624	536	545	516	706	423
Jefferson	479	239	299	481	284	236
Lewis & Clarke	1,506	1,062	1,375	1,221	1,026	1,733
Lincoln	346	218	206	310	272	138
Madison	822	506	457	1,071	490	224
Meagher	473	321	327	423	410	265
Missoula	1,523	589	1,773	1,276	837	1,595
Musselshell	470	483	400	391	672	246
Park	666	609	687	768	791	562
Powell	545	335	418	499	439	323
Ravalli	858	316	896	716	395	845
Rosebud	313	392	368	245	528	280
Sanders	414	257	375	378	337	312
Silver Bow	4,542	2,232	1,802	4,504	2,380	1,070
Sweet Grass	277	181	424	240	308	312
Teton	646	612	446	568	784	292
Valley	696	668	858	541	762	904
Yellowstone	1,193	1,004	1,386	724	1,805	1,124
Total	27,941	18,512	23,456	25,381	22,950	18,881
Plurality	5,485	.. ..	....	2,431	....	....
Per cent	35.00	23.19	28.13	31.82	28.76	23.67
Whole vote	79,826			79,778		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 10,385 votes; Chafin, Proh., 32.

For Governor in 1912, Duncan, Soc., received 12,566 votes.

In 1912, Prohibitionists failed to file electoral ticket in time to get on ballot.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Stout, Dem., 25,891; Evans, Dem., 24,492; Pray, Rep., 23,505; Allen, Rep., 19,633; Everett, Prog., 16,644; Horkan, Prog., 15,336; LeBeau, Soc., 10,271; Mabie, Soc., 10,056.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	16	45	61
Republicans	13	23	36
Progressives	2	16	18
Socialists	..	1	1
Democratic majority.	3	22	25

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Sam. V. Stewart, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. McDowell, Dem.; Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, Dem.; Attorney-General, D. M. Kelly, Dem.; Treasurer, W. C. Rae, Dem.; Auditor, W. Keating, Dem.; Superintendent Public Instruction, H. A. Davee, Dem.; Railroad Commissioners, J. H. Hall, Dem., D. Boyle, Rep., E. A. Morley, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantley, Rep.; Justices, Henry C. Smith, Rep.; Wm. L. Holloway, Rep.; Clerk, John T. Athey, Rep.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Governor	35,377	26,957	3,431	....	8,420 D
1908. President	29,326	33,333	5,855	827	3,007 R
1908. Governor	32,283	30,792	5,112	....	1,490 D

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Moorehead, Dem.	Aldrich, Rep.
Adams	2,117	801	943	188	2,180	1,741
Antelope	1,238	877	947	50	1,404	1,648
Banner	57	53	128	35	49	174
Blaine	165	126	107	33	204	193
Boone	1,360	570	942	51	1,526	1,357
Box Butte	520	229	424	97	572	601
Boyd	651	281	653	57	755	823
Brown	483	296	415	92	496	719
Buffalo	2,061	1,081	1,256	261	2,298	2,073
Burt	1,040	865	1,005	41	1,271	1,658
Butler	1,756	823	586	40	1,984	1,307
Cass	2,009	967	1,132	154	2,328	1,846
Cedar	1,515	722	1,045	9	1,665	1,629
Chase	264	216	265	38	338	397
Cherry	1,052	689	631	229	1,117	1,185
Cheyenne	348	232	281	78	379	501
Clay	1,694	557	1,292	52	1,749	1,806
Colfax	998	620	390	80	1,115	912
Cuming	1,484	759	476	30	1,687	1,076
Custer	2,426	1,051	1,874	353	2,531	2,876
Dakota	612	409	357	50	650	737
Dawes	583	298	610	65	631	861
Dawson	1,513	451	1,207	76	1,723	1,578
Deuel	135	64	157	25	154	212
Dixon	823	582	955	24	910	1,464
Dodge	1,987	1,324	934	209	2,331	1,995
Douglas	12,953	6,212	7,930	2,154	15,428	12,000
Dundy	304	148	347	72	379	430
Fillmore	1,736	972	787	78	1,816	1,599
Franklin	1,148	334	779	58	1,238	1,070
Frontier	657	293	582	120	679	872
Furnas	1,266	354	815	83	1,375	1,104
Gage	2,593	1,336	2,159	173	3,119	2,998
Garden	282	156	369	48	508	3
Garfield	234	192	245	135	284	395
Gosper	524	129	283	10	563	389
Grant	93	82	52	7	111	110
Greeley	913	371	376	65	1,057	621
Hall	2,086	1,047	974	249	2,454	1,733
Hamilton	1,433	450	1,054	87	1,450	1,502
Harlan	922	325	613	142	1,017	876
Hayes	189	106	246	41	220	330
Hitchcock	471	128	371	60	486	478
Holt	1,456	778	1,196	130	1,693	1,742
Hooker	122	103	57	19	122	150
Howard	1,115	481	544	87	1,224	914
Jefferson	1,399	655	1,308	226	1,569	1,683
Johnson	890	672	649	27	1,226	997
Kearney	1,012	338	657	44	985	1,019
Keith	304	188	236	85	359	367
Keya Paha	221	258	246	70	264	426
Kimball	109	73	208	18	117	279
Knox	1,864	1,028	930	81	1,912	1,836
Lancaster	6,685	2,566	4,143	445	7,111	6,256
Lincoln	1,129	690	910	400	1,200	1,563
Logan	153	97	110	17	146	205
Loup	114	131	148	59	151	244
McPherson	180	114	232	45	193	318
Madison	1,720	1,181	1,016	56	2,089	1,853
Merrick	951	526	695	40	1,104	1,159
Morrill	392	227	400	75	417	611
Nance	716	630	536	22	855	1,052
Nemaha	1,374	672	842	58	1,711	1,217
Nuckolls	1,312	738	852	78	1,471	1,433
Otoe	1,946	922	1,054	71	2,340	1,724
Pawnee	958	593	711	53	1,110	1,139
Perkins	254	101	190	32	246	294
Phelps	974	254	1,072	76	1,307	998
Pierce	948	694	461	15	1,073	1,056
Platte	2,015	589	1,227	45	2,334	1,513
Polk	996	485	785	89	1,024	1,141
Red Willow	927	256	782	191	1,052	978
Richardson	1,980	965	1,350	107	2,740	1,629
Rock	280	231	289	56	299	499
Saline	1,942	1,185	739	58	2,268	1,654
Sarpy	857	404	440	71	1,085	650
Saunders	2,080	864	1,510	90	2,384	2,179
Scott's Bluff	495	814	657	230	538	941
Seward	1,575	788	968	97	2,025	1,528
Sheridan	630	377	513	123	705	769

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Moorehead, Dem.	Aldrich, Rep.
Sherman	675	455	595	124	809	926
Sioux	375	151	396	63	449	492
Stanton	725	471	297	16	836	704
Thayer	1,491	703	964	87	1,710	1,457
Thomas	172	86	104	22	167	189
Thurston	834	436	492	63	927	858
Valley	789	552	561	121	895	1,030
Washington	1,182	599	906	91	1,300	1,384
Wayne	808	600	725	20	978	1,171
Webster	1,168	536	915	79	1,286	1,355
Wheeler	194	71	179	38	207	226
York	1,886	962	1,086	86	2,036	1,903
Totals	109109	54,348	72,776	10,219	124000	120572
Plurality	36,333	.....	.....	.....	2,428	.....
Per cent	43.68	21.75	29.13	4.08	48.02	46.70
Scattering	.....	3,419	.....	.....	13,621	.....
Whole vote		249,861			258,193	

For President 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 3,419 votes.

For Governor 1912, Wright, Soc., received 9,959 votes; Wilson, Pro., 3,662.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912. *Districts.*

I. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, and Richardson. John A. McGuire, Dem., 17,416; Clark, Rep., 15,706; Carraker, Pro., 481; C. R. Oyler, Soc., 868. McGuire's plurality, 1,708.

II. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington. Baldrige, Rep., 15,823; Lobeck, Dem., 15,889; Carter, Soc., 2,146. Lobeck's plurality, 269.

III. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne. Stephens, Dem., 26,229; Cook, Rep., 21,667; Nye, Soc., 912. Gibson, Pro., 537; Stephens' plurality, 4,562

IV. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, and York. Sloan, Rep., 22,293; Skiles, Dem., 18,279; Olmsted, Soc., 950; White, Pro., 557. Sloan's plurality, 4,014.

V. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, and Webster. Barton, Rep., 18,818; Sutherland, Dem., 17,522; Elliott, Soc., 1,421; Porter, Pro., 610. Barton's plurality, 1,296.

VI. Counties of Boyd, Banner, Blaine, Box, Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler. Wm. J. Taylor, Dem., 18,530; Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep., 24,766; Warren, Soc., 3,788; Armstrong, Pro., 4,997. Kinkaid's plurality, 6,236.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jas. H. Moorehead, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor; S. R. McKahil, Rep.; Secretary of State, Addison Wait; Treasurer, W. A. George; Auditor, W. B. Howard; Attorney-General, Grant G. Martin; Superintendent of Education, Jas. E. Delzell; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Pierce; Commissioner of Public Lands, Fred. Beekman—all Republicans, except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Manoah B. Reese; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Francis G. Hamer, Jacob Fawcett, William B. Rose, John B. Barnes, and Samuel H. Sedgwick; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay—all Republicans.

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	15	54	69
Republicans	18	46	64
Majority	3 R	8 D	5 D

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*D. Pro.*	*Plu:*
1900. President.	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822 R
	Dem.		*Soc.*		
1902. Governor.	91,116	96,471	3,157	3,397	5,355 R
				Pop.	
1904. President.	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,518	86,682 R
				Pro.	
1904. Governor.	‡102,568	111,711	5,122	5,488	9,143 R
1906. Governor.	84,885	97,858	2,999	5,106	12,973 R
1908. President.	131,099	126,997	3,524	5,179	4,102 D
1908. Governor.	132,960	121,076	3,069	4,464	11,884 D
1910. Governor.	107,522	122,883	6,268	....	15,361 R

* Majority. ‡ Fusion.

NEVADA.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Dickerson, Dem.	Oddie, Rep.
Churchill	349	157	305	211	332	377
Clark	358	114	264	108	419	354
Douglas	144	80	173	22	233	217
Elko	847	395	513	253	889	854
Esmeralda	713	246	481	379	1,344	1,543
Eureka	211	69	122	21	120	282
Humboidt	719	307	535	339	911	783
Lander	197	69	300	53	230	344
Lincoln	275	99	145	28	284	287
Lyon	436	131	352	239	352	479
Mineral	219	59	145	131	....	....
Nye	869	349	427	718	699	1,357
Ormsby	294	150	154	65	358	420
Storey	395	162	209	82	419	457
Washoe	1,449	644	1,150	362	1,394	1,953
White Pine	515	259	431	302	814	728
Total	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	8,798	10,455
Plurality	2,381	..	..	..	..	1,657
Per cent.	39.70	15.88	27.94	16.47	42.65	50.59
Whole vote.	20,115				20,626	

For Governor in 1910 Gegax, Soc., received 1,393 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Tallman, Dem., 7,311; E. Roberts, Rep., 7,379; Springmeyer, Soc., 2,072. Roberts's plurality, 68.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, T. L. Oddie, Lieutenant-Governor, G. C. Ross; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, William McMillan; Comptroller, Jacob Eggers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Bray; Attorney-General, C. H. Baker—all Dems., except Oddie, Eggers and McMillan, Reps.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, G. F. Talbot, Dem.; Justices, P. A. McCarran, Dem.; Frank Norcross, Rep.; Clerk, Joe Josephs, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	12	31	43
Republicans	8	19	27
Progressives	1	1	2
Socialists	1	1	2
Democratic majority.	2	10	12

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	6,347	3,849	....	....	2,498 D
1902. Governor	6,529	4,786	....	....	1,743 D
1904. President	3,982	6,867	344	925	2,885 R
1906. Governor	8,686	5,338	....	815	3,348 D
			Soc.	*Ind.*	
1908. President	11,212	10,775	2,103	436	437 D

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Wilson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.
Atlantic	4,885	4,422	4,245	220	5,253	9,926
Bergen	9,978	5,078	8,594	947	12,827	9,791
Burlington	5,592	3,967	3,973	220	7,042	6,564
Camden	10,812	7,911	8,718	1,744	12,985	14,651
Cape May	2,124	909	1,847	66	2,182	2,886
Cumberland	3,858	1,895	4,097	303	4,424	5,927
Essex	26,250	16,994	33,627	3,320	45,279	31,069
Gloucester	3,364	1,856	3,108	206	4,275	4,088
Hudson	40,517	8,763	34,156	3,169	49,809	23,687
Hunterdon	4,103	1,970	1,470	51	4,818	2,591
Mercer	7,773	5,676	6,907	586	11,839	11,692
Middlesex	8,186	4,743	5,061	250	10,195	8,361
Monmouth	9,799	3,983	6,305	382	12,321	8,932
Morris	5,628	3,329	4,440	413	7,395	5,856
Ocean	1,858	919	2,055	44	2,798	2,279
Passaic	10,810	5,349	11,701	2,374	11,149	15,830
Salem	2,745	1,803	1,374	80	3,069	3,097
Somerset	5,146	2,068	2,059	46	4,151	3,405
Sussex	2 852	890	1,506	49	3,190	1,972
Union	9,695	5,421	8,429	1,484	13,209	9,895
Warren	4 663	1,411	2,007	144	5,472	2,717
Total	178289	88,835	145410	15,801	233682	184626
Plurality	32,879	....	....	....	49,056	..
Per cent.	41.22	20.54	33.62	3.65	53.93	42.51
Scattering		4,199			14,984	
Whole vote.		432,534			433,292	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 2,378 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,321.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 2,922 votes; Gillhans, Soc. L., 1,196.

For Governor, 1910, Repp, Pro., received 2,818 votes: Killingbeck, Soc., 10,134; Butterworth, Soc., Lab., 2,032.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Craven, Dem., 13,170; Browning, Rep., 14,472; Jess, Prog., 5,891. Browning's plurality, 1,302.

II. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Burlington. Baker, Dem., 16,130; Gardner, Rep., 12,330; Potter, Prog., 7,384. Baker's plurality, 3,800.

III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Scully, Dem., 20,506; Brown, Rep. and Prog., 14,363. Scully's plurality, 6,233.

IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer. Walsh, Dem., 13,222; Blackman, Rep., 8,607; Gill, Prog., 6,685. Walsh's plurality, 4,615.

V. Counties of Union, and Morris. Tuttle, Dem., 13,820; Runyon, Rep., 10,085; Ennis, Prog., 7,393. Tuttle's plurality, 3,835.

VI. Counties of Bergen, Passaic, Warren, and Sussex, and townships of Pompton and West Milford. Martin, Dem., 15,216; McClave, Rep., 8,378; Sage, Prog., 7,007. Martin's plurality, 6,843.

VII. County of Passaic (part). Bremner, Dem., 9 990; Smith, Rep., 6,666; Marelli, Prog., 4,746. Bremner's plurality, 3,324.

VIII. County towns of Belleville, Bloomfield, Nutley, part of city of Newark and Jersey City, city of Bayonne, and counties of Harrison and Kearney. Kinkead, Dem., 14,058; Taw, Rep., 2,269; Bouton, Rep. and Prog., 9,527. Kinkead's plurality, 4,531.

IX. Cities of Orange and East Orange, and part of Newark. McCoy, Dem., 10,196; Walker, Rep., 5,818; Walker, Prog., 6,403. McCoy's plurality, 4,378.

X. Part of Newark, towns of Irvington, etc. Townsend, Dem., 10,854; Adams, Rep., 7,111; Morgan, Prog., 7,847. Townsend's plurality, 3,007.

XI. Townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, etc. Eagan, Dem., 14,208; Bosson, Rep. and Prog., 7,018. Eagan's plurality, 7,190.

XII. First, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards of Jersey City. Hamill, Dem., 17,980; Record, Rep. and Prog., 8,089. Hamill's plurality, 9,891.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Woodrow Wilson, Dem.; Secretary of State, D. S. Crater, Dem.; Treasurer, Daniel S. Voorhees; Rep.; Auditor, William E. Drake, Rep.; Comptroller, Edward I. Edwards, Dem.; Attorney-General, Edmund Wilson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., Rep.; Commissioner of Education, Calvin N. Kendall, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, G. M. La Monte, Dem.; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. Dye, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep.; Justices, Charles W. Parker, Rep.; T. W. Trenchard, Rep.; Samuel Kalisch, Dem.; C. G. Garrison, Dem.; James A. Bergen, Dem.; Willard P. Voorhees, Rep.; James F. Minturn, Dem.; F. J. Swayze, Rep.; Clerk, J. P. Tumulty, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	8	17
Democrats	12	51	63
Democratic majority	3	43	46

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1901.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*D. Proh.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1901. Governor..	166,681	183,814	3,489	5,365		17,133 R
1904. President.	164,566	245,164	9,587	6,845		80,598 R
1904. Governor.	179,719	231,363	8,858	6,687		51,644 R
1907. Governor..	186,300	194,313	6,848	5,255		8,013 R
1908. President.	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934		82,759 R

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Felker, Dem.	Worcester, Rep.	C'hill, Prog.
Belknap	1,862	1,741	944	1,931	1,774	655
Carroll	1,820	1,454	881	1,825	1,563	562
Cheshire	2,765	2,114	1,252	2,962	2,575	1,091
Coos	2,229	1,938	1,103	2,105	1,941	840
Grafton	3,752	3,520	2,165	3,553	3,405	1,920
Hillsborough	8,909	8,007	4,586	8,895	7,958	3,618
Merrimack	4,741	4,632	2,119	4,543	4,588	1,752
Rockingham	4,306	4,231	2,465	2,692	4,252	2,084
Strafford	3,468	2,962	1,265	3,957	2,724	1,037
Sullivan	1,523	1,677	1,014	1,430	1,724	842
Total	34,724	32,927	17,794	34,203	32,504	14,401
Plurality	2,097	....	.....	*1,699	....	....
Percent	39.29	37.50	20.28	41.07	39.02	17.29
Scattering		2,516			2,170	
Whole vote		87,961			83,278	

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 1,981 votes; Chafin, Proh., 535.

For Governor in 1912, Morrill, Proh., received 496 votes; Wilkins, Soc., 1,674.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 584 votes.

For Governor in 1910, Drew, Soc., received 1,022 votes; Berry, Proh., 449.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. F. E. Reed, Dem., 18,888; C. A. Sulloway, Rep., 17,363; S. O. Titus, Prog., 4,307; M. B. Roth, Soc., 856; J. M. Bliss, Proh., 207.

II. R. B. Stevens, Dem. and Prog., 21,794; F. D. Currier, Rep., 17,961; H. W. Spokesfield, Soc., 724; J. C. Berry, Proh., 174.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governor, Samuel D. Felker; Secretary of State, ——; Treasurer, ——; Auditor, Frank A. Musgrove; Adjutant-General, Herbert E. Tutherly; Attorney-General, J. P. Tuttle; Superintendent of Education, Henry C. Morrison; Commissioner of Agriculture, Nahum J. Bachelder; Commissioner of Insurance, R. J. Merrill—all Republicans except Governor, Dem.

*Governor elected by Legislature which convened January 1, 1913; November, 1912, election not conclusive.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons, Rep.; Associate Justices, Robert J. Peaslee, Dem.; Reuben E. Walker, Rep.; John E. Young, Rep., George H. Birgham, Dem.; Clerk, A. J. Shurtleff, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	12	210	222
Democrats	8	195	203
Republican majority	4	15	19

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1884. President..	39,187	43,250	1,571	552	4,063 R
1888. President..	43,382	45,724	....	1,566	2,342 R
			Soc.	*Pop.*	
1896. President..	21,650	57,444	....	779	35,794 R
			S. Dem.	*Proh.*	
1900. President..	35,489	54,803	790	*1,270	19,314 R
1904. President..	33,992	54,177	1,080	749	20,185 R
1906. Governor..	37,672	40,581	1,011	2,212	2,909 R
1908. President..	33,655	53,149	1,299	905	19,494 R
1908. Governor..	41,386	44,630	1,086	895	3,244 R
1910. Governor...	37,737	44,908	1,022	449	7,171 R

*Pop.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (26.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1911. McDonald, Dem.	Bursum, Rep.
Bernalillo	1,199	1,002	1,394	670	3,052	1,826
Chaves	1,339	465	398	347	1,994	645
Colfax	1,182	1,036	564	77	1,940	1,601
Curry	634	123	253	194	988	339
Doña Ana	895	912	241	16	1,394	1,284
Eddy	936	145	371	166	1,460	380
Grant	1,130	439	416	134	1,535	1,095
Guadalupe	761	651	154	96	1,035	1,018
Lincoln	461	452	109	105	801	671
Luna	461	81	194	83	632	265
McKinley	224	264	237	7	409	465
Mora	1,002	1,022	264	44	1,259	1,449
Otero	420	220	201	165	692	518
Quay	884	351	358	285	1,167	816
Rio Arriba	1,004	1,549	101	5	1,189	1,941
Roosevelt	599	107	259	249	837	291
Sandoval	126	211	583	..	759	517
San Juan	493	203	229	141	823	433
San Miguel	1,740	2,479	207	27	2,153	2,919
Santa Fé	1,012	1,432	390	64	1,418	1,710
Sierra	352	176	86	11	576	516
Socorro	1,078	960	269	20	1,414	2,085
Taos	765	855	277	21	1,013	1,289
Torrance	390	520	232	174	814	883
Union	1,119	815	449	228	1,379	1,288
Valencia	231	1,263	111	30	303	1,775
Total	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	31,036	28,019
Plurality	2,704	..	..	..	3,017	..
Percent	41.39	35.91	16.90	5.79	51.00	46.06
Whole vote		49,376			60,846	

For Congress in 1908 the Socialist vote was 1,056.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Ferguson, Dem., 22,139; Jaffe, Rep., 17,900; de Bacha, Prog., 5,883; Eggum, Soc., 2,644.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem.; Lieut.-Governor, E. C. de Baca, Dem.; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Dem.; Treasurer, O. N. Marron, Dem.; Auditor, W. G. Sargent, Rep.; Attorney-General, Frank W. Clancy, Rep.; Supt. Education, Alvan N. White, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarence J. Roberts; Associate Justices, Richard H. Hanna, and Frank W. Parker; Clerk, José D. Sena—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	17	33	50
Democrats	7	16	23
Republican majority	10	17	27

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

District.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Brown, Dem., 16,503; Hicks, Rep., 11,690; Cockran, Prog., 11,229; Sands, Pro., 608; Paine, Soc., 183; Hotine, Soc. Lab., 106.

II. County of Queens. O'Leary, Dem., 23,090; Hopkins, Rep., 6,941; Danmar, Prog., 2,918; Traeger, Pro., 318; Fritsche, Ind., 7,175; Miller, Soc., 43.

III. County of Kings (part). Wilson, Dem., 12,658; Schulz, Rep., 6,633; Prentice, Prog., 4,918; Davie, Pro., 4,918; Jennings, Soc., 1,793.

IV. County of Kings (part). Dale. Dem., 9,059; Liebermann, Rep., 3,674; Greenblatt, Prog., 5,139; Palmateer, Pro., 33; Nolan, Soc., 1,432.

V. County of Kings (part). Maher, Dem., 12,508; Gaynor, Rep., 7,677; Ryan, Prog., 5,673; Terry, Pro., 62; Malley, Soc., 927.

VI. County of Kings (part). Roy, Dem., 13,270; Calder, Rep., 21,691; Fuller, Jr., Prog., 9,310; Berry, Pro., 132; Hammond, Soc., 846.

VII. County of Kings (part). J. Fitzgerald, Dem., 16,082; Brady, Rep., 5,021; M. Fitzgerald, Prog., 5,513; McKee, Pro., 62; Crygier, Soc., 525.

VIII. County of Kings (part). Griffin, Dem., 17,403; Seelman, Rep., 6,027; Banzhaft, Prog., 8,867; Foster, Pro., 96; Lachemacher, Soc., 1,098.

IX. County of Queens (part) and Kings (part). O'Brien, Dem., 12,456; Swift, Rep., 8,473; Kennedy, Prog., 6,931; Koenig, Soc., 1,783.

X. County of Kings (part). Metz, Dem., 7,449; Haskell, Rep., 5,213; Holtzmann, Prog., 5,909; Davidson, Pro., 36; Wolff, Soc., 1,784.

XI. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Riordan, Dem., 15,417; Rose, Rep., 4,078; Mills Prog., 5,570; Magroth, Pro., 150; Nagle, Soc., 437.

XII. County of New York (part). Goldfogle, Dem., 4,592; Wolf, Rep., 839; Moskovitz, Prog., 2,602; Myers, Pro., 8; London, Soc., 3,646.

XIII. County of New York (part). T. D. Sullivan, Dem., 5,697; Rinehart, Rep., 1,151; Rotter, Prog., 3,615; Wanhope, Soc., 790.

XIV. County of New York (part). Levy, Dem., 8,950; Kindelberger, Rep., 3,468; Goodman, Prog., 4,457; McDonald, Soc., 958.

XV. County of New York (part). Conry, Dem., 16,791; O'Neill, Rep., 4,721; Hickey, Prog., 4,791; Mullen, Soc., 632.

XVI. County of New York (part). Dooling, Dem., 15,036; Dale, Rep., 5,919; Healy, Prog., 5,019; Byrne, Soc., 681.

XVII. County of New York (part). Carew, Dem., 12,350; Ogden Mills, Rep., 4,891; Bates, Prog., 5,516; Wall, Soc., 1,074.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Patten, Dem., 13,704; Kaufman, Rep., 4,943; Pinchot, Prog., 6,644; Lee, Soc., 2,085.

XIX. County of New York (part). Leonard, Dem., 13,684; Brough, Rep., 7,104; Chandler, Prog., 13,987; Tait, Pro., 48; Frost, Soc., 873.

XX. County of New York (part). Harrison, Dem., 5,221; Goodman, Rep., 1,596; Reiter, Prog., 4,694; Aleinekoff, Soc., 996.

XXI. County of New York (part). George, Dem., 13,189; Ansorge, Rep., 5,265; Reilly, Prog., 8,384; Bartholomew, Soc. 1,164.

XXII. County of New York (part). Brueckner, Dem., 15,886; Johnston, Rep., 6,098; Crane, Prog., 9,462; Gall, Soc., 1,835.

XXIII. County of New York (part). J. A. Goulden, Dem., 19,320; Wynne, Rep., 8,779; Raldins, Prog., 13,150; Paulitsch, Soc., 2,351.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

District.

XXIV. Counties of New York (part) and Westchester (part). Oglesby, Dem., 17,681; Kingman, Rep., 8,219; Smith, Prog., 12,496; Lindemann, Pro., 130; Benson, Soc., 1,767.

XXV. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Taylor, Dem., 15,870; Husted, Rep., 12,522; Bucher, Prog., 8,559; Elliott, Pro., 320; Kobbe, Soc., 785.

XXVI. Counties of Dutchess, Orange, and Putnam. Sague, Dem., 10,912; Platt, Rep., 11,943; Gray, Prog., 3,129; Downing, Pro., 278; Brooks, Ind., 73; Chefer, Soc., 215.

XXVII. Counties of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster. McClellan, Dem., 23,743; Ward, Rep., 19,125; Manning, Prog., 4,779; Dawner, Pro., 453; Chase, Soc., 1,061.

XXVIII. Counties of Albany and Rensselaer (part). Ten Eyck, Dem., 23,193; Prior, Rep., 23,076; McLaughlin, Prog., 4,918; Negus, Pro., 215; Forrest, Ind., 404; Arland, Soc., 787.

XXIX. Counties of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, and Rensselaer (part). Huppuch, Dem., 18,170; Parker, Rep., 22,348; Draper, Jr., Prog., 8,163; Northrup, Pro., 898; Reynolds, Soc., 1,225.

XXX. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady. Reynolds, Dem., 13,881; Wallin, Rep., 13,894; Hale, Prog., 4,721; Thompson, Pro., 645; Lunn, Soc., 9,468.

XXXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence. Lucey, Dem., 12,995; Merritt, Jr., Rep., 18,458; Burnham, Prog., 7,971.

XXXII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Oswego. Gregg, Dem., 15,830; Mott, Rep., 20,492; Kelley, Prog., 8,926; Curlis, Soc., 1,034. W. Mott received 1,115 Pro. votes.

XXXIII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Talcott, Dem., 17,855; Snyder, Rep., 16,709; Gilbert, Prog., 10,042; Severance, Pro., 497; Curtiss, Soc., 1,679.

XXXIV. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego. Bayard, Jr., Dem., 20,272; Fairchild, Rep., 22,072; Estelow, Prog., 5,572; Reese, Pro., 1,647; Scudder, Soc., 801.

XXXV. Counties of Cortland and Onondaga. Clancy, Dem., 18,009; Driscoll, Rep., 17,874; Stilwell, Prog., 11,626; Richards, Pro., 1,075; Sander, Soc., 2,423.

XXXVI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates. Drummond, Dem., 17,900; Payne, Rep., 20,604; Gould, Prog., 81,151; Tillapough, Pro., 1,127; Bosch, Jr., Soc., 1,026.

XXXVII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins. Underhill, Dem., 19,515; Fennell, Rep., 18,336; Capron, Prog., 7,896; Tuttle, Pro., 1,870; Burris, Soc., 1,231.

XXXVIII. County of Monroe (part). Decker, Dem., 14,440; Dunn, Rep., 15,776; Babcock, Prog., 11,202; Filkins, Pro., 466; Shedd, Soc., 2,657.

XXXIX. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming, and Monroe (part). Ward, Dem., 15,629; Danforth, Rep., 17,881; Strivings, Prog., 9,023; Carpenter, Pro., 1,023; O'Rourke, Soc., 926.

XL. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part). Gittins, Dem., 16,065; Summons, Rep., 14,450; Ferguson, Prog., 9,869; Blighton, Pro., 610; Regan, Soc., 1,811.

XLI. County of Erie (part). Smith, Dem., 14 866; Davis, Rep., 9,578; Kobler, Prog., 9,471; Alten, Pro., 285; Simon, Jr., Soc., 2,528.

XLII. County of Erie (part). Driscoll, Dem., 14,851; Ticknor, Rep., 8,613; Dorr, Prog., 7,161; Stone, Pro., 259; Leary, Soc., 1,613.

XLIII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Wyvell, Dem., 12,479; Hamilton, Rep., 17,346; Carlson, Prog., 11,709; Welch, Pro., 2,082; Williams, Soc., 2,146.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (61.)	Population by 1910 Census.	Governor, 1912.				Lieutenant-Governor.		President, 1912.			
		Sulzer, Dem.	Hedges, Rep.	Straus, Prog.*	Russell, Soc.	Glynn, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Albany	173,666	17,037	19,617	5,167	545	17,738	19,702	17,235	20,416	4,487	625
Allegany	41,412	2,826	3,885	2,608	266	2,891	3,898	2,777	3,668	2,664	283
Broome	78,809	6,641	7,494	2,367	352	6,627	7,611	6,530	7,949	2,586	354
Cattaraugus	65,919	4,887	5,024	3,117	577	4,971	5,035	4,886	4,820	3,487	605
Cayuga	47,106	4,950	6,254	2,645	622	5,148	6,306	4,891	5,788	2,428	526
Chautauqua	105,126	4,821	8,155	6,514	1,370	4,876	8,170	4,937	7,899	6,577	1,353
Chemung	54,662	5,902	3,035	2,456	377	5,985	3,072	6,008	3,317	2,733	410
Chenango	35,575	3,214	4,173	1,479	93	3,265	4,146	3,241	4,042	1,609	98
Clinton	48,230	3,078	3,623	1,113	51	3,141	3,554	3,322	3,903	1,206	52
Columbia	43,658	4,824	3,672	1,346	74	4,955	3,661	4,599	3,740	1,318	76
Cortland	29,249	2,106	3,161	1,452	63	2,195	3,148	2,283	2,958	1,629	69
Delaware	45,575	4,841	4,704	1,684	266	4,418	4,642	4,511	4,731	1,895	327
Dutchess	87,661	8,784	6,657	1,909	176	8,997	8,586	8,865	8,910	2,126	202
Erie	528,985	37,630	22,503	27,067	5,072	37,607	24,854	33,518	19,182	26,353	4,776
Essex	33,458	2,023	3,032	1,701	61	2,106	3,036	2,070	3,126	1,720	68
Franklin	45,717	2,682	4,040	1,405	75	2,752	3,930	2,706	3,930	1,363	73
Fulton	44,534	2,805	3,676	2,314	1,214	2,811	3,777	2,550	3,741	2,173	1,043
Genesee	37,615	2,462	3,222	2,042	65	2,512	3,235	2,656	3,231	2,061	81
Greene	30,214	3,578	2,600	742	87	3,624	2,593	3,647	2,711	818	92
Hamilton	4,373	489	446	164	5	486	452	492	454	163	7
Herkimer	56,356	5,225	4,921	3,310	396	5,341	4,936	5,130	4,665	3,128	458
Jefferson	80,297	5,595	6,553	3,339	564	5,725	6,617	6,054	6,692	3,603	600
Kings	1,634,351	106,657	50,245	67,280	8,779	109,151	50,299	109,748	51,239	71,173	11,459
Lewis	24,849	2,219	2,009	1,288	27	2,231	2,015	2,338	2,064	1,512	31
Livingston	38,037	2,925	3,923	1,601	43	2,927	4,004	3,201	3,726	1,786	51
Madison	39,289	3,046	3,731	2,578	278	3,118	3,726	3,160	3,490	2,709	288
Monroe	283,212	19,612	19,708	16,110	3,247	20,159	20,391	17,863	16,876	14,919	2,943
Montgomery	57,567	4,840	5,211	1,889	509	4,938	5,263	4,507	5,040	1,894	408
Nassau	83,930	6,832	4,534	5,963	133	6,917	4,546	7,073	4,608	6,563	149
New York	2,762,522	159,698	49,681	112,010	14,193	167,174	51,070	166157	63,107	98,985	18,124
Niagara	92,036	8,138	6,489	3,627	734	8,218	6,859	7,647	5,654	4,256	762
Oneida	154,157	11,952	10,757	8,640	1,267	12,344	10,910	12,182	11,245	8,332	1,266
Onondaga	200,298	15,158	14,687	11,418	2,322	15,442	14,975	15,827	16,202	10,694	2,430
Ontario	52,286	4,728	5,020	2,303	146	4,811	5,046	4,728	4,837	2,278	165
Orange	115,751	9,591	10,557	3,291	293	9,718	10,646	9,402	10,360	3,509	396
Orleans	32,000	2,379	2,920	1,360	58	2,413	2,941	2,447	2,983	1,365	71
Oswego	71,664	5,269	5,930	3,427	127	5,269	6,001	5,256	5,996	3,950	148
Otsego	47,216	5,263	5,106	1,609	121	5,325	5,098	5,338	5,138	1,696	125
Putnam	14,665	1,196	1,289	515	16	1,215	1,296	1,321	1,267	593	8
Queens	284,041	29,414	8,892	11,667	3,101	29,552	8,621	28,044	9,201	14,967	3,326
Rensselaer	122,276	13,307	10,954	4,146	663	13,434	11,163	11,683	10,853	3,735	858
Richmond	85,969	8,230	2,812	3,522	209	8,339	2,696	8,437	3,035	3,771	525
Rockland	46,873	4,082	2,118	2,258	151	4,141	2,132	4,241	2,217	2,302	177
St. Lawrence	89,005	4,927	7,938	4,074	181	5,018	7,898	5,329	8,403	4,221	198
Saratoga	61,917	5,258	6,062	2,055	311	5,248	6,143	5,292	6,398	2,219	341
Schenectady	88,235	5,992	5,188	3,257	4,343	6,273	5,325	5,345	5,229	2,640	3,456
Schoharie	23,835	3,190	2,282	553	34	3,226	2,272	3,355	2,389	580	31
Schuyler	14,004	1,365	1,722	415	35	1,396	1,747	1,416	1,649	526	40
Seneca	26,972	2,592	2,371	1,049	75	2,622	2,392	2,573	2,336	1,081	83
Steuben	83,362	7,091	6,318	3,656	598	7,211	6,825	7,396	5,983	4,109	648
Suffolk	96,138	7,436	5,574	5,115	296	7,511	5,611	7,878	5,590	5,484	343
Sullivan	33,808	3,682	2,985	834	109	3,702	3,000	3,864	3,037	961	135
Tioga	25,624	2,304	2,708	946	113	2,335	2,692	2,400	2,642	1,052	125
Tompkins	33,647	3,227	2,566	2,265	143	3,386	2,651	3,272	2,237	2,068	122
Ulster	91,769	7,927	7,368	2,537	129	8,018	7,363	8,510	7,482	2,951	150
Warren	32,223	2,828	3,046	1,522	242	2,786	3,062	2,802	3,153	1,608	255
Washington	47,778	3,527	4,411	2,453	176	3,587	4,416	3,555	4,593	2,665	195
Wayne	50,179	3,654	4,581	2,535	78	3,720	4,579	3,934	4,769	2,574	82
Westchester	283,055	20,196	15,116	14,634	1,195	20,721	15,342	21,160	15,838	15,051	1,345
Wyoming	31,880	2,410	2,820	2,109	54	2,442	2,822	2,540	2,836	2,270	61
Yates	18,642	1,521	2,030	811	64	1,553	2,040	1,456	1,793	905	83
Total	9,113,279	649,559	444,105	393,183	56,917	665,762	450,539	655475	455428	390021	63,381
Plurality		205,454	....	....	....	215,223	....	....	200047	.....	....	....
Percent		41.44	28.34	25.15	3.63	....	....	....	41.28	28.68	24.57	3.99
Whole vote			1,567,155							1,587,983		

* In December, 1912, the State Board of Canvassers attempted to learn the number of votes cast for Oscar S. Straus respectively by the National Progressive Party and the Independence League. The votes of the two parties were lumped together in the announcement made by the State Board, and it was considered doubtful if they could be separated. Independence League result was shown by vote of 12,672 for Davis for State Treasurer. He was the only man on the Independence League ticket who was solely the Independence League Party's candidate.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh. received 19,427 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 4,251.

For Governor, 1912, McNicholl, Proh. received 18,990 votes; Hall, Soc. Lab., 4,461.

Vote for Court of Appeals, 1912, Cuddeback, Dem. and Ind. L., 654,626; Hogan, Dem., 642,004; Hiscock, Rep., 470,895; Chase, Rep., 467,743; Alden, Prog., 336,918; Kirchwey, Prog. and Ind. L., 348,887.

In 1908 the vote of the highest Republican Presidential Elector was 870,070, the highest Democratic, 667,468. In 1912, Democratic, 655,475; Republican, 455,428; Progressive, 390,021.

The proposal to bond the State for an additional $50,000,000 for good roads construction was carried by 376,283 votes in the election of Nov. 5, 1912. There were 657,548 votes cast in favor of the proposal, and 281,265 recorded against it.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1912.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	President.			Governor.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Sulzer, Dem.	Hedges, Rep.	Straus, Prog.
1	3,599	1,234	1,291	3,711	988	1,059
2	3,411	764	1,625	3,089	334	2,226
3	4,941	709	1,712	5,099	397	1,630
4	2,879	735	1,389	2,533	318	2,121
5	5,044	1,181	1,304	5,182	976	1,146
6	1,860	1,704	1,870	1,507	978	2,942
7	4,410	1,180	1,607	4,520	1,052	1,380
8	2,211	686	2,313	1,654	253	3,252
9	3,988	966	1,393	4,069	841	1,262
10	2,218	1,229	2,198	2,339	598	2,746
11	5,132	1,170	1,482	5,172	1,021	1,253
12	4,643	915	1,257	4,913	568	1,233
13	4,092	1,042	1,698	4,007	935	1,536
14	4,609	1,690	1,229	4,719	1,482	1,064
15	5,090	3,380	3,014	4,365	2,905	3,995
16	4,047	1,200	1,439	4,153	870	1,473
17	4,893	2,645	3,219	4,314	2,154	4,006
18	3,988	1,374	1,721	4,070	1,036	1,761
19	7,051	3,181	4,790	6,083	2,589	6,040
20	4,090	1,068	1,586	4,020	740	1,806
21	4,846	2,460	4,806	4,558	2,094	5,147
22	4,001	1,074	1,914	4,258	846	1,828
23	11,249	5,135	8,910	10,356	4,458	10,058
24	3,002	820	1,354	2,869	539	1,591
25	3,699	2,271	2,113	3,538	2,265	2,069
26	3,034	1,173	3,137	2,527	555	4,291
27	3,329	2,202	1,927	2,938	2,236	2,116
28	2,370	872	1,655	2,282	587	1,912
29	4,287	2,573	2,592	3,571	2,001	3,681
30	5,878	2,043	3,779	5,801	1,718	3,713
31	3,916	2,140	4,938	3,020	1,198	6,698
32	10,968	3,683	7,250	10,915	2,947	7,683
33	5,445	1,930	3,384	5,612	1,541	3,350
34	9,387	3,264	7,872	9,242	2,570	8,681
35	8,550	3,413	5,217	8,693	3,111	5,161
Total	166,157	63,107	98,985	159,699	49,681	112,010

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	President.			Governor.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Sulzer, Dem.	Hedges, Rep.	Straus, Prog.
1	4,077	2,093	2,161	3,735	1,958	2,040
2	4,091	774	1,433	4,030	707	1,211
3	4,493	861	1,082	4,397	745	964
4	4,056	2,077	2,370	3,913	1,905	2,401
5	4,582	2,950	3,830	4,426	3,231	3,320
6	3,049	1,902	2,847	2,733	1,402	3,676
7	4,301	1,377	1,831	7,208	1,286	1,475
8	4,347	1,164	1,572	4,269	1,063	1,377
9	7,765	2,782	5,156	7,812	2,771	4,429
10	4,771	2,348	2,910	4,591	2,587	2,440
11	4,559	2,454	2,902	4,282	2,715	2,558
12	5,489	3,080	3,597	5,213	3,524	3,213
13	3,823	1,546	1,783	3,877	1,276	1,641
14	3,908	1,110	1,614	3,904	803	1,674
15	4,529	1,664	1,745	4,719	1,439	1,346
16	7,972	3,440	6,078	7,582	3,437	5,871
17	3,877	2,677	3,430	3,533	3,140	3,001
18	7,355	4,821	6,453	6,980	5,276	5,894
19	3,476	1,503	1,862	3,595	1,230	1,737
20	4,094	2,218	2,884	4,398	2,344	2,116
21	2,107	1,018	1,711	1,842	642	2,422
22	8,150	4,794	6,848	8,408	4,840	6,010
23	4,926	2,675	5,084	4,210	2,126	6,389
Total	109,748	51,239	71,173	106,657	50,245	67,280

QUEENS.

1	5,908	1,799	2,184	6,206	1,605	1,635
2	5,807	1,452	2,857	6,071	1,537	2,248
3	9,424	9,245	4,272	10,369	2,811	3,045
4	6,905	2,705	5,654	6,768	3,139	4,739
Total	28,044	9,201	14,967	29,414	8,892	11,667

RICHMOND.

Total	8,437	3,035	3,771	8,230	2,812	3,522
Gr'd Total	312,386	126,582	188,896	304,000	111,630	194,479

VOTE FOR STATE SENATE, 1912.

QUEENS.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Progressive.	Elected.	Plurality.
2	Patten..... 28,544	Weiland..... 9,190	Baldwin..... 11,074	Patten's	17,587

BROOKLYN.

3	Cullen..... 11,925	Gibbons.... 3,641	Moore..... 4,001	Cullen's	7,921
4	Velte..... 10,799	Ritch..... 7,782	McClelland..... 7,443	Velte's	3,017
5	Heffernan.. 16,246	Gallagher.. 12,140	.....	Heffernan's	4,106
6	Carswell.... 13,422	Travis..... 10,897	Smith..... 5,934	Carswell's	2,351
7	Carroll..... 12,206	Lissner..... 3,771	Miller..... 4,261	Carroll's	8,005
8	Duhamel.... 14,105	Burlingame 12,806	Hann..... 12,709	Duhamel's	5,299
9	Sanner..... 9,569	Lawson..... 4,658	Wacker..... 4,963	Sanner's	4,606
10	Torborg.... 12,346	Moore..... 8,041	Trapani..... 9,333	Torborg's	3,013

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

11	Sullivan, C. 8,330	Shapiro..... 1,090	Ratnoff..... 5,130	Sullivan's	3,200
12	Fitzgerald. 9,063	Flamanvaum 2,397	Schneider..... 5,750	Fitzgerald's	3,313
13	McClelland. 13,225	Lindsay..... 2,946	Durkin..... 3,934	McClelland's	9,291
14	Foley..... 13,303	Rock..... 3,270	McMahon..... 3,356	Foley's	9,947
15	Boylan..... 12,232	Devine..... 7,757	McCormick 5,103	Boylan's	4,475
16	Wagner..... 12,733	Greenburger 2,652	Buzzuffi..... 4,453	Wagner's	8,280
17	Herrick..... 10,123	Bayard..... 7,520	Baiaas..... 5,903	Herrick's	2,603
18	Pollock..... 15,304	Yawger..... 8,701	Bennett..... 11,746	Pollock's	3,558
19	Simpson..... 18,681	Newcomb.... 8,910	Galant..... 18,717	Galant's	36
20	Frawley..... 7,998	Bauer..... 1,911	Kelleher..... 6,206	Frawley's	1,792
21	Stillwell 16,504	Schector..... 5,531	Gorman..... 9,884	Stillwell's	6,620
22	Griffin..... 23,504	Hunter..... 8,360	Beers..... 14,502	Griffin's	9,002

RICHMOND—(Forms Twenty-third District with Rockland County.)

23	Blanvelt.... 7,911	Price..... 3,097	McGeehan..... 3,230	Blanvelt's	4,681

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1894. Gov....	517,710	673,518	15,868	23,526	156,108 R
1896. Pres....	1551,369	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469 R
1897. Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,553	60,889 D
1898. Gov....	643,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786 R
1900. Gov....	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126 R
1900. Pres....	§678,586	821,992	12,622	22,043	143,606 R
1902. Gov....	656,347	665,150	15,886	20,490	8,803 R
1904. Pres....	683,981	859,513	36,883	20,787	175,552 R

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. Gov.....	733,704	813,964	.....	36,257	80,560 R
1906. Gov.....	631,105	749,002	.....	21,751	57,897 R
1908. Gov.....	735,189	804,651	.....	33,994	69,462 R
1908. Pres.....	667,468	870,070	.....	38,451	202,602 R
1910. Gov.....	689,700	622,299	.....	48,529	67,401 D
1912. Pres.....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	200,047 D
1912. Gov.....	649,559	444,105	393,183	56,917	205,454 D

* Populist vote in addition, 16,429. † Populist vote, 11,048. Dem. Reform vote, 27,202. ‡ National Democratic vote, 18,950.
§ Social Democratic vote, 12,868.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, MANHATTAN AND BRONX, 1912.

Assem. Dis.	Democrat.	Republican.	Progressive.
1	Coughlan 3,576	Vette 1,006	Comery 1,051
2	A. E. Smith 3,251	Cohen 422	Sprayregan 1,674
3	H. F. Oxford 5,055	Santamari 449	Caggiano 1,505
4	A. J. Levy 2,729	Nodell 383	Slutsky 1,414
5	Walker 5,078	Horton 944	Canavan 1,106
6	Silverstein 1,852	Kopp 1,524	Geisler 1,706
7	McElligott 4,503	Barclay 1,083	McCarthy 1,309
8	Schalin 1,885	Livingston 576	Suflin 2,298
9	Donohue 3,569	Hussey 2,624	
10	Greenberg 2,258	Weiss 772	Brukrant 2,247
11	Kerrigan 4,720	Henny 1,769	Nensisus 194
12	Kelly 4,825	Bossert 600	Freible 1,091
13	Campbell 3,904	Ryan 2,533	Webber 137
14	Tudor 4,348	Thompson 1,746	Baudry 1,125
15	Ward 4,470	Crawford 3,542	Dyett 3,028
16	McCue 3,844	Frieder 980	Murray 1,591
17	Eisner 4,503	Bourke 2,774	Salinger 2,957
18	Goldberg 3,855	Loeffel 1,040	Broderick 1,896
19	Denny 6,264	Wilson 3,083	Hartman 5,096
20	McGrath 4,084	Hallheimer 810	Kahrs 1,520
21	Kane 4,535	Nelson 2,664	Palmer 4,313
22	Weil 3,971	O'Neill 947	Moore 1,869
23	Lewis 10,644	Crane 5,123	Wallace 8,552
24	Kiernan 2,828	Swartz 615	Simpson 1,357
25	Knobb 3,312	Stoddart 2,800	Essig 1,664
26	Greenberg 3,043	Sanders 1,169	Benann 675
27	Carver 3,021	Spencer 2,397	Meyer 1,750
28	Cottillo 2,176	Wovello 722	Findlater 1,756
29	Carsall 3,817	Falckner 2 733	Baldwin 2,493
30	Cuvillier 5,256	Duggan 2,452	Barnett 3,271
31	Sternberg 3,384	Janoroner 1,726	Schaap 5,392
32	Gibbs 11,280	Grinsler 3,045	Wachtel 6,675
33	Lane 5,201	Leslie 2,159	Krieger 2,973
34	McMahon 9,367	Fleck 3,204	Henschel 7,167
35	Hausmier 8,747	Yule 3,511	Gross 4,327

CREATER NEW YORK VOTE, 1912, PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

President.	Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Rich-mond.	Total.	Governor.	Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Rich-mond.	Total.
Wilson, Dem.	166,157	109,748	28,044	8,437	312,386	Sulzer, Dem.	159,699	106,657	28,414	8,230	304,000
Taft, Rep.	63,107	61,259	9,201	3,035	136,582	Hedges, Rep.	49,681	50,245	8,892	2,812	111,630
Roosevelt, Prog.	98,995	71,173	14,967	3,771	188,896	Straus, Prog.	112,010	67,280	11,667	3,522	194,479
Debs, Soc.	18,124	11,459	3,326	325	33,324	Russell, Soc.	14,193	8,779	3,101	209	26,282

1912.

For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Donnelly, Dem., 169,898; Whitaker, Dem., 163,007; Brown, Rep., 54,249; Gilbert, Rep., 63,553; Hitchings, Prog., 89,900; Fitzgerald, Prog., 89,676; Block, Soc., 16,720; Hillquitt, Soc., 15,369; Kinds, Proh., 482; Williamson, Proh., 5,687; Hietzner, Soc. Lab., 978; Deutsch, Soc. Lab., 963.

For Supreme Court Justice, Second District—Jenks, Dem., 303,387; F. Manning, Dem., 138,398; Fawcett, Rep., 109,669.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1912—VOTE OF ENTIRE STATE.

For Secretary of State—May, Dem., 649,073; Hugo, Rep., 460,651; Call, Prog., 353,170; Allen, Soc., 61,548; Wright, Proh., 20,240; Moonells, Soc. Lab., 4,396. For Comptroller—Sohmer, Dem., 658,392; Cunningham, Rep., 463,901; King, Prog., 341,706; Smith, Soc., 61,457; Clausen, Proh., 19,793; Downs, Soc. Lab., 4,373. For Treasurer—Kennedy, Dem., 650,513; Archer, Rep., 458,174; Cawcroft, Prog., 341,581; Ehrenfried, Soc., 61,311; Amidon, Proh., 19,902; Davis, Ind., 12,672; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 4,291. For Attorney-General—Carmody, Dem., 651,875; Steinbrink, Rep., 457,838; Palmieri, Prog., 354,450; Slobodin, Soc., 61,284; Woodruff, Proh., 20,175; Joss, Soc. Lab., 4,403. For State Engineer and Surveyor—Bensel, Dem., 649,839; Williams, Rep., 561,822; Leland, Prog., 351,226; Furman, Soc., 61,587; Mott, Proh., 19,950; De Lee, Soc. Lab., 4,414.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

1901.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Shepard, Dem.	156,631	88,858	13,679	6,009
Low, Fus.	162,298	114,625	13,118	6,772
Manierre, Proh.	617	501	74	72
Keinard, Soc. Lab.	4,323	1,638	181	71
Hanford, Soc. Dem.	6,409	2,692	613	120

1903.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458
Low, Fus.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697
Furman, Soc. Dem.	11 313	4,529	976	133
Hunter, Soc. Lab.	3,540	1,411	178	76
McKee, Proh.	376	896	47	50

1905.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127
Ivins, Rep.	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499
Hearst, M. O. L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096

1909.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Gaynor, Dem.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067
Bannard, Rep., Fus.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040
Hearst, Civ. Al.	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806
Cassidy, Soc.	6,811	3,874	1,004	79
Hunter, Soc. L.	813	389	56	18
Manierre, Proh.	302	363	112	89

Total vote of Greater New York for Mayor, 1909—Gaynor (D.), 250,378; Bannard (R.), 177,304; Hearst (C. A.), 154,187; Cassidy (S.), 11,168; Hunter (S. L.), 1,256; Manierre (P.), 866. Grand total, 595,159.

NORTH CAROLINA

Counties. (99.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Craig, Dem.	Settle, Rep.	Means Prog.
Alamance	2,132	150	1,637	2,168	324	1,416
Alexander	852	523	497	871	852	141
Alleghany	652	208	256	676	366	103
Anson	1,487	125	118	1,513	135	80
Ashe	1,643	478	1,241	1,709	1,027	641
Avery	217	138	950	227	172	847
Beaufort	1,605	295	548	1,825	293	482
Bertie	1,571	43	61	1,636	28	57
Bladen	1,140	33	511	1,229	43	414
Brunswick	777	280	456	827	380	201
Buncombe	3,716	426	2,285	3,875	1,045	1,493
Burke	1,365	48	1,288	1,375	91	1,211
Cabarrus	1,738	389	1,584	1,864	1,094	782
Caldwell	1,627	482	1,167	1,661	583	828
Camden	303	40	62	317	29	48
Carteret	1,153	218	537	1,165	222	489
Caswell	705	154	45	830	202	10
Catawba	2,110	203	1,872	2,136	300	1,763
Chatham	1,052	70	1,343	1,683	155	1,219
Cherokee	906	734	477	949	1,165	74
Chowan	663	60	77	695	48	60
Clay	372	17	587	381	9	386
Cleveland	2,351	81	943	2,398	114	845
Columbus	1,668	155	892	1,894	343	424
Craven	1,819	79	190	1,859	118	135
Cumberland	1,678	235	870	1,786	499	480
Currituck	622	6	8	629	21	4
Dare	397	238	80	391	243	14
Davidson	2,484	1,509	1,143	2,305	2,118	567
Davie	823	810	345	835	1,082	68
Duplin	1,757	33	1,066	1,829	46	970
Durham	2,197	126	1,204	2,264	349	932
Edgecombe	1,851	101	77	1,823	93	43
Forsyth	3,042	1,690	1,262	3,119	2,646	312
Franklin	1,856	71	346	1,941	113	202
Gaston	2,333	244	1,297	2,363	390	1,076
Gates	618	95	179	640	110	100
Graham	416	261	223	431	411	72
Granville	1,561	192	343	1,670	289	198
Greene	894	152	152	921	163	99
Guilford	3,830	460	1,979	3,874	661	1,685
Halifax	2,300	42	135	2,334	40	120
Harnett	1,364	148	1,035	1,409	208	901
Haywood	2,068	357	861	2,087	561	625
Henderson	1,092	471	380	1,086	695	865
Hertford	742	61	105	764	88	53
Hoke	626	63	40	658	24	32
Hyde	636	76	300	685	57	236
Iredell	2,528	392	1,047	2,649	512	1,000
Jackson	1,210	315	729	1,233	764	220
Johnston	2,757	1,335	1,083	2,959	1,761	502
Jones	635	35	125	694	76	66
Lee	862	451	60	888	95	386
Lenoir	1,568	140	347	1,666	214	201
Lincoln	1,280	122	1,066	1,324	67	1,015
Macon	1,020	49	841	1,056	314	614
Madison	897	134	1,320	925	842	900
Martin	1,251	430	34	1,264	231	18
McDowell	1,037	229	773	1,062	886	189
Mecklenburg	3,967	343	533	4,110	452	342
Mitchell	385	325	716	412	177	717
Montgomery	1,012	203	846	1,132	291	668
Moore	1,167	144	678	1,208	464	410
Nash	1,862	252	576	1,922	200	426
New Hanover	2,021	140	107	1,990	211	69
Northampton	1,625	57	53	1,672	43	42
Onslow	901	66	550	904	55	444
Orange	997	172	821	1,096	516	468
Pamlico	694	74	329	703	108	279
Pasquotank	972	77	184	1,011	61	117
Pender	967	19	268	988	21	234
Perquimans	647	228	44	686	310	42
Person	820	784	184	847	811	62
Pitt	2,303	347	433	2,420	457	239
Polk	675	153	501	676	621	5
Randolph	2,665	370	1,809	2,828	475	1,759
Richmond	1,319	92	174	1,357	116	85
Robeson	2,706	154	660	3,103	211	344
Rockingham	1,939	694	778	1,997	899	453
Rowan	2,748	280	1,537	2,839	808	961

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Craig, Dem.	Settle, Rep.	Means Prog.
Rutherford	2,180	83	1,553	2,241	165	1,423
Sampson	1,265	84	2,520	1,289	176	2,366
Scotland	751	9	75	774	8	48
Stanly	1,702	105	1,548	1,742	600	1,005
Stokes	1,144	1,450	210	1,168	1,585	48
Surry	1,919	2,277	608	2,006	2,529	288
Swain	766	220	858	799	789	246
Transylvania	651	107	537	640	310	321
Tyrrell	297	224	100	382	309	43
Union	1,786	92	457	1,724	114	326
Vance	1,204	168	234	1,223	199	151
Wake	3,996	282	1,517	4,221	593	943
Warren	987	112	46	1,044	85	22
Washington	503	384	149	509	471	39
Watauga	933	420	819	981	723	455
Wayne	2,295	95	1,090	2,390	131	948
Wilkes	1,636	331	2,571	1,622	528	2,332
Wilson	1,741	82	561	1,877	65	442
Yadkin	713	791	599	774	1,068	426
Yancey	1,112	60	1,036	1,150	50	1,028
Total	144507	29,139	69,130	149975	43,625	49,930
Plurality	75377	..	...	100045	..	...
Per cent	59.27	11.95	28.36	61.58	17.91	20.50
Whole vote	243,918			243,530		

For President in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 1,025 votes; Chafin, Proh., 117.

For Governor in 1912 Hodges, Soc., received 944 votes.

For President in 1900 McKinley, Rep., received 133,081 votes; Bryan, Dem., 157,752 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. Small, Dem., 12,537, Leggett, Prog., 202. Small's majority, 12,335.

II. Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson. Claude Kitchen, Dem., 11,091; Brown, Prog., 982. Kitchen's majority, 10,109.

III. Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. Faison, Dem., 11,624; Kennedy, Prog., 6,042; Faison's majority, 5,582.

IV. Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Pou, Dem., 13,906; Mitchell, Prog., 3,586. Pou's majority, 10,320.

V. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry. Stedman, Dem., 21,075; Curry, Prog., 15,995; Greene, Rep., 469. Stedman's majority, 4,611.

VI. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Godwin, Dem., 13,028; no opposition; Scattering, 181.

VII. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin. Page, Dem., 17,873; Lawn, Prog., 12,449. Page's majority, 5,424.

VIII. Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Watauga. Doughton, Dem., 15,186; Reynolds, Prog., 12,078. Doughton's majority, 3,102.

IX. Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey. Webb, Dem., 17,072; Paul, Rep., 2,228; Smith, Prog., 7,869. Webb's majority, 6,975.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. Gudger, Jr., Dem., 16,183; Staton, Prog., 14,237. Gudger's majority, 1,946.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Locke Craig; Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Daughtridge; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, W. P. Wood; Attorney-General, T. W. Bickett; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Dem.; Wm. A. Hoke, Dem.; Wm. R. Allen, Dem.; P. D. Walker, Dem.; Clerk, L. Seawell, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	47	104	151
Republicans	1	6	7
Progressives	2	10	12
Democratic majority.	44	98	132

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr. Proh.*	*Proh.*	*Maj.*
1880. President	124,204	115,878	1,136	....	*8,326 D
1884. President	142,952	125,068	....	454	*17,884 D
1888. President	147,902	134,784	....	2,789	13,118 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	132,951	100,342	44,736	2,636	32,609 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Rep.-Pop.*		*Maj.*
1894. Ch. Justice	127,593	148,344		20,751	R.-P
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	145,216	154,052	30,932	....	8,936 R
	Fus.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*		
1896. President	174,488	155,222	578	675	19,266 F
	Dem.				
1898. Judge	177,449	159,511	....	....	17,938 D
			Soc.		
1902. Jus. Sup. Ct	132,239	71,275	....	....	50,964 D
1904. President	124,121	82,442	....	361	41,679 D
1904. Governor	128,761	79,505	109	237	49,256 D
1908. President	136,995	114,937	....	360	22,058 D
1908. Governor	145,102	107,760	310	....	37,342 D

* Plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (49.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hellstrom, Dem.	Hanna Rep.	Sweet, Prog.
Adams	249	205	305	186	588	79
Barnes	940	570	655	946	983	269
Benson	594	515	716	667	968	353
Billings	547	671	495	485	1,170	123
Bottineau	825	700	625	900	972	316
Bowman	361	302	258	492	482	40
Burke	308	264	207	262	459	79
Burleigh	609	720	552	768	1,099	136
Cass	1,814	1,316	1,669	1,732	2,481	750
Cavalier	932	561	746	1,091	957	255
Dickey	723	494	354	754	671	177
Divide	375	404	459	345	921	125
Dunn	246	285	297	244	586	63
Eddy	376	199	290	453	327	123
Emmons	524	410	374	539	707	55
Foster	403	285	232	417	455	77
Grand Forks	1,492	955	1,327	1,730	1,480	578
Griggs	434	144	314	567	239	113
Hettinger	381	442	288	307	822	43
Kidder	218	322	210	205	498	83
La Moure	588	436	419	600	645	181
Logan	146	269	225	175	475	16
McHenry	959	589	672	990	1,009	259
McIntosh	125	202	607	323	519	106
McKenzie	293	285	228	258	500	91
McLean	583	505	526	674	797	191
Mercer	142	147	389	200	415	85
Morton	1,017	1,011	1,262	1,027	2,081	297
Mountrail	307	407	347	273	730	136
Nelson	526	448	511	608	742	193

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hellstrom, Dem.	Hanna Rep.	Sweet, Prog.
Oliver	139	131	178	146	299	53
Pembina	975	615	807	1,089	1,190	142
Pierce	453	264	276	474	433	152
Ramsey	917	729	472	995	1,078	151
Ransom	490	495	540	564	763	217
Renville	420	224	341	355	471	119
Richland	1,380	1,034	742	1,497	1,285	406
Rolette	396	339	322	501	499	106
Sargent	641	605	277	713	798	80
Sheridan	170	306	447	170	565	163
Stark	678	387	597	607	974	106
Steele	253	237	444	373	390	292
Stutsman	1,100	757	716	1,052	1,256	284
Towner	532	352	317	568	544	114
Traill	507	365	756	604	585	467
Walsh	1,206	586	868	1,394	987	325
Ward	1,071	686	1,065	1,004	1,441	423
Wells	494	356	611	559	694	237
Williams	696	549	402	661	880	167
Total	29,555	23,090	25,726	31,544	39,811	9,406
Plurality	3,829	..	..	..	8,267	..
Per cent	34.14	26.67	29.73	36.00	45.45	10.74
Whole vote	86,580			87,596		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 6,966 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,243.

For Governor in 1912, Bowen, Soc., received 6,835 votes.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 43 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Lovell, Dem., 9,609; Helgesen, Rep., 33,528; Durocher, Soc., 1,310.

II. Minckler, Dem., 7,426; Young, Rep., 16,912; Yoeder, Soc., 1,922.

III. Halverson, Dem., 7,306; Norton, Rep., 12,935; Leseuer, Soc., 5,254.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. B. Hanna; Lieutenant-Governor, A. T. Kraabel; Secretary of State, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, Gunder Olson; Auditor, C. O. Jorginson; Attorney-General, Andrew Miller; Superintendent of Education, E. J. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. C. Glibrath; Commissioner of Insurance, W. C. Taylor—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, B. F. Spalding; Justices, Chas. J. Fisk, E. T. Burke, E. B. Goss, A. A. Bruce; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins—all Republicans, except Fisk.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	44	104	148
Democrats	6	7	13
Rep. majority	38	97	135

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1894.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	8,188	23,723	9,354	14,369 R
			Proh.	
1896. President	20,686	26,335	358	5,649 R
	Fus.			
1898. Governor	19,496	27,308	....	7,812 R
1900. President	20,519	35,891	731	15,372 R
1900. Governor	22,275	34,052	560	11,777 R
	Dem.		*Soc.*	
1902. Governor	17,566	31,621	1,139	4,055 R
1904. President	14,273	52,595	2,005	8,322 R
1904. Governor	16,744	47,828	1,760	31,084 R
1906. Governor	34,420	29,359	975	5,115 D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	2,421	24,795 R
1908. Governor	49,346	47,093	490	2,253 D
1910. Governor	47,093	45,015	....	1,988 D

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Cox, Dem.	Brown Rep.	Garford, Prog.
Adams	2,279	1,863	563	2,258	1,944	502
Allen	5,696	2,638	2,337	5,925	2,405	2,236
Ashland	3,364	1,017	1,559	3,355	1,042	1,521
Ashtabula	3,181	2,214	5,189	3,169	2,160	5,286
Athens	2,393	3,090	2,811	2,569	2,988	2,666
Auglaize	3,726	1,401	1,025	3,767	1,403	955
Belmont	5,412	5,267	1,584	5,492	4,813	1,966
Brown	3,451	1,650	569	3,529	1,793	482
Butler	7,763	3,431	1,787	8,662	3,068	1,330
Carroll	1,293	1,096	1,089	1,244	1,149	936
Champaign	2,763	2,392	1,423	2,840	2,437	1,297
Clark	5,217	6,036	3,239	6,081	5,498	2,953
Clermont	3,610	2,543	1,115	3,650	2,627	943
Clinton	2,010	2,916	841	2,019	2,889	815
Columbiana	4,816	4,601	3,811	5,009	4,576	3,425
Coshocton	3,465	1,984	968	3,475	1,971	972
Crawford	4,733	1,432	1,176	4,741	1,392	1,154
Cuyahoga	43,610	14,176	33,824	43,512	13,599	33,910
Darke	5,027	3,107	1,175	4,991	2,982	816
Defiance	2,784	872	1,439	2,947	906	1,315
Delaware	2,934	2,584	1,510	2,980	2,379	1,485
Erie	3,504	2,695	1,675	3,918	2,523	1,632
Fairfield	5,101	1,672	1,774	5,035	1,702	1,767
Fayette	2,261	2,186	844	2,317	2,164	808
Franklin	20,697	12,791	11,737	21,667	11,610	1,627
Fulton	1,805	929	2,304	1,789	1,040	2,212
Gallia	1,765	1,355	2,027	1,787	1,361	1,978
Geauga	873	579	1,618	836	587	1,631
Greene	2,107	3,242	993	2,244	3,171	902
Guernsey	2,726	3,426	1,373	2,736	3,369	1,235
Hamilton	42,909	42,119	16,838	47,319	42,700	12,439
Hancock	4,309	2,241	1,757	4,205	2,399	1,659
Hardin	3,912	2,775	1,236	3,910	2,798	1,161
Harrison	1,714	1,950	704	1,661	1,945	689
Henry	2,994	804	1,166	3,078	852	1,073
Highland	3,314	2,757	1,116	3,324	2,829	1,001
Hocking	2,295	1,354	935	2,336	1,364	876
Holmes	2,429	465	581	2,428	448	588
Huron	3,317	1,707	2,810	3,413	1,641	2,783
Jackson	2,049	1,860	1,584	2,095	1,839	1,541
Jefferson	3,171	4,777	2,042	3,514	4,578	1,850
Knox	3,632	2,530	1,226	3,634	2,546	1,231
Lake	1,429	1,155	2,115	1,362	1,156	2,103
Lawrence	2,042	2,650	1,937	2,139	2,686	1,807
Licking	4,438	3,385	1,203	6,349	4,177	1,811
Logan	2,727	1,977	2,278	2,773	1,991	2,304
Lorain	4,591	2,226	5,156	4,454	1,905	5,657
Lucas	13,999	5,622	12,442	14,240	5,042	12,600
Madison	2,172	2,271	681	2,228	2,249	664
Mahoning	6,838	5,839	5,226	7,209	5,527	4,876
Marion	4,024	3,218	934	4,153	3,069	932
Medina	2,108	685	2,514	2,022	679	2,581
Meigs	1,738	2,129	1,353	1,856	2,112	1,256
Mercer	3,591	1,324	570	3,743	1,284	481
Miami	4,310	3,615	2,056	4,675	3,448	1,763
Monroe	3,199	1,055	380	3,207	1,088	362
Montgomery	15,544	20,341	6,236	18,252	9,115	5,017
Morgan	1,633	1,448	705	1,660	1,529	596
Morrow	1,880	1,240	1,124	1,849	1,175	1,157
Muskingum	5,376	4,134	3,207	5,241	4,704	2,795
Noble	1,842	1,804	681	1,858	1,817	619
Ottawa	2,728	791	957	2,786	823	934
Paulding	2,296	1,542	1,223	2,326	1,559	1,175
Perry	3,147	1,739	2,220	3,235	1,903	1,953
Pickaway	3,311	2,282	569	3,318	2,227	519
Pike	1,691	1,184	443	1,726	1,222	371
Portage	2,855	1,162	2,583	2,868	1,207	2,494
Preble	2,859	2,125	910	3,111	2,056	1,188
Putnam	4,000	1,000	1,182	4,021	966	1,940
Richland	5,201	2,389	2,058	5,226	2,434	966
Ross	4,494	3,600	1,096	4,586	3,584	2,020
Sandusky	4,333	1,576	2,103	4,541	1,480	1,883
Scioto	3,508	3,609	2,012	3,718	3,426	1,882
Seneca	5,082	2,362	2,062	5,320	2,298	625
Shelby	3,305	1,613	678	3,433	1,466	6,411
Stark	9,908	6,033	6,802	9,906	6,038	7,804
Summit	7,786	3,502	7,473	7,572	3,206	3,335
Trumbull	3,847	2,633	3,556	3,196	2,737	1,720
Tuscarawas	4,978	3,417	1,749	5,051	3,416	1,275
Union	2,362	2,051	1,309	2,371	2,065	1,037
Van Wert	3,287	2,490	1,050	3,315	2,469	530
Vinton	1,228	952	581	1,238	982	959
Warren	2,101	2,788	1,100	2,266	2,761	1,307
Washington	4,637	3,326	1,222	4,653	3,239	2,377
Wayne	4,737	1,674	2,351	4,636	1,644	726
Williams	2,875	1,145	2,081	2,932	1,404	1,759
Wood	4,356	2,020	3,021	4,333	2,226	2,842
Wyandot	2,848	1,409	854	2,906	1,383	835
Total	423152	277066	229327	439823	272500	217903
Plurality	146086			166823		
Per cent	40.94	26.80	22.19	42.38	26.29	21.01
Whole vote.	1,033,557			1,036,731		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 89,930 votes; Chafin, Pro., 11,459; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,623.

For Governor in 1912, Ruthenberger, Soc., received 87,709 votes; Poling, Pro., 16,607; Kircher, Soc. Lab., 2,689.

For Governor in 1910, Mailey, Soc. Lab., received 2,920 votes.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 720 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 475; Watson, Pop., 163.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,633 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,392; there were scattering and void ballots not counted, 21,236.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. County of Hamilton (part). Bowdle, Dem., 22,330; Longworth, Rep., 22,229; Andrew, Prog., 5,771; Zett, Soc., 2,853. Bowdle's plurality, 101.

II. County of Hamilton (part). Allen, Dem., 26,066; Renner, Rep., 21,113; Hay, Prog., 4,940; Moore, Soc., 3,820. Allen's plurality, 4,953.

III. Counties of Montgomery, Butler, and Preble. Gard, Dem., 26,711; Buckley, Rep., 15,339; Pease, Prog., 6,976; Strickland, Soc., 12,774; Huffman, Pro., 410. Gard's plurality, 11,372.

IV. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, and Shelby. Goeke, Dem., 21,512; Cable, Rep., 10,267; Rudy, Prog., 4,993; Wilkins, Soc., 2,132; Bollinger, Pro., 1,091. Goeke's plurality, 11,245.

V. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams. Ansberry, Dem., 20,091; Staley, Rep., 10,177; Kirks, Soc., 1,121. Ansberry's plurality, 9,914.

VI. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren. Hempstead, Dem., 17,300; Fess, Rep., 18,090; Vandewort, Soc., 1,284. Fess's plurality, 790.

VII. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, and Pickaway. Post, Dem., 19,301; Hughey, Rep., 18,595; Tibbetts, Soc., 3,002; Raup, Pro., 438. Post's plurality, 706.

OHIO—*Continued.*

VIII. Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union. Durbin, Dem., 17,965; Willis, Rep., 19,379; Herbert, Prog., 5,429; Parthener, Soc., 1,430. Willis's plurality, 1,414.

IX. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood. Sherwood, Dem., 26,528; Webster, Prog., 17,490; Devine., Soc., 5,769. Sherwood's plurality, 9,038.

X. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto. Caldwell, Dem., 13,424; Switzer, Rep., 13,606; Pricer, Prog., 7,091; Miller, Soc., 2,581. Switzer's plurality, 182.

XI. Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, and Vinton. Claypool, Dem., 21,469,; Douglass, Rep., 18,729; Smith, Soc., 3,519. Claypool's plurality, 2,740.

XII. County of Franklin. Brumbaugh, Dem., 24,340; Taylor, Rep., 14,682; Bachman, Soc., 7,095; Schmidt, Pro., 450. Brumbaugh's plurality, 9,658.

XIII. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot. Key, Dem., 26,395; McLaughlin, Rep., 13,021; Schiedler, Prog., 6,779; Maxwell, Soc., 3,272. Key's plurality, 13,374.

XIV. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland. Sharp, Dem., 25,522; Kerr, Rep., 14,142; Storek, Soc., 3,569. Sharp's plurality, 11,381.

XV. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington. White, Dem., 18,169; Joyce, Rep., 14,678; Baker, Prog., 4,968; Martin, Soc., 3,033; Orr, Pro., 531. White's plurality, 3,491.

XVI. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe. Francis, Dem., 16,570; Hollingsworth, Rep., 15,781; Carson, Soc., 2,953. Francis's plurality, 789.

XVII. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, and Wayne. Ashbrook, Dem., 25,453; Milne., Prog., 5,895; McCartin, Soc., 3,958. Ashbrook's plurality, 19,452.

XVIII. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark. Whitacre, Dem., 23,936; McCullough, Rep., 23,305; LeLanskey, Soc., 7,617. Whitacre's plurality, 586.

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull. Bathrick, Dem., 20,351; Starkey, Rep., 11,574; Harris, Prog., 16,035; Sheplin, Soc., 7,805; Johnson, Pro., 804. Bathrick's plurality, 4,216.

XX. Counties of Lake, Medina, and part of Cuyahoga. Gordon, Dem., 24,385; Howland, Rep., 13,733; Woods, Prog., 18,184; Willert, Soc., 5,240. Gordon's plurality, 6,191.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Bulkeley, Dem., 20,742; Taft, Rep., 8,811; Hatton, Prog., 13,760; Ruppel, Soc., 5,059. Bulkeley's plurality, 6,982.

OHIO—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. M. Cox; Lieutenant-Governor, Hugh L. Nichols; Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves; Treasurer, J. M. Brennan; Auditor, V. Donahey; Attorney-General, Timothy S. Hogan; Adjutant-General, not appointed; Commissioner of Insurance, Edmond H. Moore, Superintendent of Education, Frank W. Miller—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John A. Shanck, Rep.; Associate Justices, James G. Johnson, Maurice H. Donohue, J. F. Wilkin; O. Newman—all Republicans; R. M. Wanamaker, Ind.; Clerk, Frank McKean, Republican.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	7	32	39
Democrats	26	88	114
Progressives	..	3	3
Democratic majority.	19	53	72

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. Pres.	368,286	400,082	5,170	11,269	31,802 R
1888. Pres.	396,455	416,054	..	24,356	19,599 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012	1,072 R
1895. Gov.	334,519	427,141	52,675	21,264	92,622 R
1896. Sec. of S.	473,471	525,020	..	5,469	51,549 R
			N. D.		
1896. Pres.	477,494	525,991	1,857	5,068	48,497 R
1897. Gov.	401,750	429,915	1,661	7,558	28,165 R
1898. Sec. of S.	347,074	408,213	..	7,689	61,139 R
			Ind.		
1899. Gov.	368,176	417,199	106,721	5,825	49,023 R
1900. Pres.	474,882	543,918	..	10,203	69,036 R
			Soc.		
1901. Gov.	368,525	436,092	7,359	9,878	67,567 R
1902. Sec. of S.	345,706	436,171	14,270	12,336	90,465 R
1903. Gov.	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,592	113,812 R
1904. Pres.	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	255,421 R
1905. Gov.	473,264	430,617	17,795	13,061	42,647 D
1906. Sec. of S.	351,676	408,066	18,432	11,970	56,390 R
1908. Pres.	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	69,591 R
1908. Gov.	552,569	533,197	28,573	7,665	19,372 D
1910. Gov.	477,077	376,700	60,637	7,129	100,377 D

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs' Soc.	Chafin Pro.	Cruce, Dem.	McNeal, Rep.
Adair	916	850	147	11	753	693
Alfalfa	1,179	1,714	395	90	1,288	1,883
Atoka	1,100	669	567	11	1,005	630
Beaver	926	1,070	433	74	963	1,204
Beckham	1,566	648	874	21	1,524	626
Blaine	744	831	349	24	1,286	1,484
Bryan	2,278	711	842	14	2,234	948
Caddo	2,514	2,413	995	55	2,623	2,734
Canadian	2,047	1,794	339	42	1,941	2,144
Carter	1,860	652	698	11	2,116	899
Cherokee	1,094	962	138	9	1,291	1,268
Choctaw	1,392	692	705	20	1,202	764
Cimarron	342	263	93	12	487	412
Cleveland	1,471	938	427	29	1,423	945
Coal	1,109	571	574	..	1,166	610
Comanche	1,931	1,320	599	26	3,221	2,381
Cotton	1,063	587	273	19	.....	.....
Craig	1,772	1,391	112	10	1,584	1,234
Creek	1,681	1,902	948	48	1,619	1,910
Custer	1,774	1,693	503	58	1,817	1,765
Delaware	983	732	174	10	924	705

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.*	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Pro.	Cruce, Dem.	McNeal Rep.
Dewey	1,075	1,086	769	23	983	1,108
Ellis	918	1,373	465	37	1,085	1,417
Garfield	2,353	2,900	398	68	2,343	3,436
Garvin	2,114	740	1,053	15	2,055	959
Grady	2,577	1,121	753	19	2,566	1,287
Grant	1,559	1,729	270	103	1,642	1,186
Greer	1,334	351	385	19	1,409	814
Harmon	895	197	278	12	852	174
Harper	523	679	275	23	701	810
Haskell	1,388	902	672	13	1,471	1,176
Hughes	1,769	1,228	984	20	1,715	1,204
Jackson	1,819	588	650	35	2,089	613
Jefferson	1,118	361	665	13	1,446	563
Johnson	1,289	506	732	17	1,314	641
Kay	2,380	2,508	302	77	2,400	2,635
Kingfisher	1,235	1,527	325	36	1,339	1,901
Kiowa	1,831	1,167	921	30	1,414	1,054
Latimer	722	482	358	7	690	527
Le Flore	2,019	1,538	504	21	1,843	1,529
Lincoln	2,137	2,459	913	56	2,298	2,662
Logan	1,700	2,546	477	84	1,300	2,761
Love	750	199	404	5	815	308
McClain	1,273	583	408	..	1,292	671
McCurtain	1,059	704	821	17	1,130	650
McIntosh	1,325	970	530	12	1,256	1,000
Major	689	1,200	543	51	704	1,379
Marshall	958	315	682	12	845	389
Mayes	1,391	1,079	201	13	1,274	1,137
Murray	987	321	549	6	987	445
Muskogee	3,681	2,385	526	23	3,241	2,367
Noble	1,188	1,266	266	23	1,258	1,447
Nowata	1,012	1,087	146	26	1,077	1,070
Okfuskee	952	651	724	16	957	749
Oklahoma	6,963	5,706	827	83	6,140	5,056
Okmulgee	1,243	1,140	537	27	1,183	1,246
Osage	1,900	1,713	476	21	1,872	1,651
Ottawa	1,384	1,315	163	8	1,410	1,274
Pawnee	1,316	1,332	441	31	1,394	1,495
Payne	1,534	1,669	733	71	1,699	1,834
Pittsburg	2,767	1,574	1,438	35	2,901	2,049
Pontotoc	1,842	642	919	18	1,893	711
Pottawatomie	3,032	2,107	1,013	41	2,694	2,431
Pushmataha	747	479	483	8	691	535
Roger Mills	902	716	548	17	1,014	673
Rogers	1,631	1,258	426	19	1,638	1,195
Seminole	1,172	715	741	17	1,064	964
Sequoyah	1,416	1,115	193	12	1,596	1,238
Stephens	1,735	598	896	19	1,802	819
Swanson	..	..	..	..	252	323
Texas	764	683	234	41	1,143	1,130
Tillman	1,801	638	351	21	1,758	735
Tulsa	2,747	2,029	523	48	2,594	2,193
Wagoner	888	555	251	11	1,182	823
Washington	1,561	1,477	322	25	1,517	1,484
Washita	1,663	1,100	731	36	1,723	1,081
Woods	1,247	1,679	499	42	1,327	1,510
Woodward	1,083	1,403	565	28	1,200	1,523
Total	119156	90,786	42,262	2,185	120218	99,527
Plurality	28370	..	..	..	20691	..
Per cent	46.84	35.69	16.61	..	..	..
Whole vote	254,389					

*Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 24 votes; Watson, People's Party, 412.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

District.

I. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne. Davis, Dem., 18,456; McGuire, Rep., 19,035; Renshaw, Soc., 4,447.

II. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, *Grady, Harper, Major, Oklahoma, *Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward. Carney, Dem., 23,669; Morgan, Rep., 24,354; M'Kenzie, Soc., 6,463.

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Hughes, Mayes, *McIntosh, *Muskogee, Nowata, *Okfuskee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. Davenport, Dem., 27,184; Daniel, Rep., 20,884; Irvin, Soc., 6,463.

IV. Counties of Latimer, Marshall, Love, Le Flore, *Okfuskee, *Muskogee, McCurtain, Murray, Pontotoc, Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Haskell, Johnston, *Hughes, *McIntosh, Choctaw, Carter. Pittsburg, and Pushmataha, Carter, Dem., 23,987; Wright, Rep., 11,421; Holt, Soc., 11,321.

V. Counties of Kiowa, Washita, *Roger Mills, Beckham, Garvin, Comanche, Jackson; Greer, Cleveland, McClain, Tillman, Pottawatomie, Stephens, *Carter, *Love, *Murray, and Jefferson. Ferris, Dem., 29,574; Clark, Rep., 11,987; Stallard, Soc., 11,033.

*Part of county in district.

For Congressmen at Large, Murray, Dem., 121,229; Weaver, Dem., 119,012; Thompson, Dem., 119,643.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Lee Cruce; Lieut.-Governor, J. J. McAlester; Secretary of State, Ben. F. Harrison; Treasurer, Robert Dunlop; Auditor, Leo Meyer; Attorney-General, Chas. West; Commissioner of Insurance, P. A. Ballard; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Willson; President Board of Agriculture, G. T. Bryan—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Turner; Associate Justices, Mathew J. Kane, Robert L. Williams, Jesse J. Dunn and Samuel W. Hayes; Clerk of the Court, W. H. L. Campbell—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	8	19	27
Democrats	36	80	116
Democratic majority	28	61	89

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pop.*	*Ind.*	*Plu.*
1907. Gov	137,641	110,296	9,303	...	...	27,345 D
1908. Pres	122,363	110,474	21,734	412	245	11,889 D

OREGON.

Counties. (34.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	West, Dem.	Bowerman, Rep.
Baker	1,395	648	1,120	469	1,705	1,440
Benton	986	715	588	123	1,162	784
Clakamas	2,171	1,503	2,045	578	3,025	2,084
Clatsop	738	722	729	446	1,436	914
Columbia	507	574	611	295	647	926
Coos	1,081	701	949	837	1,346	1,449
Crook	1,060	770	608	289	899	764
Curry	219	102	192	89	294	176
Douglas	1,601	1,267	1,324	658	1,913	1,868
Gilliam	310	348	150	35	361	440
Grant	413	418	348	167	562	523
Harney	538	377	169	140	517	475
Hood River	519	396	491	121	449	565
Jackson	2,079	847	1,620	548	2,556	1,256
Josephine	702	305	794	397	821	877
Klamath	815	433	502	163	687	799
Lake	357	297	286	108	367	484
Lane	2,596	1,986	1,815	773	2,602	2,725
Lincoln	375	410	265	227	620	463
Linn	2,134	1,301	1,229	412	2,502	1,675
Malheur	656	648	418	165	741	728
Marion	2,588	2,523	1,919	580	3,751	2,795
Morrow	275	447	187	121	310	574
Multnomah	13,894	9,212	12,523	3,578	14,796	13,498
Polk	1,201	1,043	637	207	1,577	1,083
Sherman	232	244	166	21	295	393
Tillamook	411	496	369	157	590	499
Umatilla	1,563	1,261	1,044	304	1,905	2,022
Union	1,090	671	946	334	1,295	1,197
Wallowa	610	353	600	214	731	647

OREGON—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. West, Dem.	Bowerman, Rep.
Wasco	929	775	587	212	1,021	1,058
Washington	1,429	1,261	1,455	290	1,596	1,855
Wheeler	222	307	129	14	248	321
Yamhill	1,378	1,312	885	271	1,526	1,394
Total	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	54,853	48,751
Plurality	9,464	....	....	....	6,102	..
Per cent	35.08	25.30	27.44	9.47	46.60	41.42
Scattering	..				14,086	
Whole vote.	137,040				117,690	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,360 votes.
For Governor in 1910, Eaton, Proh., received 6,027 votes; Richards, Soc., 3,059.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 784 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

First Dis't—R. J. Smith, Dem., 15,410; W. C. Hawley, Rep. (incumbent), 26,925; Campbell, Prog., 8,679; Richards, Soc., 1,181; Gilliman, Pro., 4,335.

Second Dis't—Graham, Dem., 8,322; Sinott, Rep., 15,121; Abercrombie, Soc., 3,037; Cleaver, Proh., 1,800.

Third Dis't—Munly, Dem., 11,553; Lafferty, Rep.-Prog., 16,783; Campbell, Soc., 3,065; Baldwin, Proh., 1,419; McCuster, Ind., 6,280.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Oswald West, Dem.; Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott, Rep.; State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. R. Alderman, Rep.; Adjutant-General, W. E. Finzer, Dem.; Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, J. W. Ferguson, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert Eakin: Justices, Thomas A. McBride, Frank A. Moore, Henry J. Bean and George H. Burnett; Clerk, J. C. Moreland—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	48	76
Democrats	2	5	7
Republican Progressive	0	6	6
Democrat Progressive	0	1	1
Republican majority	26	36	62

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*		*Pln.*
1876.	Pres.	14,158	15,208	....	....	....	1,050 R
1880.	Pres.	19,948	20,619	249	....	....	671 R
1884.	Pres.	24,604	26,860	726	492	....	2,256 R
1888.	Pres.	26,522	33,291	363	1,677	....	6,769 R
				Pop.		*Fusion.*	
1892.	Pres.	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281	35,818	811 F
1896.	Pres.	....	48,779	....	....	46,662	2,117 R
1900.	Pres.	....	46,526	....	2,536	33,385	13,141 R
1902.	Gov.	41,857	41,581	....	3,483	3,771	276 D
				Soc.	*Pro.*		
1904.	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	3,860	42,934	R
1906.	Gov.	46,009	43,508	4,468	2,737	....	2,494 D
1908.	Pres.	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	....	24,481 R

PORTO RICO.

Governor, G. R. Colton; Secretary, M. Drew Carrel; Treasurer, Allan H. Richardson; Auditor, J. W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr.; Commissioner of Education, Edward M. Bainter; Commissioner of the Interior, John A. Wilson; Resident Commissioner of Territory at Washington, Louis Munoz Rivera.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, James H. McLeary, Adolph G. Wolf and Pedro de Aldrey; U. S. District Judge, Paul Charlton; U. S. District-Attorney, W. N. Landers.

The Insular Legislature consists of an upper and lower house. The lower house is the elective branch and has 35 members, five from each of seven districts. Twenty-eight belong to the Unionist party and 7 to the Republican party. The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in January.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1910. Grim, Dem.	Tener, Rep.	Berry, Keystone.
Adams	3,682	819	2,548	2,221	2,017	1,818
Allegheny	31,365	23,822	50,017	4,350	47,817	39,298
Armstrong	3,027	1,904	4,297	550	3,673	3,496
Beaver	3,037	2,759	4,517	447	3,510	4,687
Bedford	2,694	1,140	2,971	902	2,355	2,234
Berks	16,430	3,032	11,284	7,997	5,354	7,243
Blair	4,108	3,138	8,179	1,074	4,290	6,716
Bradford	2,960	2,034	5,379	536	3,205	4,693
Bucks	6,773	5,452	4,280	6,404	6,254	1,853
Butler	4,022	1,273	4,327	813	2,726	3,474
Cambria	7,282	3,252	10,066	1,259	5,829	7,311
Cameron	291	388	553	148	576	484
Carbon	3,652	1,246	3,598	2,004	2,036	2,346
Centre	3,445	1,507	2,612	911	2,199	2,701
Chester	6,901	5,708	6,596	1,149	5,488	8,028
Clarion	3,079	916	1,724	1,174	1,183	1,968
Clearfield	4,670	1,523	4,902	1,043	2,755	5,065
Clinton	2,200	1,214	1,926	656	1,201	1,429
Columbia	4,905	889	2,697	1,513	1,353	3,068
Crawford	3,908	2,497	4,139	1,229	4,500	3,494
Cumberland	5,023	2,566	3,507	1,096	3,658	4,678
Dauphin	7,470	6,012	10,676	1,110	9,197	9,699
Delaware	6,001	8,418	8,272	993	7,158	8,442
Elk	2,057	603	2,638	1,717	1,096	1,235
Erie	5,633	4,958	5,019	2,515	5,823	2,120
Fayette	7,363	4,168	4,257	2,092	7,042	4,430
Forest	373	240	588	194	511	431
Franklin	4,505	2,710	3,787	1,239	3,373	4,300
Fulton	1,080	317	622	606	622	306
Greene	3,551	1,150	1,063	1,320	1,401	1,857
Huntingdon	1,538	903	3,493	290	1,598	2,699
Indiana	1,593	1,720	3,969	407	2,719	2,735
Jefferson	2,510	1,608	3,501	562	2,814	2,966
Juniata	1,148	374	1,184	299	656	1,348
Lackawanna	12,423	3,799	15,199	5,390	11,020	8,307
Lancaster	8,574	12,668	12,031	2,132	12,874	8,551
Lawrence	1,976	2,128	3,348	243	2,357	3,927
Lebanon	2,972	2,378	4,537	386	3,503	4,636
Lehigh	10,834	2,722	7,580	6,844	5,883	3,809
Luzerne	13,495	4,915	22,590	3,444	12,389	15,265
Lycoming	6,039	1,631	5,208	2,775	3,237	4,953
McKean	2,362	1,345	3,489	459	1,986	3,194
Mercer	4,039	1,873	4,418	804	3,301	4,824
Mifflin	1,400	654	1,831	436	871	1,890
Monroe	3,107	536	844	1,511	628	973
Montgomery	11,894	8,978	11,491	5,399	8,843	10,395
Montour	1,492	808	937	499	415	1,038
Northampton	10,335	3,893	6,602	5,648	5,328	4,909
N'thumberl'd	6,802	2,371	7,064	2,048	3,150	5,618
Perry	1,941	1,140	1,670	705	1,524	1,677
Philadelphia	66,308	91,944	82,963	16,474	130465	86,328
Pike	995	191	437	683	495	192
Potter	1,445	850	1,907	392	1,112	2,137
Schuylkill	11,812	3,557	13,686	5,563	6,880	8,844
Snyder	991	626	1,622	215	1,020	1,129
Somerset	2,164	1,428	5,026	504	2,783	1,848
Sullivan	912	547	472	468	629	456
Susquehanna	2,588	1,988	2,498	663	2,228	1,932
Tioga	1,901	1,895	4,314	480	3,204	2,920
Union	1,126	470	1,776	279	1,113	1,659
Venango	2,507	1,660	3,111	892	2,417	1,861
Warren	1,686	1,564	2,934	512	1,890	1,783
Washington	5,563	4,297	6,395	742	7,473	8,119
Wayne	1,924	659	2,594	798	1,293	3,074
Westmorel'd	9,262	4,299	10,193	2,374	7,365	9,429
Wyoming	1,505	480	1,464	335	976	1,392
York	14,979	5,251	8,007	8,178	8,017	7,396
Total	395619	273305	447426	129395	412658	382127
Plurality	.....	.....	51,807	...	33,484	..
Per cent	32.42	22.39	36.67	12.95	41.03	38.27
Whole vote.	1,220,201			998,444		

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 83,164 votes; Chafin, Proh., 19,533; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 704.

For Governor, 1906, Emery received votes: Commonwealth party, 6,094; Lincoln party, 145,657; Referendum party, 784; Union Labor party, 3,675; Stuart received 4,610 votes of the Citizens' party.

For Governor, 1910, Tener on Workingmen's League Ticket received also 2,953 votes; Larkin, Proh., 17,445; Slayton, Soc., 53,053; Geo. Anton, Industrialist, 802.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 33,913 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,222

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE (ELECTED).

Morin, Rep. and Prog., 618,537; Lewis, Rep. and Prog., 607,701; Walters, Rep. and Prog., 608,709; Rupley, Rep. and Prog., 606,709.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. County of Philadelphia (part). Hall, Dem. and Prog., 10,492; Vare, Rep. and Prog., 25,205; Gantz, Soc., 1,006.

II. County of Philadelphia (part). Schlipf, Jr., Dem. and Keystone, 7,004; Graham, Rep., 14,806; Parker, Soc., 938; Umstead, Pro., 15; Lamburth, Washington, 5,796.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). Fow, Dem., 6,212; Moore, Rep. and Lincoln, 15,491; Ruby, Soc., 986; Walter, Keystone and Washington, 5,920.

IV. County of Philadelphia (part). Nelson, Dem., 8,482; Edmons, Rep., 21,733; DeKyne, Soc., 1,410; Russell, Pro., 97.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Donahoe, Dem., 21,971; Borneman, Rep. and Lincoln, 15,181; Whitehead, Soc., 2,604; Moore, Pro., 113.

VI. County of Philadelphia (part). Logue, Dem. and Keystone, 23,091; Mackey, Rep. and Prog., 19,291; Long, Soc., 1,997; Letson, Pro., 264; Tobin, Workingmeu's, 57; Drake, Washington, 19,642.

VII. Counties of Chester and Delaware. Bonniwell, Dem. and Keystone, 12,225; Butler, Rep. and Prog., 18,276; Lodge, Soc. 611; Sellew, Pro., 378; Howard, Washington, 7,647.

VIII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Difenderfer, Dem. and Keystone, 18,230; Bean, Rep., 15,840; Hogan, Sr., Soc., 1,456; Ober, Jr., Washington, 12,205.

IX. County of Lancaster. Reilly, Dem., 8,043; Griest, Rep., Keystone and Washington, 14,112; Hetrick, Prog., 9,947; Musser, Soc., 667; Von Neida, Pro., 272.

X. County of Lackawanna. M'Ginley, Dem. and Keystone. 12,777; Farr, Rep. and Washington, 14,930; Davies, Prog., 217; Gibbs, Soc., 865; Larkin, Pro., 1,296.

XI. County of Luzerne. Casey, Dem. and Keystone, 15,343; Bowman, Rep., Prog. and Pro., 9,864; Quinn, Soc., 2,119; Coughlin, Washington, 10,507.

XII. County of Schuylkill. Lee., Dem., Keystone and Prog., 14,902; Garner, Rep. and Washington, 10,463; Thorn, Prog., 513; Foley, Soc., 3,464; Reber, Pro., 217.

XIII. Counties of Berks and Lehigh. Rothermel, Dem., 26,569; Rens, Rep. and Washington, 20,403; Wixson, Soc., 4,938; Mohr, Pro., 272; Cyphers, Keystone, 82; Harrison, Independent, 36.

XIV. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. Hill, Dem., 8,384; Ainey, Rep., Keystone and Washington, 14,747; Welch, Soc., 312; Heermans, Pro., 706.

XV. Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, and Clinton. Wilson, Dem. and Keystone, 13,643; Kiess, Rep. and Washington, 14,211; Noll, Soc., 2,282; Salmon, Pro., 814.

XVI. Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan. Lesher, Dem., 14,209; Kling, Rep. and Washington, 12,783; Dornbach, Soc., 2,737; Jepson, Pro., 453.

XVII. Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, and Union, Dershem, Dem. and Keystone, 14,073; Focth, Rep. and Prog., 10,978; Bowers, Soc., 1,377; Brattou, Pro., 337; Clayton, Washington, 9,412.

XVIII. Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Lebanon. Kaufman, Dem. and Keystone, 14,082; Kreider, Rep. and Prog., 14,485; Ibach, Soc., 1,988; Molly, Pro., 802; Demming, Washington, 13,504.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XIX. Counties of Blair, Cambria, and Bedford. Bailey, Dem., 13,626; Hartman, Rep. and Prog., 12,633; Murphy, Soc., 2,879; Stevens, Pro., 580; Blake, Keystone, 474; Brua, Washington, 12,688.

XX. Counties of Adams and York. Brodbeck, Dem., 16,514; Lafean, Rep. and Prog., 14,283; Bacon, Soc., 1,498; Trumpfheller, Pro., 404; Bair, Washington, 3,186.

XXI. Counties of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, and McKean. Gleason, Dem., 10,588; Patton, Rep., Keystone and Washington, 13,732; Fox, Soc., 2,041; Watt, Pro., 956.

XXII. Counties of Westmoreland and Butler. Gregg, Dem. and Prog., 14,943; Keister, Rep. and Washington, 15,560; Cunningham, Soc., 4,735; Albright, Pro., 2,206.

XXIII. Counties of Fayette, Greene and Somerset. Carr, Dem., 12,211; Crago, Rep., 7,836; Gans, Soc., 2,928; Forsythe, Pro., 942; Berkeley, Washington, 7,588.

XXIV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington. Lacock, Dem., 8,585; Matthews, Rep., 10,797; Frethy, Soc., 5,082; Peebles, Pro., 1,363; Temple, Washington, 11,495.

XXV. Counties of Erie and Crawford. Shacklett, Dem., 10,446; Shreve, Rep., 13,078; Schwartz, Soc., 2,737; Pike, Pro., 1,243.

XXVI. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Northampton. Palmer, Dem., 18,201; March, Jr., Rep., 14,451; Miller, Soc., 1,032; Wolfe, Pro., 392.

XXVII. Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, and Jefferson. Mohney, Dem., 9,472; Langham, Rep., 17,138; Fredericks, Soc., 1,858; Houk, Pro., 1,743.

XXVIII. Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, and Elk. Hines, Dem., 9,741; Speer, Rep., 7,136; McKeown, Soc., 4,097; Neilly, Pro., 1,692; Hulings. Washington, 10,363.

XXIX. County of Allegheny (part). Gallagher, Dem., 5,509; Porter, Rep., 15,925; M'Connell, Soc., 3,899; Smith, Pro., 425; Chubb, Keystone, 225.

XXX. County of Allegheny (part). Ferree, Dem. and Prog., 6,708; Kelly, Rep. and Pro., 17,230; Merrick, Soc., 7,570; Brought, Independent, 82.

XXXI. County of Allegheny (part). Joyce, Dem., 4,894; Burke, Rep., 10,679; Prosser, Soc., 5,101; Brittain, Pro., 242.

XXXII. County of Allegheny (part). Hegner, Dem. and Prog., 7,987; Barchfeld, Rep., 12,565; Kennedy, Soc., 5,672; Shrodes, Keystone, 4,169.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John K. Tener; Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Reynolds; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Robert R. McAfee; Treasurer, C. F. Wright; Auditor-General, A. E. Sisson; Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart; Attorney-General, John C. Bell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer; Insurance Commissioner, C. Johnson; Commissioner of Agriculture, N. B. Critchfield—all Republicans, except Schaeffer, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, D. Newlin Fell; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert Von Moschzisker, S. L. Mestrezat, and John P. Elkin—all Republicans, except Mestrezat. Prothonotary, Eastern District, James T. Mitchell; Prothonotary, Middle District, William Pearson; Prothonotary, Western District, George Pearson.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	15	56	71
Republicans	34	127	161
Progressives	1	24	25
Republican majority.	18	47	65

PENNSYLVANIA—(*Continued*).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1890.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1890. Gov.	464,209	447,655	....	16,108	16,554 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	63,747 R
			N. D.		
1896. Pres.	433,228	728,300	11,000	19,274	295,072 R
1898. Gov.	358,300	476,306	....	125,746	118,006 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres.	424,232	712,665	4,831	27,908	288,433 R
			Soc.		
1902. Gov.	436,447	592,867	21,910	23,327	156,410 R
1904. Pres.	335,430	840,949	21,863	33,717	505,519 R
1906. Gov.	457,957	506,392	15,169	24,793	48,435 R
1908. Pres.	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,694	297,001 R

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Green, Dem.	Poth'r Rep.	H'mes Prog.
Bristol	1,077	1,126	437	1,057	1,362	210
Kent	2,030	2,170	1,284	2,122	2,500	818
Newport	2,487	2,583	1,279	2,653	3,057	513
Providence	23,127	19,695	13,090	25,184	24,789	6,476
Washington	1,691	2,129	788	1,709	2,425	440
Total	30,412	27,703	16,878	32,725	34,133	8,457
Plurality	2,709				1,408	
Per cent.	39.05	35.58	21.68	41.86	43.67	10.82
Whole vote.		77,894			78,166	

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 2,049 votes; Chafin, Pro., 616; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 236.

For Governor 1912, Fassel, Soc., 1,913; White, Pro., 687; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 251.

For Governor 1911, Leach, Soc. Lab., received 307 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. O'Shaunessy, Dem., 13,057; Sheffield, Rep., 9,663; Bolan, Prog., 3,044; Prentic, Pro., 214.

II. Gerry, Dem., 10,728; Bliss, Rep., 10,335; Ball, Prog., 3,642; Lawton, Pro., 289.

III. Ratley, Dem., 9,841; Kennedy, Rep., 11,718; Tuttle, Prog., 2,158; Merry, Pro., 199.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Aram J. Pothier; Lieutenant-Governor, R. B. Burchard; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, Herbert A. Rice; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Abbott, Jr.; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward C. Dubois; Associate Justices, Clark H. Johnson, C. Frank Parkhurst, W. B. Vincent, William H. Sweetland; Clerk of the Court, B. S. Blaisdell—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	32	61	93
Democrats	6	39	45
Republican majority	26	22	48

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1900. Governor	17,184	26,043	2,858	1,848	8,859	R
1900. President	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972	R
1902. Governor	32,279	24,541	1,283	1,689	7,738	D
1903. Governor	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303	D
1904. President	24 839	41,605	....	768	16,766	R
1905. Governor	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495	R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	395	714	1,318	D
1907. Governor	33,300	31,005	....	831	2,295	D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	19,236	R
1909. Governor	25,209	37,043	857	1,358	11,834	R
1911. Governor	30,675	37,969	1,292	919	7,294	R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (44.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Blease Dem.	Britton, Soc.
Abbeville	1,095	9	4	..	965	..
Aiken	1,452	2	4	..	1,341	..
Anderson	2,158	25	66	16	2,158	2
Bamberg	616	3	1	..	569	..
Barnwell	1,139	15	5	..	1,017	..
Beaufort	464	50	62	..	461	..
Berkeley	323	5	13	..	343	..
Calhoun	460	15	68	..	476	..
Charleston	1,760	34	100	54	1,707	90
Cherokee	1,259	16	7	..	1,047	..
Chester	1,286	..	20	..	1,259	..
Chesterfield	1,178	..	4	..	960	..
Clarendon	932	..	32	..	880	..
Colleton	797	14	12	..	762	..
Darlington	883	..	2	..	587	..
Dillon	680	2	11	..	629	..
Dorchester	576	18	13	..	475	..
Edgefield	779	3	18	..	766	..
Fairfield	622	3	8	..	562	..
Florence	1,496	6	65	6	1,171	..
Georgetown	405	10	37	..	407	17
Greenville	3,140	..	..	..	3,452	33
Greenwood	1,307	17	11	3	1,198	1
Hampton	631	..	..	..	566	..
Horry	863	13	7	..	823	..
Jasper	198	..	..	..	195	..
Kershaw	708	7	25	..	630	..
Lancaster	1,140	6	5	..	1,034	..
Laurens	1,566	6	17	1	1,400	1
Lee	571	3	6	..	503	..
Lexington	1,201	3	30	31	1,116	36
Marion	710	3	11	..	619	..
Marlborough	719	..	..	..	676	..
Newberry	1,206	6	12	6	1,064	..
Oconee	760	58	69	..	776	..
Orangeburg	1,550	40	95	..	758	1
Pickens	815	15	18	..	879	..
Richland	1,555	23	161	25	1,177	13
Saluda	850	..	3	14	749	3
Spartanburg	3,616	37	185	6	3,328	4
Sumter	910	31	52	..	769	..
Union	1,609	20	56	..	1,712	..
Williamsburg	729	6	18	..	652	..
York	1,641	12	12	..	1,517	..
Total	48,355	536	1,293	164	44,122	208
Plurality	47,062	....	....	....	43,914	..
Per cent.	96.02	1.07	2.57	0.33	94.78	0.45
Whole vote.		50,348			46,330	

For President in 1908, Debs, Soc., received 100 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 42.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkeley (part), Charleston, Colleton (part), Beaufort, Georgetown, and Williamsburg (part). Legare, Dem., 4,550; Prioleau, Rep., 85.

II. Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Saluda, Edgefield, and Hampton. Byrnes, Dem., 6,033. No opposition.

III. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens. Aiken, Dem., 7,458. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg (part), and Union. Johnson, Dem., 7,244. No opposition.

V. Counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg (part), Union (part), and York. Finley, Dem., 7,907. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg (part). Ragsdale, Dem., 6,446. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Berkeley (part), Colleton (part), Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter. Lever, Dem., 6,660; Dantzler, Rep., 105.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Coleman L. Blease; Lieutenant-Governor, C. A. Smith; Secretary of State, R. M. McCown; Attorney-General, J. F. Lyon; Treasurer, S. T. Carter; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, J. E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Eugene B. Gary; Justices, C. A. Woods, D. E. Hydrick, R. C. Watts and Thos. B. Fraser; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	124	167

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1898.

	Dem.	*Reorg. Rep.*	*Reg. Rep.*	*Plu.*	
1898. Governor	28,159	No opposition.			
1900. Governor	46,457	No opposition.			
1900. President	47,236	3,579	....	43,657	D
1902. Governor	31,817	No opposition.			
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	50,009	D
1906. Governor	30,251	32	....	30,219	D
		Rep.			
1908. President	62,288	3,963	....	58,325	D
1908. Governor	61,069	No opposition.			
			Soc.		
1910. Governor	30,832	....	70	30,762	D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep. *	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Johnson, Dem.	Byrne, Prog.
Aurora	801	..	652	42	851	642
Beadle	1,464	..	1,493	166	1,490	1,579
Bennett	179	..	68	3	194	58
Bon Homme	1,059	..	1,238	45	1,163	1,166
Brookings	740	..	1,389	58	708	1,420
Brown	2,488	..	1,746	385	2,513	1,852
Brule	842	..	644	65	946	615
Buffalo	105	..	83	4	112	80
Butte	600	..	647	188	704	627
Campbell	150	..	574	10	189	562
Charles Mix	1,625	..	1,817	59	1,874	1,645
Clark	668	..	949	36	644	999
Clay	929	..	1,262	27	1,097	1,151
Coddington	1,111	..	1,195	71	1,188	1,195
Corson	455	..	508	46	456	527
Custer	419	..	395	90	458	401
Davison	1,266	..	1,364	68	1,310	1,402
Day	787	..	1,209	118	801	1,297
Deuel	441	..	887	14	464	847
Dewey	411	..	509	42	447	499
Douglas	714	..	765	12	937	580
Edmunds	729	..	640	27	722	659
Fall River	712	..	846	100	886	710
Faulk	614	..	568	21	462	771
Grant	619	..	830	55	624	850
Gregory	1,175	..	1,348	96	1,511	1,138
Hamlin	474	..	1,058	17	470	1,086
Hand	826	..	738	45	854	710
Hanson	632	..	708	21	597	778
Harding	325	..	600	113	317	647
Hughes	544	..	447	71	579	480
Hutchinson	647	..	1,451	12	860	1,280
Hyde	332	..	399	51	264	404
Jerauld	436	..	545	11	490	572
Kingsbury	747	..	1,153	113	782	1,182
Lake	657	..	1,174	81	779	1,137
Lawrence	2,412	..	1,692	326	2,512	1,662
Lincoln	719	..	1,673	56	886	1,581
Lyman	766	..	990	135	891	935
Marshall	541	..	601	45	640	559
McCook	961	..	1,063	56	1,015	1,059
McPherson	327	..	949	6	388	615
Meade	975	..	1,032	151	1,194	869
Mellette	330	..	261	5	319	265
Miner	721	..	851	39	767	843
Minnehaha	2,576	..	3,051	256	2,956	2,882
Moody	637	..	932	119	766	903
Pennington	1,135	..	1,073	117	1,443	832
Perkins	832	..	1,052	177	830	1,076
Potter	423	..	439	16	504	396
Roberts	812	..	1,361	201	758	1,414
Sanborn	577	..	880	19	626	826
Spink	1,347	..	1,432	128	1,373	1,625
Stanley	1,051	..	981	127	1,071	1,075
Sully	242	..	292	19	247	302
Tripp	982	..	1,153	82	1,146	1,106
Turner	906	..	1,603	22	964	1,601
Union	965	..	1,396	24	1,108	1,324
Walworth	451	..	585	56	511	595
Yankton	1,239	..	1,511	61	1,787	1,090
Ziebach	349	..	371	36	380	316
Total	48,942	*	58,811	4,662	53,850	57,160
Plurality	....	..	9,869	....	....	3,310
Per cent	42.08	..	50.56	4.00	45.91	48.51
Whole vote			116,325			117,828

* Taft's name not on Republican ballot, Progressive list of electors printed thereon instead.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 3,910 votes.

For Governor in 1912, Lovett, Soc., received 3,479 votes; Butterfield, Proh., 3,339.

For President in 1908, Chafin, Proh., received 4,039 votes; Debs, Soc., 2,846; Hisgen, Ind., 88.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Dillon, Rep., 25,405; Dowdell, Dem., 18,179; Templeton, Pro., 1,021; Jacobson, Soc., 675;

II. Burke, Rep., 23,043; Boyd-Barrett, Sr., Dem., 14,347; Edgar, Pro., 1,778; Atwood, Soc., 1,570.

III. Martin, Rep., 15,038; Gandy, Dem., 12,051; Ballinger, Soc., 1,617.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank M. Byrne; Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Abell; Secretary of State, Frank Glasner; Treasurer, A. W. Ewart; Superintendent Instruction, C. G. Lawrence; State Land Commissioner, F. F. Brinker; Attorney-General, Royal C. Johnson; State Auditor, Henry R. Anderson—all Republicans, except Governor Byrne, Prog.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, Ellison G. Smith; Justices, Dick Haney, Charles S. Whiting, S. C. Polley and J. H. Gates; Clerk, Frank Crane—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	35	89	124
Democrats	10	11	21
Republican majority.	15	78	103

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1900. President	39,544	54,530	1,542	14,986	R
1902. Governor	21,396	48,196	2,245	26,800	R
1904. President	21,969	72,083	2,965	50,114	R
1906. Governor	28,784	48,709	3,398	19,925	R
1908. President	40,266	67,536	4,039	27,270	R
1908. Governor	44,837	62,945	3,536	18,108	R

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. McMillin, Dem.	Hooper, Rep.
Anderson	597	539	1,148	55	717	1,484
Bedford	2,305	1,474	96	6	1,688	2,137
Benton	1,095	652	289	30	934	1,053
Bledsoe	464	379	401	10	476	728
Blount	836	870	1,410	....	776	2,158
Bradley	645	485	548	10	612	843
Campbell	554	302	1,193	52	614	1,110
Cannon	1,184	631	48	7	1,030	743

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McMillin Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Carroll	1,653	1,362	967	69	1,434	2,327
Carter	478	1,243	1,926	..	502	2,950
Cheatham	1,096	317	123	23	974	518
Chester	636	312	388	38	612	611
Claiborne	903	589	1,098	19	899	1,494
Clay	718	440	83	12	695	534
Cocke	597	757	549	10	646	1,317
Coffee	1,705	521	63	28	1,242	1,036
Crockett	1,297	852	509	27	1,089	1,295
Cumberland	489	372	434	11	435	803
Davidson	9,517	1,428	1,330	206	8,077	4,994
Decatur	758	405	491	15	774	752
De Kalb	1,394	1,219	265	2	1,297	1,554
Dickson	1,689	448	293	55	1,461	936
Dyer	1,469	318	348	82	1,166	843
Fayette	830	59	93	..	717	227
Fentress	399	444	317	21	433	691
Franklin	2,172	370	164	32	1,762	924
Gibson	2,671	1,002	518	35	1,967	2,003
Giles	3,081	1,596	419	2	2,340	2,681
Grainger	841	741	900	..	1,038	1,333
Greene	2,076	1,650	1,242	5	2,012	2,911
Grundy	529	122	87	121	470	242
Hamblen	722	427	325	18	614	801
Hamilton	4,394	1,493	2,454	281	4,927	3,559
Hancock	427	659	84	..	614	1,267
Hardeman	1,323	320	264	8	1,144	706
Hardin	738	955	592	32	667	1,517
Hawkins	1,026	828	660	18	859	1,354
Haywood	1,069	34	88	28	1,010	137
Henderson	738	473	947	19	599	1,372
Henry	2,526	941	282	111	1,942	1,765
Hickman	1,288	868	111	13	1,105	1,146
Houston	586	172	65	86	460	343
Humphreys	1,283	343	189	30	1,099	676
Jackson	1,344	743	251	..	1,137	1,157
James	202	169	408	..	196	516
Jefferson	514	540	940	9	486	1,370
Johnson	256	933	1,025	..	270	1,888
Knox	4,069	1,984	3,616	122	3,904	5,764
Lake	499	122	31	13	482	157
Lauderdale	1,020	186	593	28	824	951
Lawrence	1,504	878	783	48	1,393	1,491
Lewis	370	126	144	6	342	273
Lincoln	2,651	672	98	10	1,846	1,433
Loudon	415	322	248	6	363	619
Macon	787	1,251	183	11	751	1,441
McMinn	912	667	557	17	770	1,161
McNairy	1,155	616	1,001	..	1,194	1,357
Madison*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marion	810	463	442	74	768	778
Marshall	1,551	376	87	11	992	795
Maury	2,309	615	389	48	1,651	1,837
Meigs	517	337	163	1	464	488
Monroe	1,136	721	475	4	1,057	1,061
Montgomery	1,638	514	199	82	1,269	1,006
Moore	694	116	11	1	606	231
Morgan	466	312	841	35	540	1,015
Obion	2,152	455	193	63	1,540	1,115
Overton	1,531	743	181	66	1,154	1,235
Perry	664	379	94	42	629	492
Pickett	411	355	134	..	388	489
Polk	867	533	622	9	834	1,113
Putnam	1,867	923	386	5	1,678	1,574
Rhea	692	253	552	28	530	810
Roane	570	482	826	70	531	1,196
Robertson	2,287	513	142	125	1,499	1,417
Rutherford	3,406	1,217	280	64	2,630	2,268
Scott	160	123	1,324	125	182	1,297
Sequatchie	354	139	83	39	337	232
Sevier	341	967	2,410	1	553	3,038
Shelby	6,732	589	2,951	228	8,138	2,336
Smith	1,863	915	184	..	1,597	1,334
Stewart	1,312	485	54	197	1,288	554
Sullivan	2,413	538	1,265	12	2,142	1,899
Sumner	2,477	769	89	61	1,822	1,441
Tipton	987	564	222	12	924	995
Trousdale	544	211	35	..	377	398
Unicoi	170	280	768	11	167	1,017

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McMillin Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Union	404	307	1,192	10	468	1,089
Van Buren	225	106	30	24	216	135
Warren	1,745	339	250	16	1,370	946
Washington	1,531	1,134	1,592	9	1,441	2,343
Wayne	435	971	390	9	402	1,345
Weakley	2,810	1,265	350	33	2,027	2,296
White	1,222	330	279	57	1,053	698
Williamson	2,205	797	62	9	1,573	1,467
Wilson	2,325	682	292	6	1,654	1,595
Total	130335	59,444	53,725	3,492	114369	123828
Plurality	70,891	..	..	..	..	9,459
Per cent	52.59	23.98	21	1.41	46.96	50.84
Whole vote.	247,821				243,563	

* Vote for Madison County not available because of missing ballots.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 825 votes.

For Governor in 1912, Poston, Soc., received 4,464 votes; Harold, Proh., 2,702.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,081 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 332.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 1,354 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington. Sells, Rep., 16,705; Massey, Rep., 16,103.

II. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union. Williams, Dem., 6,681; Austin, Rep., 12,712; Buttram, Rep., 7,025; Miller, Soc., 275.

III. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. Moon, Dem., 18,240; Stewart, Rep., 6,380; Eastman, Prog., 2,168; Shirly, Soc., 290.

IV. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson. Hull, Dem., 17,077; Human, Rep., 9,165; Compton, Soc., 63.

V. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford. Houston, Dem., 12,055; Beasley, Dem., 8,437; Aydelott, Dem., 1,685.

VI. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. Byrns, Dem., 15,341; Althauser, Rep., 2,860; Wiles, Soc., 498.

VII. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson. Turner, Dem., 9,380; Padget, Dem., 12,751; Bevis, Soc., 23.

VIII. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry. Sims, Dem., 10,162; Ross, Rep., 7,461; Grissam, Prog., 2,035; Parker, Soc., 123.

IX. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley. Garrett, Dem., 13,392; Cochran, Rep., 3,500; McNeil, Soc., 55.

X. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton. Kellar, Dem., 12,910; Pardue, Soc., 777.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Benj. W. Hooper, Rep.; Secretary of State, H. W. Goodloe, Dem.; Treasurer, George T. Taylor, Rep.; Commissioner of Agriculture, George Peck, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, J. W. Brister, Dem.; Controller, Frank Dibrell, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Frank Maloney, Rep.; Attorney-General, Chas. T. Cates, Jr., Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, Geo. T. Taylor, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John K. Shields; Justices, A. S. Buchanan, Grafton Green, M. M. Neil and D. L. Lansden; Clerk, Joe J. Roach—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	18	57	75
Republicans	6	22	28
Progressives	..	3	3
Independents	9	17	26
Democratic majority	3	15	18

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1886.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1886. Gov.	126,628	109,835	....	....	*16,793	D
1888. Pres.	158,779	138,988	48	5,969	19,791	D
1890. Gov.	113,549	76,081	....	11,082	37,468	D
		I. Dem. Pop.				
1892. Gov.	127,247	100,629	31,515	5,427	26,618	D
			Pop.			
1892. Pres.	138,874	100,331	23,447	4,851	38,543	D
1894. Gov.	104,356	105,104	23,092	....	†748	R
	Dem.-Pop.					
1900. Pres.	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	*23,557	D
1902. Gov.	98,954	59,002	...	2,193	39 552	D
1904. Pres.	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284	D
			Soc.			
1906. Gov.	101,766	92,804	1,169	....	8,962	D
1908. Pres.	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	17,284	D
1908. Gov.	133,913	113,033	1,422	....	20,880	D
1910. Gov.	121,674	133,999	1,704	....	12,325	R

* Majority. † A recount of the vote by the Legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for irregularities and elected Turney Governor.

TEXAS.

Counties. (234.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lassiter, Prog.
Anderson	1,745	446	104	1,821	425	56
Andrews	97	1	4	97	1	4
Angelina	1,107	45	25	1,111	29	16
Aransas	189	7	29	194	3	25
Archer	460	25	42	474	19	24
Armstrong	274	32	31	298	22	22
Atascosa	647	16	17	647	16	17
Austin	1,202	244	77	1,279	175	53
Bandera	414	158	130	458	126	91
Bastrop	1,086	216	165	1,153	162	69
Baylor	553	15	48	579	11	25
Bee	495	30	64	503	28	53
Bell	3,036	128	42	3,079	10	3
Bexar	4,909	1,022	2,506	7,069	474	952
Blanco	449	127	76	504	103	49
Borden	128	..	..	132	..	..
Bosque	1,225	65	87	1,260	54	58
Bowie	1,542	317	218	1,626	160	167
Brazoria	748	263	342	825	229	258
Brazos	768	142	43	772	131	35
Brewster	333	29	40	367	3	24
Briscoe	148	2	5	147	2	3
Brooks	403	21	164	373	19	197
Brown	1,466	115	129	1,600	88	86
Burleson	1,000	238	79	1,028	194	67
Burnet	627	85	67	648	58	38
Caldwell	1,068	56	82	1,110	61	65
Calhoun	356	36	61	376	33	36
Callahan	785	45	46	820	29	22
Cameron	2,146	151	126	2,160	134	110
Camp	492	155	61	487	149	56
Carson	201	19	58	223	15	31
Cass	1,284	402	239	1,351	325	178
Castro	177	18	19	188	9	14
Chambers	219	80	30	242	74	30
Cherokee	1,686	145	61	1,707	129	42

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lassiter, Prog.
Childress	723	34	46	724	27	24
Clay	1,005	54	140	946	47	108
Coke	302	8	22	307	7	12
Coleman	1,284	52	59	1,270	41	44
Collin	3,197	342	223	3,301	329	198
Collingsworth	414	15	27	426	11	13
Colorado	1,024	106	140	1,053	99	118
Comal	602	157	174	864	40	30
Comanche	1,661	69	183	1,720	44	39
Concho	345	16	33	354	11	11
Cooke	1,780	206	143	1,826	195	10
Coryell	1,270	70	67	1,357	33	40
Cottle	311	8	18	315	3	12
Crockett	53	5	3	55	2	2
Crosby	247	7	41	278	2	8
Culberson	145	1	1	144	..	1
Dallam	247	18	68	278	13	45
Dallas	7,925	591	1,260	8,440	489	834
Dawson	95	7	4	94	6	2
Deaf Smith	221	21	22	221	21	24
Delta	908	51	35	928	40	21
Denton	2,295	190	113	2,268	191	104
De Witt	1,080	219	162	1,268	124	74
Dickens	279	11	38	281	8	14
Dimmit	292	134	36	215	51	38
Donley	388	12	36	378	11	34
Duval	917	80	31	931	41	37
Eastland	1,499	66	79	1,489	62	45
Ector	89	4	4	94	2	2
Edwards	133	114	75	163	95	61
Ellis	3,484	293	159	3,528	268	107
El Paso	2,914	291	799	3,327	134	434
Erath	1,569	156	161	1,616	107	106
Falls	1,663	353	190	1,731	299	124
Fannin	2,661	227	222	2,641	219	186
Fayette	2,016	461	214	2,286	371	147
Fisher	572	11	21	574	10	12
Floyd	383	21	41	377	10	22
Foard	431	19	41	428	17	36
Fort Bend	681	275	145	725	264	107
Franklin	474	19	9	478	15	3
Freestone	1,306	475	29	1,331	487	23
Frio	418	25	50	445	16	19
Gaines	68	..	3	68	..	2
Galveston	2,601	459	472	2,751	272	341
Garza	147	7	11	159	4	7
Gillespie	307	219	1,070	746	143	653
Glasscock	53	..	..	68	..	..
Goliad	500	414	76	608	345	40
Gonzales	1,330	318	98	1,409	291	69
Gray	272	13	65	294	8	29
Grayson	3,937	510	444	4,013	460	351
Gregg	605	126	32	624	102	26
Grimes	929	39	51	976	27	27
Guadalupe	1,140	1,072	538	1,599	741	171
Hale	554	20	58	575	16	43
Hall	775	24	46	769	20	31
Hamilton	993	68	119	938	59	69
Hansford	93	12	35	96	11	28
Hardeman	861	36	62	863	30	35
Hardin	989	114	101	1,067	78	60
Harris	6,431	726	1,124	7,103	510	599
Harrison	1,145	130	89	1,176	29	18
Hartley	116	16	29	130	12	17
Haskell	1,001	45	53	1,075	33	27
Hays	939	60	52	911	48	35
Hemphill	315	61	116	327	61	105
Henderson	1,295	136	79	1,384	135	84
Hidalgo	1,203	89	94	1,205	41	75
Hill	2,680	129	144	2,712	104	76
Hood	675	38	59	676	32	40
Hopkins	1,999	146	80	2,007	120	56
Houston	1,461	342	64	1,598	313	45
Howard	531	21	32	551	12	10
Hunt	4,040	225	213	3,452	227	200
Hutchinson	91	16	6	139	11	10
Irion	132	..	4	136	..	4
Jack	762	86	96	770	80	63
Jackson	326	35	88	340	36	65
Jasper	628	40	44	602	35	30

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lasater, Prog.
Jeff Davis	129	62	10	133	79	11
Jefferson	1,726	188	320	1,845	154	214
Jim Wells	242	43	24	245	22	35
Johnson	2,487	109	109	2,506	98	73
Jones	1,301	63	55	1,304	51	42
Karnes	710	66	49	761	31	28
Kaufman	2,098	226	73	2,070	226	73
Kendall	223	178	228	453	74	88
Kent	135	7	19	153	2	6
Kerr	578	127	146	665	102	60
Kimble	133	19	19	145	14	12
King	77	2	..	79	2	..
Kinney	76	99	91	76	94	87
Knox	649	32	54	672	29	24
Lamar	2,281	206	108	2,407	137	86
Lamb	53	6	18	36	5	13
Lampasas	517	66	66	543	59	32
La Salle	339	21	35	349	13	25
Lavaca	1,498	267	237	1,715	155	82
Lee	688	134	65	734	103	38
Leon	856	191	57	886	154	45
Liberty	583	80	106	599	81	90
Limestone	1,667	153	79	1,718	121	49
Lipscomb	251	47	105	258	40	97
Live Oak	308	26	42	288	50	42
Llano	432	30	45	478	14	18
Lubbock	266	16	27	377	14	12
Lynn	122	6	3	125	5	2
Madison	379	37	28	391	35	19
Marion	339	85	36	344	83	61
Martin	125	4	2	123	2	1
Mason	473	152	172	557	107	122
Matagorda	718	108	174	759	85	135
Maverick	185	141	72	191	137	70
McCulloch	593	41	61	623	33	42
McLennan	3,836	296	310	3,854	219	176
McMullen	50	9	3	62	1	1
Medina	651	220	263	877	123	88
Menard	109	17	39	143	7	13
Midland	216	11	10	215	11	6
Milam	1,939	244	110	1,916	217	40
Mills	577	92	68	608	65	43
Mitchell	573	18	32	556	14	27
Montague	1,534	151	114	1,541	125	89
Montgomery	616	120	113	643	122	74
Moore	57	5	11	57	5	11
Morris	608	89	48	640	57	30
Motley	195	8	15	202	4	5
Nacogdoches	1,619	94	42	1,640	71	24
Navarro	2,590	165	128	2,617	157	93
Newton	278	8	12	284	8	12
Nolan	656	60	24	665	55	13
Nueces	910	85	125	942	64	94
Ochiltree	94	4	17	94	3	15
Oldham	92	22	18	90	23	18
Orange	556	25	44	577	18	31
Palo Pinto	1,237	68	88	1,272	49	38
Panola	1,213	82	59	1,213	85	49
Parker	1,700	135	146	1,776	96	62
Parmer	115	9	54	116	6	40
Pecos	256	76	83	246	67	64
Polk	615	41	42	634	37	31
Potter	801	41	124	807	35	79
Presidio	191	88	66	280	45	17
Rains	441	67	20	496	70	17
Randall	269	21	29	287	14	11
Reagan	34	..	..	34	..	..
Red River	1,497	255	203	1,559	251	203
Reeves	276	8	43	289	8	25
Refugio	207	118	54	234	110	23
Roberts	183	16	31	195	12	20
Robertson	1,053	153	53	1,149	89	17
Rockwall	648	17	16	650	17	16
Runnels	1,128	58	73	1,170	35	31
Rusk	1,453	488	78	1,484	488	66
Sabine	430	19	10	457	9	2
San Augustine	375	12	18	352	7	9
San Jacinto	379	196	46	382	186	34
San Patricio	558	174	72	567	151	60
San Saba	692	89	35	707	80	23

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lasater, Prog.
Schleicher	111	3	13	112	3	15
Scurry	665	30	20	677	20	18
Shackelford	246	18	23	264	7	13
Shelby	1,509	76	20	1,493	78	19
Sherman	97	22	24	109	18	15
Smith	1,958	485	418	2,017	462	333
Somervell	241	12	21	275	9	6
Starr	674	252	2	677	248	3
Stephens	463	11	4	466	9	2
Sterling	165	4	9	170	3	2
Stonewall	334	7	12	360	10	7
Sutton	62	12	17	73	6	11
Swisher	280	8	34	290	16	24
Tarrant	7,219	533	1,112	7,917	386	654
Taylor	1,536	59	90	1,562	..	46
Terrell	118	36	39	113	36	33
Terry	94	3	5	99	4	..
Throckmorton	252	4	13	249	2	8
Titus	943	70	87	992	56	41
Tom Green	907	50	86	951	31	43
Travis	2,734	466	453	3,126	298	151
Trinity	661	92	44	703	88	25
Tyler	539	32	11	537	31	3
Upshur	895	168	61	970	137	30
Upton	23	..	3	27	..	1
Uvalde	601	53	73	627	43	41
Val Verde	298	133	196	327	141	89
Van Zandt	1,790	110	104	1,852	69	62
Victoria	698	100	162	768	99	82
Walker	633	323	39	684	284	22
Waller	595	144	98	680	86	54
Ward	147	6	34	165	3	12
Washington	1,109	546	192	1,212	299	24
Webb	654	888	31	697	840	25
Wharton	794	109	195	808	98	162
Wheeler	403	33	48	415	31	34
Wichita	1,128	108	131	1,157	39	107
Wilbarger	994	44	71	1,072	25	39
Willacy	105	4	..	109	..	..
Williamson	2,056	246	192	2,223	147	99
Wilson	799	109	115	954	70	25
Winkler	26	..	..	26	..	..
Wise	1,842	156	151	1,840	134	111
Wood	1,449	147	74	1,480	119	52
Yoakum	41	1	9	50	1	1
Young	922	35	..	911	38	32
Zapata	..	199	47	..	199	..
Zavala	242	42	54	248	44	57
Total	221589	28,853	26,755	233811	22,612	16,333
Plurality	192736	.....	.....	208541	.....	.....
Per cent	72.62	9.46	8.77	77.71	7.30	5.43
Whole vote	305,120			300,853		

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 25,743 votes; Chafin, Pro., 1,738; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 442.

For Governor 1912, Andrews, Soc., received 25,270; Houston, Pro., 2,413; Choate, Soc. Lab., 414.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Congressman-at-Large—Summers, Dem., 226,319; Garrett, Dem., 219,632; Elgin, Rep., 29,172; Harrison, Rep., 29,217; White, Prog., 32,476; Etheridge, Prog., 32,498; Conniber, Pro., 1,736; Richardson, Soc., 14,839; Haggard, Soc., 14,872.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, and Marion. Vaughan, Dem., 11,180; Baker, Rep., 760.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison. Dies, Dem., 11,120; Smith, Rep., 226; Christian, Pro., 96.

III. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman. Young, Dem., 10,140.

IV. Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains. Rayburn, Dem., 9,872.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, and Bosque. Beall, Dem., 11,220; Johnstone, Prog., 86; Green, Soc., 125.

VI. Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, and Milam. Hardy, Dem., 7,930; Wilson, Soc., 157.

VII. Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston. Gregg, Dem., 8,168.

VIII. Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon. Eagle, Dem., 11,928; Miller, Rep., 462.

IX. Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria. Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes. Burgess, Dem., 11,391.

X. Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington. Burleson, Dem., 12,109.

XI. McLennau, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton. Henry, Dem., 7,623.

XII. Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath. Callaway, Dem., 10,769.

XIII. Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam, Stephens, Dem., 20,363; Cooper, Rep., 1,116.

XIV. Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, Slayden, Dem., 14,636.

XV. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde, Garner, Dem., 15 672; Lamb, Soc., 221.

XVI. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley. Smith, Dem., 21,186.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, O. B. Colquitt; Lieutenant-Governor, Will H. Mays; Secretary of State, ——— ———; Attorney-General, B. F. Looney; State Treasurer, J. M. Edwards; Comptroller, W. P. Lane; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M. Brally; Land Commissioner, J. T. Robinson; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. R. Kone—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thos. J. Brown; Associate Justices, N. Phillips and W. E. Hawkins; Clerk, F. T. Connerly—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	30	108	138
Republicans	1	1	2
Democratic Majority	29	107	136

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1900. Pres...	267,837	121,173	20,976	2,644	146,164	D
1904. Pres...	167,200	51,242	8,062	4,292	105,958	D
1906. Gov...	243,942	42,169	....	5,910	201,773	D
1908. Pres...	217,302	65,666	972	1,634	151,636	D
1908. Gov...	218,956	73,305	....	148	*145,651	D
1910. Gov...	173,993	26,107	....	6,052	147,886	D

* Majority. † Independent Republican

UTAH.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Tolton, Dem.	Spry, Rep.	Morris, Prog.
Beaver	602	674	323	990	432	185
Box Elder	1,402	1,650	936	1,371	1,404	1,190
Caché	3,288	2,845	1,169	3,158	2,849	1,275
Carbon	503	783	539	446	862	471
Davis	1,143	1,295	458	1,135	1,282	477
Emery	755	762	336	759	859	224
Garfield	249	673	128	339	596	107
Grand	215	192	118	214	236	86
Iron	544	695	64	605	656	37
Juab	985	1,171	347	970	1,168	330
Kane	115	429	20	161	395	7
Millard	865	970	397	1,084	847	249
Morgan	234	319	273	218	323	278
Piute	110	206	146	149	175	113
Rich	237	329	99	245	326	99
Salt Lake	10,468	12,691	8,899	9,746	13,592	8,657
San Juan	145	146	95	164	155	55
San Pete	1,976	2,489	1,272	2,032	2,312	1,380
Sevier	909	1,451	758	952	1,351	858
Summit	983	1,294	425	957	1,328	391
Tooele	647	952	261	619	1,006	224
Uintah	566	545	642	564	547	644
Utah	4,636	4,175	2,295	4,374	4,170	2,442
Wasatch	924	1,216	432	924	1,252	373
Washington	845	712	72	833	739	47
Wayne	183	283	24	200	266	22
Weber	2,991	3,171	3,608	2,917	3,424	3,370
Total	36,579	42,100	24,174	36,076	42,552	23,591
Plurality		5,521		6,476		
Per cent	32.70	37.63	21.60	32.35	38.16	21.16
Whole vote		111,876			111,495	

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 9,023 votes.

For Governor, 1912, Burt, Soc., received 8,797 votes; Battell, Soc. Lab., 479.

The vote for Representatives in Congress, 1912, was: Johnson, Dem., 36,640; Thomas, Dem., 37,192; Howell, Rep., 43,133; J. Johnson, Rep., 42,048; Love, Prog., 22,358; Larson, Prog., 21,934; Knerr, Soc., 8,953; King., Soc., 8,971; Anderson, Soc. Lab., 855; Joseph, Ind., 187. Howell's plurality, 5,942; Johnson's plurality, 4,858.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William Spry; Secretary of State, D. Mattson; Treasurer, J. D. Jewkes; Auditor, L. G. Kelly; Attorney General, A. R. Barnes; Superintendent of Education, A. C. Nelson; Commissioner of Insurance, Willard Done—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. M. McCarty; Justices J. E. Frick and Daniel N. Straup; Clerk, H. W. Griffith—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	2	14	16
Republicans	16	31	47
Republican majority	14	17	31

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1900. Pres	45,006	47,139	720	209	2,133	R
1904. Pres	33,413	62,446	5,767	..	29,033	R
1904. Gov	38,047	50,837	4,892	..	12,790	R
1908. Pres	42,601	61,015	4,895	..	18,414	R
1908. Gov	43,375	52,913	4,095	..	9,538	R

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Howe, Dem.	Fletcher, Rep.	Metsger, Prog.
Addison	621	1,835	1,487	795	2,456	892
Bennington	1,057	1,464	1,380	1,292	1,868	802
Caledonia	1,065	1,583	2,049	2,025	1,235	1,424
Chittenden	2,266	2,368	1,663	2,709	3,026	921
Essex	348	463	353	606	494	177
Franklin	1,317	1,433	1,457	1,798	2,117	985
Grand Isle	210	193	204	273	443	105
Lamoille	43	852	996	607	981	546
Orange	956	1,289	1,426	1,146	1,461	1,207
Orleans	628	1,475	1,891	851	1,594	1,767

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1912. Howe, Dem.	Fletcher, Rep.	Metzger, Prog.
Rutland	2,075	3,001	2,928	2,462	3,569	1,841
Washington	1,743	2,797	1,670	2 469	2,526	1,343
Windham	1,327	2,143	2,020	1,424	1,927	1,722
Windsor	1,302	2,409	2,546	1,544	2,550	1,897
Total	15,350	23,305	22,070	20,001	26,237	15,629
Plurality	....	1,235	....	....	6,236	....
Per cent	24.44	37.27	35.14	30.90	40.60	24.11
Whole vote		62,807			64,812	

Total vote for Governor in 1912, 64,812, of which Allan M. Fletcher, Rep., had a plurality of 6,236 over Harland B. Howe, Dem., but Fletcher lacked the majority required for election by the Vermont Constitution. The election went to the joint session of the Legislature, which elected Fletcher and the full State ticket, none of which was elected by popular vote.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 1,154 votes; Debs, Soc., 928.

For Governor in 1912, C. F. Smith, Proh., received 1,735 votes; F. W. Suitor, Soc., 1,210.

For Governor in 1908, Backus, Ind., received 1,351 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Rutland. Meldon, Dem., 9,154; Greene, Rep., 15,469; Story, Proh., 797; Spargo, Soc., 454.

II. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Cochran, Dem., 6,226; Plumley, Rep., 13,396; Sawyer, Dem. 8,269; Phillips, Proh., 532; Ordway, Soc., 766.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Allan M. Fletcher; Lieutenant-Governor, F. E. Howe; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Edward H. Deavitt; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Attorney-General, R. E. Brown; Adjutant-Gen'l, Lee S. Tillotson; Superintendent of Education, Mason S. Stone; Commissioner of Insurance, E. H. Deavitt, and Guy W. Bailey; Commissioner of Agriculture, O. L. Martin —all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, John H. Watson, Seneca Haselton, Geo. M. Powers; Clerk, L. C. Moody,—all Republicans, except Haselton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	164	191
Democrats	0	57	57
Progressives	3	22	25
Republican majority	24	85	109

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres.	10,927	41,481	....	....	*30,554	R
1876. Pres.	20,350	44,428	....	....	*24,078	R
1880. Pres.	18,316	45,567	....	....	*27,251	R
1884. Pres.	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	22,183	R
1888. Pres.	16,788	45,192	....	1,460	28,404	R
1890. Gov.	19,290	33,462	....	1,161	14,163	R
1892. Pres.	16,325	37,992	....	1,415	21,669	R
			Pop.			
1894. Gov.	14,142	42,663	740	457	28,521	R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres.	10,637	51,127	1,331	733	40,490	R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Gov.	17.129	48,441	567	950	31,312	R
1900. Pres.	12,849	42,568	....	368	29,719	R
1902. Gov.	7,364	31,864	....	2,498	24,500	R
1904. Pres.	9,777	40,459	859	792	30,682	R
1904. Gov.	16,566	48,115	769	1 175	31,549	R
1906. Gov	26,912	42,332	512	733	15,420	R
1908. Pres.	11.496	39.552	....	799	28,056	R
1908. Gov	15,953	45,598	547	918	29,645	R
1910. Gov.	17,425	35,263	1,055	1,044	17,838	R

* Majority.

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (120.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1909. Mann, Dem.	Kent, Rep.
Accomac	1,825	153	110	1	1,038	289
Albemarle	1,215	144	126	15	857	140
Alexandria C.	951	132	104	11	817	132
Alexandria Co	346	86	153	8	201	78
Alleghany	394	125	263	10	349	325
Amelia	325	32	50	..	..	..
Amherst	765	64	60	8	673	41
Appomattox	654	28	51	..	595	50
Augusta	1,556	568	272	11	1,227	726
Bath	329	159	39	3	298	140
Bedford	1,219	142	343	9	988	175
Bland	289	206	118	1	355	299
Botetourt	889	517	191	2	777	787
Bristol City	405	86	64	8	391	137
Brunswick	643	67	43	5	492	82
Buchanan	524	223	389	..	293	402
Buckingham	603	97	110	..	564	215
Buena Vista C	155	43	48	8	177	71
Campbell	810	97	126	11	609	63
Caroline	590	144	126	..	..	..
Carroll	765	874	346	..	801	1,361
Charles City	121	37	23	..	97	28
Charlotte	609	175	123	10	605	206
Charlottesv'le	454	39	24	4	353	43
Chesterfield	702	61	75	8	443	99
Clarke	576	39	14	1	466	39
Clifton Forge C	293	63	61	34	343	147
Craig	337	62	150	1	372	176
Culpeper	752	108	49	1	678	111
Cumberland	362	10	31	1	302	34
Danville City	1,066	93	79	11	609	124
Dickenson	529	398	157	5	419	489
Dinwiddie	512	58	75	1	402	68
Elizabeth C'y	347	43	56	8	571	142
Essex	278	72	11	..	292	25
Fairfax	993	187	150	6	770	237
Fauquier	1,187	182	87	2	945	138
Floyd	409	222	712	5	318	634
Fluvanna	409	53	58	5	433	80
Franklin	1,238	415	601	5	1,111	979
Frederick	922	181	112	3	632	203
Fredericksb'g	414	51	100	..	420	164
Giles	725	267	247	4	709	478
Gloucester	510	74	56	..	437	96
Goochland	322	114	83	6	262	135
Grayson	842	832	290	1	834	1,106
Greene	238	141	95	..	196	237
Greenesville	294	31	72	1	212	77
Halifax	1,260	426	127	15	1,165	268
Hampton C'y	353	13	31	1	..	..
Hanover	609	87	4	..	456	109
Henrico	952	93	105	16	529	195
Henry	707	216	369	8	659	482
Highland	313	221	84	..	227	215
Isle of Wight	708	75	101	..	516	116
James City	128	10	15	1	146	51
King George	256	48	103	..	211	121
King and Q'n	246	68	48	..	273	54
King William	305	69	63	1	205	115
Lancaster	479	82	16	1	..	..
Lee	1,023	699	677	9	1,162	1,384
Loudoun	1,386	256	87	4	1,108	314
Louisa	578	91	141	6	520	94
Lunenburg	508	66	50	4	307	43
Lynchburg C.	1,487	111	218	19	743	121
Madison	402	210	63	1	357	239
Mathews	523	45	34	..	364	69
Mecklenburg	1,039	191	91	1	666	180
Middlesex	374	128	22	..	322	93
Montgomery	684	349	531	2	685	618
Nansemond	544	53	65	2	808	181
Nelson	706	163	95	5	592	164
New Kent	160	30	46	..	142	71
Newport N'ws	938	100	231	53	2,401	698
Norfolk City	3,539	195	451	33	721	616
Norfolk Co	1,089	422	215	11	947	495
Northampton	726	83	76	1	592	215
North'mber'd	470	102	52	..	371	110
Nottoway	683	72	70	4	506	58

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1909.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Mann, Dem.	Kent, Rep.
Orange	619	87	57	..	376	92
Page	703	340	138	10	608	374
Patrick	698	434	350	3	667	789
Petersburg City	1,122	75	44	2	724	160
Pittsylvania	1,558	527	321	15	1,011	522
Portsmouth C.	1,529	64	321	16	1,258	392
Powhatan	230	109	51	11	206	120
Prince Edward	584	72	46	..	517	79
Prince George	204	42	48	1	126	30
Princess Anne	422	40	63	..	341	29
Prince William	814	82	93	5	448	111
Pulaski	781	196	484	13	659	560
Radford City	185	36	95	8	207	99
Rappahannock	356	94	9	13	279	70
Richmond City	5,632	405	483	91	3,876	631
Richmond Co.	342	110	40	..	295	115
Roanoke City	1,913	268	502	39	1,901	609
Roanoke Co.	696	108	191	9	..	..
Rockbridge	949	433	212	13	..	..
Rockingham	1,761	937	421	25	1,413	1,100
Russell	1,298	588	623	6	693	890
Scott	1,311	557	1,075	12	960	1,396
Shenandoah	1,336	706	493	7	1,139	1,171
Smyth	1,022	609	578	6	878	1,108
Southampton	861	95	49	..	740	87
Spottsylvania	390	58	158	..	474	239
Stafford	347	141	183	2	335	275
Staunton City	632	65	287	..	526	342
Suffolk City	480	71	63	2	..	..
Surry	360	57	37	6	307	59
Sussex	435	59	53	..	384	88
Tazewell	979	586	871	19	637	977
Warren	571	122	39	2	404	166
Warwick	123	17	30	1	107	25
Washington	1,721	590	996	4	1,173	1,323
Westmoreland	341	69	43	2	294	113
Williamsb'g C.	113	11	14	..	113	51
Winchester C.	447	141	63	3	342	246
Wise	1,279	851	573	34	720	1,162
Wythe	1,110	633	650	5	875	1,200
York	211	34	26	3	196	61
Total	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	68,750	36,249
Plurality	67,044				32,501	
Per cent.	65.95	17.00	15.90	0.59	63.77	34.08
Scattering	759				1,337	
Whole vote	136,976				106,336	

For President 1912, Reimer, Soc. Lab., received 50 votes; Chafin, Pro., 709.

For Governor, 1909, Dennett, Soc. Lab., received 1,377 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.

I. Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York, and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg. Jones, Dem., 10,361; Coleman, Soc., 753; Kinder, Soc. Lab., 369.

II. Counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk. Holland, Dem., 10,061; Green, Prog., 1,121; Downey, Soc., 50; Chesman, Soc. Lab., 63.

III. Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent, and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg. Montague, Dem., 10,541; Haight, Soc., 154; Muller, Soc. Lab., 107; Allen, Ind., 4.

IV. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surry, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg. Watson, Dem., 7,847; Herzig, Soc., 269; Turnbull (complimentary), 23.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the city of Danville. Saunders, Dem., 9,479; Hamner, Rep., 5,449; Shelton, Soc., 349.

VI. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery, Radford, Roanoke, and the cities of Roanoke and Lynchburg. Glass, Dem., 8,194; Browning, Prog., 2,312; Harvey, Soc., 366; Yoder, Ind., 378.

VII. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester. Hay, Dem., 10,015; Earman, Rep., 3,539; Garvison, Soc., 446.

VIII. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the city of Alexandria. Carlin, Dem., 9,083; Evans, Soc., 628; Fling, Soc. Lab., 303.

IX. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the city of Bristol. Ayers, Dem., 13,857; Slemp, Rep., 14,868; Graham, Prog., 1,004; Dutton, Soc., 13.

X. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton, and Clifton Forge. Flood, Dem., 9,615; McCullock, Prog., 2,458; Parkins, Soc., 842.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	90	125
Independents and Republicans	5	10	15
Democratic majority	30	80	110

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William H. Mann; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; First Auditor, C. Lee Moore; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instruction, J. D. Eggleston, Jr.; Attorney-General, Samuel W. Williams; Adjutant-General, W. W. Sale; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Koiner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, H. Stewart Jones—all Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1892. Pres.	163,977	113,262	12,275	2,738	†50,715 D
			Pop.		
1893. Gov.	127,940	....	81,239	6,962	†39,726 D
1896. Pres.	154,709	135,368	2,129	2,350	†19,341 D
1897. Gov.	109,655	56,840	....	2,743	†52,815 D
1900. Pres.	146,080	115,865	....	2,150	†30,215 D
1901. Gov.	116,682	81,366	....	1,896	†35,316 D
1904. Pres.	80,648	47,880	359	1,383	†32,768 D
1905. Gov.	83,544	45,795	*Soc.*	....	†37,749 D
1908. Pres.	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	†30,373 D

† Plurality.

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (39.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Lister, Dem.	Hay, Rep.	Hodge Prog.
Adams	949	398	788	970	847	286
Asotin	551	579	513	501	802	250
Benton	1,238	728	1,373	1,199	1,486	623
Chehalis	1,953	3,056	1,847	1,907	3,644	1,336
Chelan	1,331	970	1,994	1,037	1,802	1,480
Clallam	464	727	686	422	781	670
Clarke	2,549	1,872	2,082	2,434	2,532	1,326
Columbia	855	673	803	986	830	513
Cowlitz	919	1,348	1,006	803	1,352	1,103
Douglas	1,357	642	794	1,352	837	550
Ferry	609	286	502	538	577	251
Franklin	612	293	525	508	717	206
Garfield	426	345	667	473	369	585
Grant	771	458	914	720	906	533
Island	310	332	503	272	443	435
Jefferson	642	636	741	602	893	485
King	20,088	15,579	26,887	26,243	18,927	18,727
Kitsap	969	1,224	2,321	1,031	1,820	1,572
Kittitas	1,407	1,157	1,902	1,580	1,422	1,505
Klickitat	1,028	1,163	795	917	1,565	424
Lewis	2,471	3,200	2,032	2,879	3,127	1,683
Lincoln	1,829	691	1,864	1,733	1,704	963
Mason	522	439	464	570	483	349
Okanogan	1,461	804	1,088	1,196	1,577	516
Pacific	971	1,375	1,251	904	1,755	916
Pend d'Oreille	747	305	716	641	778	286
Pierce	6,855	6,517	13,074	10,724	6,972	9,514
San Juan	311	341	346	269	414	285
Skagit	1,962	2,399	2,529	2,090	2,579	2,389
Skamania	262	251	218	230	343	147
Snohomish	3,846	3,007	7,347	3,597	3,677	6,930
Spokane	10,845	4,205	16,687	10,576	11,792	9,387
Stevens	1,979	810	1,971	1,873	1,547	1,227
Thurston	1,456	1,937	1,471	1,634	1,974	1,397
Wahkiakum	185	282	287	134	374	228
Walla Walla	2,507	1,937	2,727	3,386	2,355	1,309
Whatcom	2,773	4,187	4,562	2,785	4,576	4,014
Whitman	3,621	1,989	3,061	3,519	3,481	1,034
Yakima	3,209	3,304	4,360	4,016	4,569	2,297
Total	86,840	70,445	113698	97,251	96,629	77,792
Plurality	.....	.....	26,858	622	.....	.....
Per cent	26.90	21.82	35.22	30.55	30.35	24.44
Whole vote	322,799			318,359		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 40,134 votes; Chafin, Proh., 9,810; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,872.

For Governor, 1912, Maley, Soc., 37,155 votes; Stivers, Proh., 8,163; Brearcliff, Soc. Lab., 1,369.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Congressmen-at-Large, Connor, Dem., 73,133; White, Dem., 72,184; Dewey, R., 87,613; Frost, R., 86,300; Falconer, Prog., 95,049; Bryan, Prog., 90,348.

Districts:

I. Counties of King, Island, Kitsap, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom. Heifner, Dem., 26,973; Humphrey, Rep., 35,252; Landon, Prog., 34,562; Gilbert, Soc., 16,987.

II. Counties of Chehalis, Clarke, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Thurston, Wahkiakum. Munday, Dem., 16,790; Johnson, Rep., 25,497; Warburton, Prog., 24,214; Aller, Soc., 11,999.

III. Counties of Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, Yakima. Drumheller, Dem., 31,148; La Follette, Rep., 35,049; Goodwin, Prog., 29,666; Martin, Soc., 10,138.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Ernest Lister; Lieut.-Gov., Louis Hart; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell; Treasurer, Edw. Meath; Auditor, C. W. Clausen; Superintendent of Education, J. P. Preston; Attorney-General, V. W. Tanner—all Republicans except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. O. Dunbar; Associate Justices, O. G. Ellis, H. D. Crow, M. A. Fullerton, W. Mount, M. F. Gose, S. J. Chadwick, George E. Morris and Emmett N. Parker—all Reps., except Chadwick; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	48	75
Democrats	7	18	25
Progressives	7	30	37
Republican majority	13	..	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	44,833	57,456	2,006	2,363	12,623 R
1904. President	28,098	101,540	.....	.....	73,442 R
1904. Governor	59,119	75,278	7,420	2,782	16,159 R
1908. President	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	47,371 R
1908. Governor	58,126	110,190	4,311	3,514	52,064 R

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Thompson. Dem.	Hatfield, Rep.
Barbour	1,561	607	1,424	99	1,595	2,008
Berkeley	2,703	1,349	1,204	135	2,757	2,483
Boone	1,119	416	627	314	1,126	1,032
Braxton	2,611	580	1,816	59	2,638	2,327
Brooke	850	972	453	244	839	1,571
Cabell	4,793	1,798	3,210	480	5,301	4,503
Calhoun	1,349	575	476	12	1,370	1,029
Clay	932	352	766	55	982	1,070
Doddridge	866	622	1,192	44	879	1,775
Fayette	3,757	2,697	3,140	1,428	4,262	5,290
Gilmer	1,493	469	516	22	1,505	942
Grant	356	349	1,025	13	348	1,368
Greenbrier	2,707	622	1,797	84	2,776	2,344
Hampshire	1,777	406	266	4	1,807	645
Hancock	634	664	557	125	657	1,171
Hardy	1,209	344	314	7	1,220	654
Harrison	4,378	1,754	3,443	1,077	4,678	4,698
Jackson	1,935	1,199	1,355	48	2,042	2,430
Jefferson	2,525	993	152	55	2,539	1,130
Kanawha	6,658	1,780	6,360	3,071	7,120	7,403
Lewis	1,929	1,029	1,146	146	1,872	2,085
Lincoln	1,876	631	1,618	56	1,948	2,179
Logan	1,404	518	642	247	1,788	1,092
Marion	4,535	1,625	2,447	826	4,707	3,912
Marshall	2,405	1,610	1,842	521	2,521	3,301
Mason	1,812	1,024	1,692	247	2,036	2,379
Mercer	3,497	1,507	2,958	158	4,343	3,588
Mineral	1,367	513	1,446	165	1,361	1,888
Mingo	1,832	1,569	884	72	1,861	2,448
Monongalia	1,673	1,216	1,772	580	1,764	2,807
Monroe	1,570	798	742	17	1,684	1,418
Morgan	549	612	518	75	566	1,136
McDowell	2,497	4,341	2,425	64	3,156	6,158
Nicholas	2,018	584	1,425	29	2,105	1,884
Ohio	5,771	3,956	2,666	1,579	5,701	6,646
Pendleton	1,162	475	434	17	1,161	912
Pleasants	796	493	364	22	791	867
Pocahontas	1,428	589	1,086	94	1,457	1,650
Preston	1,845	1,461	2,387	221	1,654	3,601
Putnam	1,540	531	1,401	326	1,664	1,718
Raleigh	2,343	897	2,854	434	2,850	3,056
Randolph	2,563	756	1,411	371	2,629	2,085
Ritchie	1,270	937	1,264	91	1,324	2,130
Roane	2,045	708	1,670	52	2,102	2,336
Summers	2,111	791	1,250	88	2,272	1,909
Taylor	1,445	791	1,316	175	1,437	2,084
Tucker	1,221	548	1,265	253	1,254	1,764
Tyler	1,193	706	1,129	170	1,272	1,780
Upshur	895	835	1,706	61	922	2,334
Wayne	2,634	1465	797	85	2,714	2,192
Webster	1,330	307	524	23	1,356	780
Wetzel	2,710	1,092	733	163	2,731	1,813
Wirt	953	213	762	28	964	745
Wood	3,784	2,509	1,823	428	3,798	4,327
Wyoming	881	569	620	8	967	1,085
Total	113197	56,754	79,112	15,248	119173	127942
Plurality	34,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769
Per cent	42.10	21.11	29.43	5.69	44.49	47.77
Whole vote	268,828				267,831	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,517 votes.

For Governor, 1912, Hilton, Soc., received 14,900 votes; Jackson, Proh., 5,816.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.
Districts.

I. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel. Davis, Dem., 24,777; Laughlin, Rep., 24,608. Davis's plurality, 169.

II. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, Brown, Dem., 25,386; Conley, Rep., 23,190; Brown's plurality, 196.

III. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster. Littlepage, Dem., 24,580; Avis, Rep., 26,037; Avis' plurality, 1,477.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt, Wood, Braxton, Doddridge, Gilmer, and Tyler. Hamilton, Dem., 19,346; Moss, Rep., 20,225. Moss' plurality, 879.

V. Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Raleigh, Wyoming, Wayne, Boone, Mingo, and Logan. Beavers, Dem., 29,528; Hughes, Rep., 35,104; Hughes' plurality, 5,576.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, H. D. Hatfield; Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed; Superintendent of Free Schools, M. P. Shawkey; Auditor, John S. Darst; Commissioner of Agriculture, Howard E. Williams; Attorney-General, A. A. Lilly; Treasurer, E. L. Long; Adjutant-General, Charles D. Elliott; Secretary State Board of Agriculture, J. M. Millan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, L. Judson Williams, Rep.; Associate Justices, George Poffenbarger, Rep.; Ira E. Robinson, Rep.; Charles W. Lynch, Rep.; Henry Miller, Rep.; Clerk, W. B. Mathews, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	16	33	49
Republicans	14	53	67
Republican majority.	*2	20	18

* Democratic majority.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1896. Governor	93,974	105,477	....	1,054	11,503 R
1896. President	92,927	104,414	677	1,203	11,487 R
1900. Governor	100,226	118,807	....	1,373	18,581 R
1900 President	98,807	119,829	....	1,692	21,022 R
1904. President	100,850	132,608	....	4,413	31,758 R
1904. Governor	112 457	121,540	....	3,999	9,083 R
1908 President	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	....	4,967	11,898 R

WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES. (70.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Karel, Dem.	McGovern, Rep.
Adams	460	689	204	22	325	991
Ashland	1,452	937	676	315	1,235	1,797
Barron	1,065	1,414	968	265	920	2,360
Bayfield	659	508	664	304	539	1,239
Brown	3,557	2,764	1,396	569	3,444	3,936
Buffalo	848	1,239	373	45	804	1,525
Burnett	305	403	570	172	214	983
Calumet	1,366	931	455	86	1,393	1,317
Chippewa	2,029	1,739	1,133	108	2,232	2,471
Clark	1,528	2,035	644	145	1,433	2,650
Columbia	2,473	2,463	584	121	2,395	3,045
Crawford	1,513	1,406	322	68	1,634	1,571
Dane	9,017	5,115	1,292	298	7,102	8,358
Dodge	5,246	2,559	705	118	5,656	2,687
Door	769	1,167	690	77	1,156	1,358
Douglas	1,185	741	2,290	765	1,584	2,450
Dunn	833	1,403	1,174	235	621	2,571
Eau Claire	1,728	2,014	895	239	1,497	2,947
Florence	131	262	183	15	146	386

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNO., 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Karel, Dem.	McGovern, Rep.
Fond du Lac	4,838	3,014	1,236	348	4,824	3,955
Forest	567	520	213	30	693	569
Grant	3,615	3,283	669	99	3,496	3,868
Green	1,721	1,595	537	48	1,707	2,044
Green Lake	1,407	1,268	193	39	1,526	1,799
Iowa	2,103	1,886	450	33	2,009	2,343
Iron	347	473	247	72	450	628
Jackson	606	1,398	477	78	550	1,830
Jefferson	4,381	1,926	490	100	4,546	2,075
Juneau	1,236	1,322	432	150	1,179	1,675
Kenosha	2,215	1,669	1,649	492	2,722	2,750
Kewanee	1,696	1,115	262	22	1,635	1,415
La Crosse	4,263	2,272	999	337	3,628	3,688
La Fayette	1,852	1,845	756	28	1,971	2,414
Langlade	1,387	710	810	91	1,446	1,341
Lincoln	1,758	712	611	213	1,421	1,661
Manitowoc	3,436	2,389	919	890	3,818	2,951
Marathon	4,043	3,033	1,274	597	4,374	3,865
Marinette	1,558	1,618	1,125	276	1,764	2,612
Marquette	923	881	365	22	925	1,161
Milwaukee	27,807	18,231	5,739	19,979	31,746	17,771
Monroe	2,084	1,841	628	125	1,869	2,441
Oconto	1,523	1,988	554	139	1,710	2,273
Oneida	717	777	429	175	700	1,107
Outagamie	4,139	2,354	1,401	192	3,831	4,076
Ozaukee	1,878	749	241	77	2,074	714
Pepin	410	527	328	27	453	748
Pierce	985	986	1,297	102	694	2,295
Polk	830	848	1,075	270	465	2,095
Portage	2,297	1,932	890	101	2,652	2,356
Price	662	708	662	290	682	1,225
Racine	3,909	2,606	1,440	612	3,918	3,725
Richland	1,492	1,622	365	126	1,444	1,930
Rock	3,031	4,277	2,004	261	4,263	4,717
Rusk	520	577	342	204	427	976
St. Croix	1,806	1,728	823	188	1,720	2,442
Sauk	2,460	2,173	720	67	2,348	2,774
Sawyer	432	295	144	16	354	485
Shawano	1,660	1,535	1,103	100	1,386	2,753
Sheboygan	3,969	2,693	1,628	1,084	4,227	4,197
Taylor	821	773	379	71	757	1,195
Trempealeau	1,234	1,762	795	49	1,206	2,474
Vernon	1,253	2,664	463	74	1,310	2,880
Vilas	326	304	212	71	383	416
Walworth	2,135	2,096	1,237	78	2,287	2,835
Washburn	398	409	488	148	476	821
Washington	2,425	1,801	303	150	2,735	1,803
Waukesha	3,596	2,715	598	196	3,521	3,235
Waupaca	1,563	2,205	1,767	131	1,339	3,741
Waushara	774	1,346	741	93	586	2,142
Winnebago	4,631	1,922	410	478	4,398	5,490
Wood	2,525	1,686	525	368	2,340	2,422
Total	164409	130878	58,661	34,168	167316	179360
Plurality	33,531				12,044	
Per cent	41.39	32.94	14.79	8.60	42.53	45.60
Scattering	698				46,658	
Whole vote	388,814				393,334	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 8,467 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 698.

For Governor 1912, Thompson, Soc., received 34,468 votes; Hill, Soc. Lab., 9,433; Curtis, Pro., 2,757.

For Governor in 1910: Kremer, Soc. Lab., received 430 votes.

For Governor in 1908: Bottama, Soc. Lab., received 393 votes.

For Governor in 1906: Rosass, Soc. Lab., received 455 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 530 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 223.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 314 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.
Districts.

I. Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette, Stewart, Dem., 13,816; Cooper, Rep., 18,914.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Burke, Dem., 20,665; Grill, Rep., 14,698.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, and Iowa. Long, Dem., 18,196; Nelson Rep., 22,380.

IV. County of Milwaukee (part). Cary, Nonpartisan, 14,776; Beffel, Rep., 6,899; Gaylord, Soc., 10,057.

V. Counties of Milwaukee (part) and Waukesha. Stafford, Nonpartisan, 15,971; Trottman, Rep., 8,016; Berger, Soc., 13,880.

VI. Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. Reilly, Dem., 16,742; Davidson, Rep., 15,505.

VII. Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, and La Crosse. Cofiland, Dem., 11,023; Esch, Rep., 20,060.

VIII. Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc. Plowman, Dem., 12,265; Browne, Rep., 17,034.

IX. Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Oconto, and Marinette. Konop Dem., 16,843; Morse, Rep., 16,139.

X. Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, and Wood. Donohue., Dem., 8,794; Frear, Rep., 19,865.

XI. Counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Washburn, and Rusk. Johnson, Dem., 7,998; Lenroot, Rep., 17,883.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, F. C. McGovern; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Morris; Secretary of State, John S. Donald; Treasurer, Henry Johnson; Attorney-General, W. C. Owen; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Insurance, H. L. E. Kern; Commissioners of Public Lands, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and State Treasurer—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. H. Timlin, Dem.; R. G. Siebecker, Dem.; A. J. Vinje, Rep.; Roujie D. Marshall, Rep.; J. C. Kerwin, Rep.; John Barnes, Dem.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	6	24	30
Republicans	23	57	80
Socialists	1	6	7
Nonpartisans	3	13	16
Republican majority	13	14	27

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. President.	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,636	14,698 R
			U. Lab.		
1888. President.	155,232	176,553	8,552	14,277	21,321 R
			Pop.		
1894. Governor.	142,250	196,150	25,604	11,240	53,900 R
1896. President.	165 523	268,135	....	7,509	102,612 R
1898. Governor.	135,353	173,137	8,577	8,078	37,784 R
			Soc.		
1900. President.	159,285	265,866	*7594	10,124	106,581 R
1900. Governor.	160,764	264,420	*7,095	9,707	103,656 R
1902. Governor.	145,818	193,417	15,970	9,647	47,599 R
1904. President.	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057 R
1904. Governor.	175,268	226,995	24,116	11,920	51,732 R
1906. Governor.	103,311	183,558	24,437	8,211	80,247 R
1908. Governor.	165,977	242,935	28,583	11,760	76,958 R
1908. President.	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	81,115 R
1910. Governor.	110,442	161,619	39,547	7,450	51,177 R

*Socialist Labor vote.

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1912 for Delegate to Congress, Lincoln L. McCandless, Dem., received 5,770 votes; J. K. Kalanianaole, Rep., 7,023; C. K. Notley, H. R., 346; Byron O. Clark, Soc., 201.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Walter F. Frear; Secretary of the Territory, Ernest A. Mott-Smith; Attorney-General, Alexander Lindsay, Jr.; Auditor, J. H. Fisher; Treasurer, D. L. Conkling; Supt. of Public Works, Marston Campbell; Commissioner of Public Lands, Chas. S. Judd; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. T. Pope; Delegate to Congress, J. K. Kalanianaole. Judiciary: Alex. G. M. Robertson, Chief Justice; Associates, Antonio Perry and John T. DeBolt; Clerk, James A. Thompson; Circuit Judges, Henry E. Cooper, W. L. Whitney, W. J. Robinson, Jacob Hardy, S. B. Kingsbury, C. F. Parsons.

Present Federal Officials: District Judges, Sanford B. Dole, Chas. F. Clemons; Clerk, A. E. Murphy; Marshal, F. R. Hendry; Collector of Customs, E. R. Stackable; Collector of Internal Revenue, Chas. A. Cottrill; District-Attorney, R. W. Breckons.

WYOMING.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Carey, Prog.	Mullen, Rep.
Albany	1,044	882	531	177	1,497	1,057
Big Horn	691	794	594	136	1,563	1,386
Campbell	361	186	163	19	..	..
Carbon	957	1,106	489	258	1,401	1,209
Converse	436	540	349	40	1,19	888
Crook	726	505	461	166	1,007	1,003
Fremont	993	811	511	131	2,130	803
Goshen	318	292	235	23	..	..
Hot Springs	345	273	298	80	..	..
Johnson	524	522	327	21	832	518
Laramie	1,923	1,871	835	131	3,625	2,470
Lincoln	1,028	1,430	580	354	..	..
Natrona	447	640	262	52	749	445
Niobrara	282	500	142	30	..	..
Park	672	534	470	88	..	..
Platte	785	500	353	87	..	..
Sheridan	1,649	862	1,305	398	2,269	1,319
Sweetwater	916	888	390	279	1,095	804
Unita	535	717	463	207	2,197	1,877
Washakie	221	258	168	23	..	..
Weston	459	449	306	80	711	686
Total	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	21,086	15,235
Plurality	750	.....	.....	.....	5,851	..
Per cent	36.20	34.45	21.83	6.53	55.59	40.17
Whole vote.		42,296			37.926	

For President 1912, Chafin, Pro., received 434 votes.

For President in 1908, Chafin, Pro., received 66 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 64.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Fahey, (Dem)	14,720
Mondell, (Rep)	19,130
Winter, (Prog)	4,828
Carlson (Soc)	2,230
Laughlin (Pro.)	296

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jos. M. Carey; Secretary of State, F. L. Houx; Treasurer, J. L. Baird; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, R. B. Forsyth; Adjutant-General, M. C. Barkwell; Attorney-General, Douglas A. Preston; Supt. of Public Instruction, Rose Baird—Houx, Baird and Preston, Democrats; Carey, Prog.; rest Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. H. Scott; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard; Chas. N. Potter; Clerk, W. H. Kelly—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	15	31	46
Democrats	12	26	38
Republican majority	3	5	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. President.	10,655	10,072	....	136	583 D
1900. President.	10,164	14 482	...	....	4,318 R
1902. Governor.	10,017	14,483	552	....	4,466 R
1904. President.	8,904	20,467	1,077	....	11,563 R
1906. Governor.	9,483	16,396	1,310	....	6,913 R
1908 President.	14,918	20,846	1,715	....	5,928 R

Color Chart

SHOWING MEASURE OF HARMONY OF COLORS IN COMBINATIONS IN DECORATIONS, CLOTHING AND VARIOUS ORNAMENTATION.

(Prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York).

	Blue.	Brown.	Cream.	Green.	Gray.	Helio.	Lav'nd'r	Maroon.	Myrtle.	Navy.
Blue	...	Good	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Weak
Brown	Good	...	Good	Fair	Fair	Strong	Strong	Weak	Good	Good
Cream	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Green	Strong	Fair	Good	...	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair
Gray	Good	Fair	Weak	Good	...	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Helio	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad
Lavender	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	...	Bad	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	...	Fair	Fair
Myrtle	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	...	Good
Navy	Weak	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Good	...
Nile	Bad	Fair	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad
Olive	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Good
Orange	Strong	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Purple	Weak	Strong	Good	Strong	Good	Weak	Weak	Bad	Strong	Weak
Red	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Fair
Salmon	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Sky Blue	Fair	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good
Tan	Good	Bad	Weak	Fair	Bad	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Wine	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Good
Yellow	Strong	Bad	Weak	Bad	Fair	Strong	Bad	Strong	Bad	Strong

	Nile.	Olive.	Orange.	Purple.	Red.	Salmon.	Sky Blue	Tan.	Wine.	Yellow.
Blue	Bad	Fair	Strong	Weak	Fair	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Strong
Brown	Fair	Good	Weak	Strong	Weak	Weak	Good	Bad	Weak	Bad
Cream	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Weak
Green	Weak	Weak	Fair	Strong	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad
Gray	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Fair
Helio	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Weak	Good	Bad	Strong
Lavender	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong
Myrtle	Bad	Weak	Strong	Strong	Fair	Strong	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Navy	Bad	Good	Strong	Weak	Fair	Strong	Good	Good	Good	Strong
Nile	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair	Bad	Bad
Olive	Weak	...	Strong	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad
Orange	Bad	Strong	...	Strong	Weak	Weak	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad
Purple	Bad	Bad	Strong	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Red	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	...	Weak	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Salmon	Fair	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	...	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad
Sky Blue	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	...	Good	Bad	Fair
Tan	Fair	Weak	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak
Wine	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	...	Strong
Yellow	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong	...

NOTE—When it is desired to use in window trims, decorations, etc., two colors which make a displeasing combination, the introduction between them of gray, white or black relieves the discord. White in conjunction with any color intensifies that color. Black has the opposite effect. For pink use the salmon line; for ivory use the cream line; for pearl use the gray line.

LIST OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES—(SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

Mayor.—William J. Gaynor ($15,000).
Secretary.—Rob't Adamson, 6 City Hall ($6,500).

Bureau of Licenses.—1 City Hall.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan.—George McAneny, 10 City Hall ($7,500); Leo Arnstein, *Secretary* ($5,000).
Bronx.—Cyrus C. Miller ($7,500), 3d Ave. and 177th St.; George Donnelly, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Brooklyn.—Alfred E. Steers ($7,500), 16 Boro' Hall; John B. Creighton, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Queens.—Maurice E. Connolly ($5,000), L. I. City; Joseph Flanagan, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Richmond.—George Cromwell ($5,000), New Brighton; Maybury Fleming, *Secretary* ($2,500).

Aldermen.

President—John Purroy Mitchel ($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—Ardolph L. Kline. *City Clerk and Clerk of Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($8,000). Joseph F. Prendergast, 1st *Deputy* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John T. Oakley ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Democrats, 34; Republicans (and Fusion), 39.
Manhattan.—1, William Drescher, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, J. J. White, D.; 4, J. J. Smith, D.; 5, J. M. Hannon, D.; 6, F. J. Dotzler, R.; 7, F. L. Dowling, D.; 8, M. S. Levine, D.; 9, J. F. McCourt, D.; 10, H. J. Cummuskey, D.; 11, L. Wendel, Jr., D.; 12, W. P. Kennealy, D.; 13, John McCann, D.; 14, John Loos, D.; 15, N. R. Becker, R.; 16, J. T. Eagan, D.; 17, D. M. Bedell, R.; 18, J. J. Nugent, D.; 19, W. D. Brush, R.; 20, J. J. Reardon, D.; 21, Bryant Willard, R.; 22, Edw. V. Gilmore, D.; 23, J. H. Boschen, R.; 24, John A. Bolles, R.; 25, Chas. Delaney, D.; 26, H. H. Curran, R.; 27, Nathan Lieberman, R.; 28, C. Nicoll, R.; 29, John F. Walsh, D.; 30, Ralph Folks, R.; 31, Percy L. Davis, R.; 32, M. J. McGrath, D.; 33, Samuel Marks, R.

Bronx—34, J. L. Devine, R.; 35, T. J. Mulligan, R.; 36, T. H. O'Neil, D.; 37, ———, R.; 38, A. W. Herbst, R.; 39, James Hamilton, R.; 40, Jacob Weil, R.; 41, F. H. Wilmot, R.

Brooklyn.—42, Robt. F. Downing, R.; 43, Mich'l Carberry, D.; 44, F. Cunningham, D.; 45, J. S. Gaynor, R.; 46, J. R. Weston, R.; 47, John Diemer, R.; 48, J. J. Molen, D.; 49, F. P. Kenney, D.; 50, J. J. Meagher, D.; 51, A. L. Kline, R.; 52, Dan'l R. Coleman, R.; 53, F. H. Stevenson, R.; 54, Jesse D. Moore, R.; 55, F. T. Dixon, D.; 56, W. P. McGarry, D.; 57, R. H. Bosse, R.; 58, O. G. Esterbrook, R.; 59, G. A. Morrison, R.; 60, Otto Muhlbauer, R.; 61, W. H. Pendry, R.; 62, Jacob J. Velten, D.; 63, Edward Eichhorn, R.; 64, Henry F. Grimm, R.; 65, J. F. Martyn, R.

Queens.—66, Geo. M. O'Connor, D.; 67, Otto C. Gelbke, R.; 68, Alex. Dujat, D.; 69, Charles A. Post, R.; 70, W. A. Shipley, R.

Richmond.—71, William Fink, D.; 72, J. J. O'Rourke, D.; 73, Chas. P. Cole, D.

Coroners.—70 Lafayette Street.
Manhattan.—Israel L. Feinberg, James E. Winterbottom, Herman W. Holtzhauser, Herman Hellenstein. ($6,000 each).
Chief Clerk, Antonio Dalessandro ($3,000).
Bronx.—Jacob Shongut and Jerome F. Healy ($6,000 each). Clerk, W. T. Austin.
Brooklyn.—Alex. J. Rooney and Edward Glinnen. ($6,000 each).
Queens.—Gustav J. Schaefer and A. S. Ambler, College Point, L. I. ($4,000 each).
Richmond.—W. H. Jackson, New Brighton, S. I. ($4,000).

Department of Finance.—Stewart Building.
Comptroller.—William A. Prendergast ($15,000).
Deputies.—D. Mathewson, E. D. Fisher ($7,500)
Assistant Deputy.—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000).
Secretary—Geo. L. Tirrell ($6,000).
Auditor of Accounts.—Chas. S. Hervey ($6,000).
Chief Accountant—Duncan MacInnes ($6,000).
Receiver of Taxes.—F. H. E. Ebstein ($6,000).
Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.—Sidney Goodacre ($3,000).
City Paymaster.—John H. Timmerman, 83 Chambers Street ($6,000).
Collector of Assessments and Arrears.—Daniel Moynahan ($4,500); *Deputy*, Geo. W. Wanmaker ($3,500). *Deputy.*—Brooklyn—Theo. G. Christmas ($4,000).
Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—James Tilden Adamson ($6,000).
Chamberlain.—Robt. R. Moore, 63 Stewart Building ($12,000). *Deputy.*—Henry J. Walsh ($5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments.

Commissioner Public Works.—Manhattan—E. V. Frothingham ($7,200); *Assistant*, Wm. R. Patterson ($6,000). Bronx—Thos. W. Whittle ($5,500). Brooklyn—Lewis H. Pounds ($6,000). Queens—Dennis O'Leary, ($4,000). Richmond—L. L. Tribus ($8,000).
Bureau Public Bldgs. and Offices.—Manhattan—————, *Supt.* ($5,000). Bronx—Roger W. Bligh, *Supt.* ($4,000). Brooklyn—Howard Le Woody, *Supt.* ($5,000).
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.—Henry S. Thompson ($7,500). *Deputy.*—J. W. F. Bennett ($6,000). Bronx—J. L. Jordan ($4,000). Br'klyn—F. T. Parsons ($5,500). Queens—M. P. Walsh ($4,000). Richmond—John E. Bowe ($3,000).
Commissioner of Bridges—Arthur J. O'Keeffe ($7,500). *Deputy*—W. H. Sinnott ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—A. Johnson ($10,000). *Secretary*—E. E. Schiff ($4,000).
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.—W. H. Edwards ($7,500). *Deputy*—Manhattan—J. F. Lynch ($5,000). Bronx—*Deputy.*—J. F. O'Brien ($5,000). Brooklyn—*Deputy.*—J. F. Scott ($5,000).
Secretary.—Chas. A. Whitney ($3,000).
Tenement-House Department—44 East 23d St.—*Commissioner*—John J. Murphy ($7,500). *First Deputy Commissioner*—William H. Abbott, Jr. ($4,000). Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond—503 Fulton Street.—*Second Deputy Commissioner*—F. Mann ($4,000). Bronx—391 East 149th Street—*Superintendent*—William B. Calvert ($3,000).

Department of Police.

Central Office, Grand and Centre Streets.
Commissioner.—Rhinelander Waldo ($7,500).
Secretary—Winfield R. Sheehan ($3,000).
Chief Clerk.—William H. Kipp ($5,000).
Deputies.—(First) Douglas I. McKay ($6,000). (Second) George S. Dougherty ($6,000). (Third) John J. Walsh ($6,000). (Fourth) James E. Dillon ($6,000).
Inspectors.—Max F. Schmittberger, Cornelius F. Cahalane, George F. Titus, Wm. J. Lahey, J. J. Murtha, E. P. Hughes, J. F. Dwyer, P. J. Harkins, G. W. McClusky, John J. Farrell, Denis Sweeney, Chas. A. Formosa, Henry Cohen, Robert E. Dooley, John Daly, Donald Grant (act.), John D. Herlihy, T. J. Kelly ($3,500 each).
Detective Bureau.—Joseph A. Faurot, Inspector.

Department of Health.

Walker and Centre Streets.
President and Commissioner.—Ernst J. Lederle ($7,500). *Secretary.*—Eugene W. Scheffer ($5,000).
Sanitary Supt.—Walter Bensel ($7,000). *Assistants.*—Manhattan—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). Bronx—Marion M. McMillan ($3,500). Brooklyn—T. R. Maxfield ($3,500). Queens—John H. Barry ($3,500). Richmond—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.—Hall of Records.
Corporation Counsel.—Ar'b'd R. Watson ($15,000)
Secretary.—Edmund Kirby ($3,500).
Assistants.—Theo. Connoly ($12,000); G. L. Sterling and C. D. Olendorf ($10,000 each).
Assistant.—Brooklyn—James D. Bell ($10,000).
Bureau of Street Openings.—Joel J. Squier, 90 West Broadway ($7,000).
Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.—Geo. O. Reilly, 280 Broadway ($5,000).
Bureau for Recovery of Penalties.—Herman Stiefel, 119 Nassau Street ($6,000).
Tenement-House Bureau.—John P. O'Brien, 44 E. 23d Street ($6,500).

Department of Fire.—157 E. 67th St.
Commissioner.—Joseph Johnson ($7,500).
Chief.—John Kenlon ($10,000).
Deputy.—George W. Olvany ($5,000).
Brooklyn and Queens.—Philip P. Farley ($5,000).
Deputy Chief.—Thomas Lally (Brooklyn and Queens) ($7,500).
Fire Marshals.—John P. Prial ($3,000) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); Thomas P. Brophy ($3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Secretary.—Daniel E. Finn ($4,800).

Department of Parks.—Arsenal, Central Park.
President and Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond, Charles B. Stover ($5,000).
Commissioner of Brooklyn.—Michael J. Kennedy ($5,000). *Bronx.*—Thos. J. Higgins ($5,000). *Queens.*—Walter G. Eliot ($5,000).
Secretary Park Board.—Clinton H. Smith ($4,000).

Bureau of Buildings.—220 Fourth Avenue.
Superintendent.—*Manhattan*—Rudolph P. Miller ($6,000). *Assistant.*—Robert B. Insley ($4,000). *Chief Inspectors.*—Alfred Ludwig ($5,000) and Frederick H. Dewey ($4,000).
Bronx.—3d Ave. & 177th St. Jas. A. Henderson, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*—Borough Hall—John Thatcher, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens.*—Borough Hall—John J. Simmons, *Supt.* ($3,000). *Richmond.*—Borough Hall—John Seaton, *Supt.* ($2,500).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Hall of Records.
President.—Lawson Purdy ($8,000); Commissioners, Daniel S. McElroy, Judson G. Wall, Chas. T. White, Edward Kaufman, C. J. McCormack, John J. Halleran ($7,000 each). *Secretary.*—C. R. Tyng ($4,500).

Department of Charities.—Foot E. 26th St.
Commissioner.—Michael J. Drummond ($7,500).
Secretary.—J. McKee Borden ($3,500).
1*st Deputy.*—Frank J. Goodwin ($5,000).
2*d Deputy* (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn).—Thomas L. Fogarty ($5,000).
3*d Deputy*—Wm. J. McKenna ($5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors.—127 Stewart B'ld'g. Thomas Allison (County of New York) ($6,000).

Commissioners of Accounts.—115 Stewart B'ld'g. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Harry M. Rice ($5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.
299 Broadway.
Frank Gallagher, *Pres.* ($6,000); Richard Welling, Alexander Keogh, Commissioners ($5,000).
Secretary.—Frank A. Spencer ($5,000).

Public Administrator.—119 Nassau Street. W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Asst.* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk.*—John J. Connell ($2,700).

Department of Correction.—148 E. 20th St.
Commissioner.—Patrick A. Whitney ($7,500).
Deputy.—William J. Wright ($4,000).
Secretary.—John B. Fitzgerald ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries.—Battery Pl.
Commissioner.—Calvin Tomkins ($7,500).
Deputies.—B. F. Cresson, Jr., and Wm. J. Barney ($5,000).
Secretary.—Matthew J. Harrington ($4,000).
Chief Engineer—Chas. W. Staniford ($10,000).
Supt. Docks.—Chas. A. Manly ($5,000).
Supt. Ferries.—W. J. Sears ($5,000).

Department of Education—Park Av. & 59th St.
President.—E. L. Winthrop, Jr. *Vice-President.*—John Greene. *Secretary.*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500).
Chief Clerk—Thos. A. Dillon ($3,000).
Supt. of School Buildings.—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000).
Supt. of School Supplies.—Patrick Jones ($7,500).
City Supt. of Schools—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000).
Supervisor of Lectures.—Henry M. Leipziger ($6,500).
Associate City Superintendents ($6,500 each).—Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, Clarence E. Meleney, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward B. Shallow, Edward L. Stevens, Gustave Straubeumüller, John H. Walsh.
District Superintendents ($5,000 each).
Examiners ($6,000 each).—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
277 Broadway.
Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond (no salary).
Secretary, Joseph Haag ($7,500).
Chief Engineer.—Nelson P. Lewis ($12,000.)
Bureau of Franchises.—H. P. Nichols, Engineer ($6,000).

Commissioner of Licenses.—277 Broadway. Herman Robinson ($5,000).

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—280 Broadway. *Members.*—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of Board of Aldermen, and Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen; *Secretary*, John Korb, Jr.

Board of Water Supply.—165 Broadway. Chas. Strauss, President; Chas. N. Chadwick, John F. Galvin ($12,000 each).
Chief Engineer.—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000).
Secretary.—Joseph P. Morrissey ($5,000).

City Record.—21 Park Row.
Supervisor.—David Ferguson ($5,000).

Board of Assessors.—320 Broadway.
Joseph P. Hennessy, *President*; Antonio C. Astarita, Wm. C. Ormond ($5,000 each).
Secretary.—Thomas J. Drennan ($5,000).

Board of Elections.—Headquarters, 107 W. 41st St. J. G. Britt, *President;* Moses M. McKee, *Secretary.*

Permanent Census Board.—500 Park Ave., 3d floor. The Mayor, *City Superintendent of Schools and Police Commissioner;* George H. Chatfield, *Secretary.*

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House).—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Deputy.*—Charles E. Gehring ($6,000).
Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Chas. F. Devoy ($12,000). *Deputy.*—John Feitner ($5,000).
Sheriff New York County (299 Broadway).—Julius Harburger ($12,000 and half of fees).
Under Sheriff.—John F. Gilchrist ($5,000). *Deputies* receive $2,500 each.
Warden of County Jail.—Eugene A. Johnson ($3,000).
Sheriff Kings County (186 Remsen St., B'klyn).—Charles B. Law ($15,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Lewis M. Swasey ($6,000). *Deputies* receive $2,200 each.
Warden.—Richard Wright ($3,000).
Sheriff Queens County (Long Island City).—George Emener ($10,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Samuel J. Mitchell ($2,500).
Sheriff Richmond County (Richmond, S. I.).—Joseph F. O'Grady ($6,000).
Register (Hall of Records).—Max. S. Grifenhagen ($12,000). *Deputy*—William Halpin ($5,000).
Register Kings County (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—E. T. O'Loughlin ($12,000). *Deputy.*—Alfred T. Hobley ($5,000). *Deputy Mortgage Tax Dep't.*—P. T. Williams ($3,500).
Commissioner of Records.—Chas. H. Graff ($5,000). *Deputy.*—Wm. F. Thompson ($4,000).

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—1 Madison Avenue.
Special Deputy Commissioners—Thos. F. McAvoy, Manhattan and Bronx ($5,000); James S. Regan (Brooklyn) ($3,750); Michael W. Murphy (Richmond ($2,000); Geo. S. Jervis (Queens) ($2,500).
HEALTH OFFICER (of the Port of New York).—Quarantine Station, N. Y. Harbor.
Term expires Jan. 1, 1915. Salary, $12,500.
LABOR DEPARTMENT.—381 Fourth Ave.
PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—17 State Street.
Commissioners.—A. P. Higgins, *President;* J. H. Winchester, V. H. Brown, Thomas P. Ball, W. I. Comes. *Secretary.*—Daniel A. Nash.
PORT WARDENS.—1 Broadway.
Wardens.—Michael H. Blake, *President;* Charles A. Bayles, Geo. E. Bickwith, Morris Levy, George M. Jamrin, Wm. H. Burns, Marcus Braun, David Lazarus, Thomas M. Tobin (fees).
Collector.—John Regan. *Secretary.*—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission.—154 Nassau St. W. R. Willcox, *Chairman;* George V. S. Williams, M. R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, J. Sergeant Cram, *Commissioners* ($15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary* ($6,000).

SUPREME COURT.

PART I—TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.
GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)—In the Criminal Courts Building.

Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.
Thomas C. T. Crain..	Dec. 31, 1920	James T. Malone....	Dec. 31, 1921	Warren W. Foster..	Dec. 31, 1913
Edward Swann.....	Dec. 31, 1921	Thos. C. O'Sullivan..	Dec. 31, 1919		
Joseph F. Mulqueen..	Dec. 31, 1921	Otto A. Rosalsky....	Dec. 31, 1920		

Clerk of Part 1, Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of $17,500 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Isaac Franklin Russell, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1916	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Joseph M. Deuel	9,000	" 1, 1913	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Dec. 30, 1915
Franklin Chase Hoyt	9,000	" 1, 1919	Cornelius F. Collins	9,000	May 2, 1922
John Fleming	9,000	Jan. 6, 1918	Morgan M. L. Ryan	9,000	Dec. 31, 1913
Howard J. Forker	9,000	" 4, 1918	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1918
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	Robert J. Wilkin	9,000	April 15, 1913
John B. Mayo	9,000	July 1, 1917	Henry Steinert	9,000	July 1, 1921
			Lorenz Zeller	9,000	" 1, 1915

Court is open daily, except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk;* salary, $6,000; office 32 Franklin Street.
PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan, John P. Hilly, *Clerk;* salary, $5,000; William M. Fuller, *Deputy*, $4,000.
PART V—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan, and when held in any other county in the same building provided for the Court of Special Sessions.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Held by one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in accordance with assignment of Justices. Court opens at 10.00 A. M. daily, except Sunday and legal holidays.
New York County—No. 66 Third Avenue, Manhattan, Dennis A. Lambert, *Clerk;* salary, $4,000; Kings County—No. 102 Court Street, Brooklyn, Joseph W. Duffy, *Clerk;* salary, $3,000. Queens County—No. 19 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, Sydney Ollendorff, *Clerk*, salary, $2,000. This court is held on Thursdays. Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S. I.; William J. Browne, *Clerk*, salary, $2,000. This court is held on Tuesdays.

CITY MAGISTRATES. (Salary, $7,000; Chief Magistrate, $8,000.)

Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.
Wm. McAdoo, **Chief*	Jan. 30, 1920	Fred. B. Kernochan	Apr. 30, 1917	Henry W. Herbert...	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House..	June 30, 1919	John J. Freschi...	Jan. 30, 1915	Keyran J. O'Connor.	" 14, 1917
Matthew P. Breen ...	June 30, 1922	Moses Herrman...	June 30, 1922	Joseph E. Corrigan..	" 14, 1917
Paul Krotel	" 30, 1919	Daniel F. Murphy.	July 30, 1920	Francis X. McQuade	" 30, 1922
Chas. W. Appleton ..	May 1, 1915	Peter T. Barlow...	Apr. 30, 1913	*Chief Clerk*, Philip Bloch.	
Robert C. Cornell....	Apr. 30, 1913	Arthur C. Butts...	May 1, 1917	(Salary, $5,000.)	
Chas. N. Harris.....	" 30, 1917				

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

First District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Second District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). Third District—69 Essex Street. Fourth District—151 East 57th Street. Fifth District—170 East 121st Street. Sixth District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. Seventh District—314 West 54th Street. Eighth District—Walker Avenue, Westchester. Ninth District (Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). Tenth District (Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. Eleventh District (Domestic Relations Court)—Temporary quarters, corner Prince and Wooster Streets. * Office of the Chief City Magistrate, 300 Mulberry Street.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District-Attorney is $15,000 per annum; assistants, $7,500; deputy assistants' salaries vary from $5,000 to $1,500.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
Charles S. Whitman.....	Dist.-At.	Charles F. Bostwick.....	Asst.	W. H. L. Edwards...	Asst.
Frank Moss.....	Asst.	William A. DeFord.....	"	James A. Delehanty..	"
Charles C. Nott, Jr.....	"	Isidor Wasservogel.....	"	John K. Clark.....	"
Charles Albert Perkins...	"	Robert S. Johnstone....	"	L. L. Manley.....	"
Robert C. Taylor.....	"	T. Channon Press.....	"	Henry D. Sayer.....	Chief Clerk.
Hugh J. Beirne.. ..Pris.	Sect'y .				

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires.
George L. Ingraham, *Pres. Justice*...	Dec. 31, 1919	Francis M. Scott.....	Dec. 31, 1925
Chester B. McLaughlin.....	" 31, 1923	Nathan L. Miller.....	" 31, 1918
Frank C. Laughlin.....	" 31, 1923	Victor J. Dowling.....	" 31, 1918
John Proctor Clarke.....	" 31, 1915		

Court opens at 2 P. M. Motion Days, 1st and 3d Fridays, when court opens at 10.00 A. M.
Clerk—Alfred Wagstaff. *Deputy Clerk*—William Lamb. AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and the Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court-House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS.

Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires
Samuel Greenbaum..	Dec. 31, 1915	Leonard A. Giegerich	Dec. 31, 1920	John Ford.....	Dec. 31, 1920
James A. Blanchard.	" 31, 1915	Alfred R. Page.....	" 31, 1923	John J. Brady.....	" 31, 1920
Nathan Bijur.....	" 31, 1923	Philip H. Dugro.....	" 31, 1914	Mitchell L. Erlanger	" 31, 1920
Edward J. Gavegan..	" 31, 1923	John J. Delany.....	" 31, 1924	Charles L. Guy.....	" 31, 1920
Vernon M. Davis.....	" 31, 1916	Joseph E. Newburger	" 31, 1919	James W. Gerard..	" 31, 1921
Edward E. McCall...	" 31, 1916	Peter A. Hendrick...	" 31, 1920	Irving Lehman.....	" 31, 1922
Edward B. Amend ...	" 31, 1916	John W. Goff.....	" 31, 1920	Daniel F. Cohalan..	" 31, 1925
Francis K. Pendleton	" 31, 1925	Samuel Seabury.....	" 31, 1920	Henry D. Hotchkiss	" 31, 1920
Henry Bischoff.....	" 31, 1917	M. Warley Platzek....	" 31, 1920	Edw. A. Whitaker.	" 31 1927
Thomas F. Donnelly.	" 31, 1927				

Clerk—County Clerk William F. Schneider, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, $17,500.

CITY COURT—CITY HALL.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer	Chief Judge	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. La Fetra	Judge	" 31, 1918
Joseph I. Green	"	" 31, 1915
Richard T. Lynch	"	" 31, 1918
F. B. Delehanty	"	" 31, 1921
Thos F. Donnelly	"	" 31, 1917
Alexander Finelite	"	" 31, 1917
John V. McAvoy	"	" 31, 1917
Peter Schmuck	"	" 31, 1917
Richard Smith	"	" 31, 1920

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith; salary, $6,000.
Deputy.—Edward H. Piepenbring; salary, $3,000.

SURROGATES' COURT.

HALL OF RECORDS.

The Surrogates are elected for a term of fourteen years at an annual salary of $15,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Robert L. Fowler	Surrogate	Jan. 1, 1914
John P. Cohalan	"	" 1, 1922

Clerk.—Daniel J. Dowdney; salary, $4,500.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

COURT HOUSE.

Judges—Norman S. Dike, Rep., and Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep., $12,500.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKYLN.

HALL OF RECORDS.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, Dem., $10,000.
Chief Clerk—John H. McCooey.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK STATE, 65 LIBERTY ST.

A method of arbitration established by the Chamber of Commerce for the adjustment, without litigation, of differences arising between individuals, firms or corporations. This method can be availed of by either members or non-members. Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, KINGS CO.

66 COURT STREET.

District-Attorney—James C. Cropsey, Fus., $10,000.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of $3,000.

Courts.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	54-56 Lafayette St	Wanhope Lynn William F. Moore John Hoyer	Thomas O'Connell. Francis Mangin, Deputy.
2d District	264 Madison St	Benjamin Hoffman Leon Sanders Thomas P. Dinnean Leonard A. Snitkin	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District	314 W. 54th St	Thomas E. Murray Thomas F. Noonan	Michael Skelly. Patrick Bird, Deputy.
4th District	207 E. 32d St	Michael F. Blake William J. Boyhan	Abram Bernard. James Foley, Deputy.
5th District	96th St. and Broadway	Alfred P. W. Seaman William Young Frederick Spiegelberg	John H. Serves. Harry W. Baldwin, Deputy.
6th District	83d St. and 3d Ave	Jacob Marks Solomon Oppenheimer	Edward A. McQuade. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
7th District	70 Manhattan St	Philip J. Sinnott David L. Weil John R. Davies	John P. Burns. Robert Andrews, Deputy.
8th District	Sylvan Place and 121st St	Leopold Prince Joseph P. Fallon	Hugh H. Moore. Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy.
9th District	59th St. and Madison Ave	Edgar J. Lauer Fred De Witt Wells Frank D. Sturges William C. Wilson	Frank Bulkley. Elijah T. Keehn, Deputy.
BRONX.			
1st District	Town Hall, Westchester	Peter A. Sheil	Stephen Collins. Philip A. Ryan, Deputy.
2d District	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave	William E. Morris John M. Tierney	Thomas A. Maher. John Monoghan, Deputy.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MANHATTAN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS (2d Circuit).—Post-Office Building.
Judges.—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward and Walter C. Noyes. *Clerk.*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term.*—Second Monday in October.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Assigned to the Second Circuit.—Charles E. Hughes; salary, $12,500.

United States Circuit Judges.—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward, Walter C. Noyes; salaries, $7,000 each.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (Southern District of New York).—Post-Office Building.

United States District Judges.—George C. Holt, Chas. M. Hough, Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer; salaries, $6,000 each.

Clerk.—Alex. Gilchrist, Jr. *Deputy.*—William Tallman.

Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month.

Motion Calendars.—Bankruptcy, Monday; General Motions, Friday.

United States District-Attorney.—Henry A. Wise; salary, $10,000.

Assistant District-Attorneys.—Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Addison S. Pratt, James R. Knapp, Abel I. Smith, Jr., Carl E. Whitney, C. A. Thompson, Frank M. Roosa, Henry A. Guiler, John E. Walker, Henry N. Arnold, John N. Boyle, Isaac H. Levy, Robert Stephenson, Herbert B. Gruber, Raymond G. Brown, Charles H. Griffith, Kenneth M. Spence, Roger B. Wood, John L. Bradley, Samuel Hershenstein.

Marshal.—William Henkel; salary, $5,000.

Chief Deputy.—William C. Hecht; salary, $2,750.

Commissioners.—John A. Shields, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Wm. P. Prentice, D. W. Esmond, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany, Mortimer B. Patterson.

* Seating capacity is given from information furnished by the owners or managers of the theatres, but as some houses are able to add extra seats during important engagements the figures, in a few cases, are likely to vary slightly. On Dec. 12, 1911, the Board of Aldermen adopted a charter amendment permitting standees in theatres. The amendment provides that "any number of persons or rows of persons" may stand in the aisles back of the seats on the orchestra floor provided that a space six feet wide be kept clear when the aisles are sixteen feet wide or under, and that ten feet shall be kept clear when the aisles are more than sixteen feet in width. Only one row of standees is permitted in the galleries.

Theatres, etc.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seat. Capacity.*
Academy of Music	E. 14th St. and Irving Place	Samuel F. Kingston	3,400
Adler's	46 Bowery,	Jacob P. Adler	1,375
Adolf Philipp's	205 E. 57th St.	Adolf Philipp	300
Aerial (New Amsterdam Roof)	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	714
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St.	B. F. Keith	1,400
American	8th Ave. and 42d St.	Loew's Theatrical Enterprises	1,680
Astor	Broadway and 45th St.	Cohan & Harris	1,134
Audubon	Broadway and 165th St.	William Fox	3,327
Belasco	44th St., near Broadway	David Belasco	1,000
Berkeley Lyceum	44th St., near 5th Ave.	Robert Campbell	440
Bijou	Broadway and 30th St.	L. S. Sire	762
Broadway	Broadway and 41st St.	W. H. Woods	1,678
Carnegie Hall	W. 57th St., near 7th Ave.	C. C. Smith	2,900
Carnegie Lyceum	7th Ave. and 57th St.	C. D. Boynton	600
Casino	Broadway and 39th St.	W. L. Rowland	1,482
Century (Children's Thea. atop)	62d St. and Central Park West	Geo. C. Tyler	2,100
City	East 14th St., opposite Irving Pl.	William Fox	3,000
Collier's Comedy	W. 41st St., near 6th Ave.	W. W. Freeman	696
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St.	B. F. Keith	1,457
Columbia	7th Ave. and 47th St.	J. Herbert Mack	1,350
Cort	48th St. E. of Broadway	John Cort	1,027
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St.	Charles Frohman	916
Daly's	Broadway and 30th St.	E. B. Tilton	1,074
Dewey	14th St., near 3d Ave.	William Fox	1,252
Eden Musee	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave.	Eden Musee Co	300
Eltinge	West 42d St.	A. H. Woods	892
Empire	Broadway and 40th St.	Charles Frohman	1,099
Fifth Ave.	Broadway and 28th St.	G. E. Comne	1,304
Forty-Eighth	48th St. E. of Broadway	W. A. Brady Theatre Co	961
Fourteenth Street	W. 14th St., near 6th Ave.	J. W. Rosenquest	1,500
Fulton	46th St., west of Broadway	Henry B. Harris	906
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St.	Cohan & Harris and Klaw & Erlanger	800
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave	Charles Frohman	8:8
George M. Cohan	Broadway and 43d St.	Cohan & Harris	1,000
Globe	Broadway and 46th St.	Charles B. Dillingham	1,200
Gotham	125th St., near 3d Ave.	L. Solomon	1,592
Grand	Grand St., cor. Chrystie St.	Harry Beekman	1,866
Grand Central Palace	46th & 47th Sts. & Lexington Ave.	Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange	.....
Grand Opera House	W. 23d St. and 8th Ave.	Cohan & Harris	2,250
Hammerstein Roof Garden	42d St. and 7th Ave.	William Hammerstein	1,600
Harlem Opera House	W. 125th St., near 7th Ave.	B. F. Keith	1,500
Harris	42d St., near 8th Ave.	Henry B. Harris	768
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 44th St.	Messrs. Shubert	5,200
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave.	Henry B. Harris	1,066
Hurtig & Seamon's	W. 125th St. and 7th Ave.	Hurtig & Seamon	1,156
Irving Place	E. 15th St. and Irving Pl.	M. Baumfeld	1,200
Jackson	Westchester and Forest Aves.	Samuel Bowitz	2,200
Keeney's	3d Ave. and 31st St.	Edw. J. McMahon	1,260
Keith's Bronx	150th St. and Melrose Ave.	H. A. Bailey	1,800
Keith's Union Sq.	E. 14th St., near Broadway	B. F. Keith	1,034
Kessler's Second Ave.	2d Ave. and 2d St.	Max R. Wilner	1,907
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St.	Chas. Frohman	1,352
Liberty	234 W. 42d St.	Klaw & Erlanger	1,200
Lincoln Square	Broadway and 66th St.	Chas. Ferguson	1,560
Lipzin	235 Bowery	M. Heine	1,100
Little	238 W. 44th St.	Winthrop Ames	299
Longuere	220 W. 48th St.	H. H. Frazee	1,000
Lyceum	45th St., near Broadway	Daniel Frohman	957
Lyric	7th Ave. and 42d St.	Sol Manheimer	1,456
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 8th Ave.	Comstock & Gest	3,174
Maxine Elliott	39th St., near Broadway	Geo. B. Appleton	924
McKinley Square	169th St. and Boston Road.	Daniel Supple	1,800
Metropolis	142d St. and 3d Ave	Louis J. Fosse	1,224
Metropolitan Opera House	Broadway, 39th and 40th Sts.	Metropolitan Opera House Co	3,366
Miner's Bowery	Bowery, near Delancey St.	Estate Henry C. Miner (Inc.)	1,400
Miner's Bronx	3d Ave. and 156th St.	Acme Theatre Co	1,772
Miner's 8th Avenue	8th Ave., near 25th St.	Estate Henry C. Miner (Inc.)	1,100
Miner's People's	8th Ave. and 50th St.	Tom Miner	1,900
Murray Hill	Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	Columbia Amusement Co	1,300
National	149th St. & Bergen Ave.	Henry Loew	2,354
New Amsterdam	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,702
New Star	Lexington Ave. and 107th St.	J. Gordon Edward	3,100
New York	Broadway and 45th St.	Harry Harris	1,700
Olympic	E. 14th St., near 3d Ave	David Kraus Amusement Co	700
Palace	Broadway and 47th St.	Palace Theatre Co	1,800
Park	59th St. & Columbus Circle	Frank McKee	1,500
Playhouse	141 W. 48th St.	Wm. A. Brady	879
Plaza Music Hall	Madison Ave. and 59th St.	David Benjamin	1,800
Proctor's	E. 58th St., near 3d Ave.	F. F. Proctor	1,870
Proctor's	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave.	F. F Proctor	1,285
Proctor's	125th St. and Lexington Ave.	F. F. Proctor	1,800
Prospect	Prospect & Westchester Aves.	Frank Gersten	1,800
Republic	42d St. and Broadway	David Belasco	1,000
Riverside	Broadway and 96th St.	Herman Goldman	2,400
Seventh Avenue	7th Ave. and 124th St.	.....	1,630
Thirty-Ninth St.	39th St., near Broadway	Ralph Long	655
Victoria	42d St. and 7th Ave.	Oscar Hammerstein	1,000

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Theatres, etc.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seat. Capacity.*
Wadsworth	181st St. and Wadsworth Ave.	Ornstein & Bock	999
Wallack's	Broadway and 30th St.	Charles Burnham	1,200
Weber	Broadway and 29th St.	Joseph Weber	780
Weber & Fields' Music Hall	West 44th St.	C. S. Breed	1,540
West End	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.	U. S. Amusement Co.	1,840
Winter Garden	Broadway and 50th St.	I. F. Cass	1,600
Yorkville	86th St. and Lexington Ave.	Eugene Meyers	1,200

THEATRES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ON JANUARY 1, 1913.

Broadway and 146th St., 116th St. and 5th Ave., 7th Ave. and 116th St., Lenox Ave. and 111th St., Broadway and 97th St., 5th Ave. and 106th St., 3d Ave. and 87th St., 138-146 W. 48th St., 221-233 W. 44th St., Broadway and 47th St., 207-223 E. 13th St., Ave. B and 5th St.

The following is a list of structures to be used as theatres for which plans were filed during 1912: 7th Ave., 131st to 132d St.; 222-230 W. 45th St., 538-540 W. 147th St., 242-250 W. 46th St., 253-259 W. 125th St.

The hour for beginning theatrical performances in New York varies, being dictated by the length of the plays. Curtains rise between 8 and 8.30 P. M.; doors at all theatres open at 7.30 P. M. Saturday matinees are given at all theatres; mid-week matinees are given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days varying at different theatres and attractions. A few popular-price theatres and all-vaudeville houses give daily matinees. Such afternoon performances begin about 2 P. M.

The standard price for the best seats in New York theatres of the first class is $2, and in some houses $2.50, the scale grading down to fifty cents, according to location. In cases of the appearance of great celebrities an additional charge is sometimes, but not often, made.

The standard price for the best seats at the so-called popular-price theatres is $1, the scale grading down to twenty-five cents, according to location. At these theatres matinee seats are usually sold at reduced rates. A number of theatres of both the first and second classes in New York are being temporarily used as mixed moving-picture and vaudeville houses. Among such theatres are the Savoy, Lincoln Square, Third Avenue, New Star, Grand Street Theatre, Proctor's 23d and 58th Street Theatres, Circle, Herald Square, the Greeley Square at 6th Ave. and 30th St., and Hammerstein's Roof Garden. The prices of admission vary at these houses when used for moving-picture entertainments, some as low as ten cents.

The standard price for the best seats at the Metropolitan Opera House is $5, the scale grading down to $1, according to location. At this house seats and boxes are sold by annual subscription also. Some of the boxes are leased or owned outright; such boxes are valued as high as $100,000.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York now leads all other cities of the world. Architecturally and in art treasures, however, some of the municipal and State endowed theatres of Continental Europe still excel. The New York Hippodrome, seating 5,036 people, is the largest and finest place of amusement of its kind in the world. The depth of the stage from the footlights to the back wall is 110 feet, while there is a width of 200 feet.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided that a theatre ticket is a personal contract which may be cancelled at the will of the management of the theatre. But the holder of a ticket which entitles him to a seat at a given time and place of amusement, upon being refused admission, must be refunded the full price of such ticket at the box office.

Museums and Art Galleries

IN MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (J. Pierpont Morgan, President; Edward Robinson, Director), in Central Park, main entrance on Fifth Ave. at 82d St. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Fridays, when an admission of 25 cents is charged. Paintings (including the Hearn, Marquand, Vanderbilt and Wolfe collections) and sculpture of ancient and modern schools, American and foreign; casts, antiquities, arms and armor, porcelains, musical instruments, tapestries, laces, metal work, furniture, and decorative arts.

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (A. Augustus Healy, President; William H. Goodyear, Curator of Art Department). Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Paintings by American and foreign artists, Sargent's water colors, Tissot's New Testament series, casts and sculptures, Lawrence collection of Barye bronzes, Avery collection of Chinese cloisonnés, Professor Goodyear's architectural photographs.

New York Historical Society, 76th St. and Central Park West. Paintings by old and modern masters (including 200 American portraits), Audubon's original water colors for natural history plates, Peter Marié collection of miniatures.

New York Public Library, Fifth Ave., 40th–42d Street.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., headquarters of Architectural League and Art Students' League. The semi-annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Water Color Society are held here.

National Arts Club and Galleries, 14 Gramercy Park.

The American Museum of Natural History (incorporated 1869), Central Park West, 77th St. and Columbus Ave. A museum and library of natural history to provide for the public a means of popular instruction on natural history and kindred subjects. Supported by subscriptions, city and endowment funds. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President; Cleveland H. Dodge, 1st Vice-President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., 2d Vice-President; Charles Lanier, Treasurer; Archer M. Huntington, Secretary; Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director. The exhibition halls are open free to the public every day in the year. Hours: Weekdays and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 5 P. M. Evenings. Collections of animals, woods, minerals, gems and material illustrating the customs of various races. Courses of lectures are delivered to the pupils of the public schools. Free lectures to the public are also given on Tuesday and Saturday evenings under the auspices of the Board of Education. Public lectures are delivered on holidays, and several courses of lectures are given to members of the museum during the year. The library contains over 60,000 volumes.

Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. Admission free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Free.

Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Admission free.

Banks in Manhattan and Bronx.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is Manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager. Forty-eight banks and fifteen trust companies are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against each other. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock A. M. every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending September 30, 1912: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $96,672,300,863; balances, $5,051,262,291; total transactions, $101,723,563,155. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $319,050,497; balances, $16,670,832; total, $335,721,330. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (59 years): Exchanges, $2,321,152,175,784; balances, $107,524,362,570; total, $2,428,676,538,355.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Aetna	Greenwich&Warren	$500,000	$535,000	C. E. Finlay	E. V. Connolly.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	5,000,000	4,766,000	Lewis L. Clarke	Walter H. Bennett.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St	25,000,000	16,000,000	James S. Alexander	S. E. Ward.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St	2,000,000	3,841,966	Herbert L. Griggs	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	200,000	120,000	E. A. de Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx	369 E. 149th St	200,000	245,414	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	129,800	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	33 Cedar St	5,000,000	9,359,049	A. H. Wiggin	Henry M. Conkey.
Chatham & Phenix	192 Broadway	2,250,000	1,250,000	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	7,134,238	J. B. Martindale	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	2,139,113	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St	25,000,000	29,540,747	F. A. Vanderlip	Arthur Kavanagh.
Coal and Iron	Liberty & West Sts.	1,000,000	515,000	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	70,000	Vincent Loeser	Geo. E. Hoyer.
Fifth National	3d Ave. & 23d St	250,000	525,000	Stephen Kelly	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall St	10,000,000	21,355,303	Francis L. Hine	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	Pine St., cor. Nassau	5,000,000	5,821,203	James G. Cannon	Daniel J. Rogers.
Garfield	5th Ave., cor. W. 23d	1,000,000	1,264,200	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	990 8th Ave	200,000	130,423	Henry H. Bizallion	Thos. C. Fry.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	13,471,300	William Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Harriman	5th Ave. & 44th St.	500,000	633,218	Jos. W. Harriman	John A. Noble.
Imp't'rs & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	9,072,762	Edward Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving Nat'l	Broadway & P'k Pl.	4,000,000	3,102,000	R. P. Grant	Harry E. Ward.
Liberty	139 Broadway	1,000,000	2,700,000	C. Prosser	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	32 E. 42d St	1,000,000	1,725,000	Chas. E. Warren	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St	1,000,000	1,885,000	Alex. Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics' & Metals	33 Wall St. (*b*)	6,000,000	8,640,525	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Mercantile	In liquidation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants'	42 Wall St	2,000,000	1,900,000	R. M. Gallaway	Joseph Byrne.
Merchants' Exch	257 Broadway	600,000	516,000	P. C. Lounsbury	E. V. Gambier.
Nassau	9 Beekman St	1,000,000	485,015	Edward Earl	A. W. Gilbart.
National Park	214 Broadway	5,000,000	13,313,023	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
National Reserve	165 Broadway	1,200,000	285,000	William O. Allison	Robert B. Minis.
New York County	8th Av., cor. 14th St.	500,000	1,836,894	Francis L. Leland	Thos. A Painter.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	2,236,186	Samuel G. Bayne	C. C. Thompson.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 28th	1,000,000	2,469,000	Wm. A. Simonson	William Pabst.
Sherman	33d St. & Astor C't rt	200,000	55,900	E. C. Smith	G. C. Marshall.
Union Exchange	21st St. and 5th Ave.	1,000,000	985,307	Henry S. Herrman	David Nevius.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St	$1,500,000	$6,260,201	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	First Ave. c. 74th St.	100,000	65,000	Thos. Capek	F. A. Sovak.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	2,161,247	Stephen Baker	Edwin S. Laffey.
Bowery	124 Bowery	250,000	800,000	John S. Foster	Charles Essig.
Bronx Bor'gh Bank	440 E. Tremont Ave.	150,000	70,000	C. A. Becker	Jay Lehrbach.
Bryant Park	123 W. 42d St	200,000	59,160	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Century§	135 5th Ave	500,000	530,000	R. L. Crawford	W. H. Devlin.
Chelsea Exchange *a*	266 W. 34th St	400,000	162,000	A. E. Stilger	G. B. Williams.
Colonial†	441 Columbus Ave	400,000	550,000	Alexander Walker	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia††	507 5th Ave	300,000	787,400	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange‡	13 William St	3,000,000	5,600,000	Walter E. Frew	Fred'k T. Martin.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave	100,000	22,000	C. A. Becker	M. F. Odell (Ass't).
Fidelity	Mad. Ave., c. 75th	200,000	163,888	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Av. Bank of N. Y.	530 Fifth Ave	100,000	2,119,314	A. S. Frissell	Theo. Hetzler.

† Branches at 1960, 2217 and 2701 Broadway; Columbus Ave., 92d St., and cor. 105th St.; W. 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, Dey, cor. Church St.; 530, 1178, 2902 B'way; 23 Astor Pl.; Columbus Ave. and 72d St.; 5th Ave., cor. 19th St.; 303 W. 42d St.; 7 E. 42d St.; Ave. D, cor. 10th St.; 372 Grand St.; 34 Union Sq. E.; 101 W. 125th St.; 962 8th Ave.; Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St.; 522 Willis Ave.; St. Nicholas Ave., cor. W. 181st St.; also Seventh Ave. and 33d St. Brooklyn—Court and Montague Sts., 949 Broadway, 19 Flatbush Ave., Greenpoint and Manhattan Aves. Queens—Borden Ave. and Front St., L. I. C.; 75 Fulton Ave., Astoria; 116 Main St., Flushing; Jackson Ave. and Fourth St., Academy St. and Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.; also New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 407 Broadway. § Branches 122 Bowery, 104th St. and Broadway, 3d Ave. and 47th St. (*a*) Branch at 135th St. and 7th Ave. (*b*) Will move to 50 Wall St. in May, 1913.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier.
German-American	23 Broad St.	$750,000	$717,250	Casimir Tag	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	200,000	830,921	Jos. M. Adrian	George Kern.
Germania	190 Bowery	200,000	1,055,986	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson St.††	500,000	949,427	Wm. C. Duncan	Frank Hammond.
Hungarian-Am'c'n	147 5th Av. In Liqu.	.....	.....	.....	.....
International	60 Wall St	500,000	131,186	T. H. Hubbard	A. J. McGrath.
Jefferson	In Liquidation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Compa'y	40 Wall St	2,050,000	4,684,965	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan	4th Ave. & 23d St.(c)	2,000,000	1,725,716	Henry Ollesheimer	Augustus C. Corby.
Mount Morris	85 E. 125th St	250,000	337,000	L. M. Schwan	L. H. Hill.
Mutual	B'way,c. 33d St	200,000	408,000	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th St	200,000	243,000	J. Adams Brown	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	Produce Exch. §.	1,000,000	895,189	Forrest H. Parker	John R. Wood.
Pacific	470 Broadway (l)	500,000	931,110	O. H. Cheney	Sam. C. Merwin.
Security	1 E. 14th St	1,000,000	416,061	R. Ross Appleton	Louis V. Ennis.
People's	395 Canal St	200,000	472,788	Scott Foster	William Milne.
Plaza	Abs. by Union Tr. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public	91 Delancey (n)	300,000	278,000	Joseph S. Marcus	C. L. Marcus.
Royal (q)	93-95 Nassau St	100,000	44,000	Philip Sugerman	F. C. Straat.
State	378 Grand St.††	1,000,000	677,000	Oscar L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.
Twenty-third Ward	125th St. & 3d Ave.§§.	200,000	96,004	Charles W. Bogart.	Chas. P. Bogart.
Washington H'ghts.	Amstm. Ave. & 155th	100,000	335,000	John Whalen	William Clark.
West Side	485-487 Eighth Ave.	200,000	1,003,877	C. F. Tietjen	Walter Westervelt
Yorkville	85th St., c. 3d Ave.	100,000	518,926	August Zinsser, Jr.	Ernest Wolkevitz.

Including Undivided Profits.

§ Also Madison Ave., near 60th St., cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St., cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave. cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave., B'way and 86th St., Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave., 14th St. and 2d Ave. †† Also at 260 W. B'way, 874, 1531 B'way, Herald Square, 135 William St., ‡‡ Also 5th Ave. and W. 115th St.; Pitkin and Stone Aves. also Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§ Also 960 Boston Road and 2803 Third Ave. (c) Also 100 William St., 271 and 565 Broadway. (l) Also Madison Ave. and 28th St. (n) Also Madison Ave. and 116th St. (q) Report of 1911.

Banks for Savings in Manhattan and Bronx.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.‡	Surplus.	Unless otherwise stated, banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.
American	115 W. 42d St	John B. Irwin	8,290	$3,057,475	3½	$105,650	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Bank for Savings	4th Av., c. 22d St.	Walter Trimble	157,848	98,590,687	3½	9,450,799	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	128 Bowery	Henry A. Schenck	144,684	101,214,611	3½	11,113,122	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	15,000	12,407,672	4	641,486	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx	429 Tremont Ave.	Wm. B. Aitken	4,561	930,000	3½	16,500	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Citizens'	58 Bowery	Henry Hasler	27,609	16,339,970	3½	1,869,607	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Commonwealth	2007 Amst'am Ave.	John H. Bosshen	2,335	345,784	4	(e) 4,167	9 A. M. to 8 P. M. (a)
Dollar	2808 3d Ave	Geo. E. Edwards	40,246	10,026,000	3½	374,579	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (d)
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	69,775	39,132,519	3½	2,837,910	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	27,864	28,670,692	4	3,633,440	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers St.	Thomas M. Mulry	145,000	120,655,842	4	8,880,363	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Empire City	231 W. 125th St.	Isaac A. Hopper	15,969	3,902,981	3½	176,425	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Excelsior	23d St. & 6th Ave.	William J. Roome	23,369	12,130,325	4	600,264	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon., 10 A. M. to 7 P.M.(f) Sat. 10-1 P.M.
Franklin	8th Ave.,c. 42d St.	William G. Conklin	51,224	21,168,336	3½	1,466,978	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
German	4th Ave., c. 14th St	Casimir Tag	153,807	89,961,755	3½	5,880,136	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Greenwich	248 Sixth Ave	James Quinlan	95,924	65,438,162	3½	5,570,458	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem	125th St. & Lex. Av	William E. Trotter	57,600	24,250,000	3½	1,670,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Irving	115 Chambers St.	H. E. Tener	23,721	16,787,132	3½	817,344	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Italian	64 Spring St	Joseph N. Francolini	14,757	3,959,683	3½	103,667	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 5 to 8 P. M.
Maiden Lane	170 Broadway	Louis Windmuller	4,568	1,022,000	4	17,500	9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	21,629	12,388,436	3½	927,309	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Metropolitan	1 Third Ave	J. B. Currey	15,869	12,890,050	4	889,700	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
New York	8th Ave.,c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger	45,000	32,898,817	4	2,830,552	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
North River	31 W. 34th St	Adolpho H. Fischer	18,000	8,700,000	3½	430,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Mon. to 7 P.M.
North Side	3230 Third Ave	John G. Borgstede	4,200	975,000	3½	14,000	9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (a)
Seamen's	74 Wall St	Daniel Barnes	98,000	70,714,000	4	7,516,000	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Union Dime	701 Sixth Ave	Alex. P. W. Klinnon	102,000	36,000,000	3½	3,109,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Union Square	20 Union Sq. E	Wm. H. Rockwood	15,210	10,081,192	3½	1,103,755	10 A.M. to 3 P. M., Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
United States	606 Madison Ave.	Chas. N. Taintor	12,145	4,386,602	3½	150,355	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Universal (q)	149 Broadway	Wilbur F. Brown	687	112,545	4	1,575	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
West Side	Sixth Av.,c. 9th St.	C. O. Bigelow	11,162	3,673,112	3½	137,733	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. and Mon. 6 to 8 P. M. (h)

‡ Subject to change. (a) Open Monday nights also. (d) Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. (f) Except June, July, August and September. (h) Not open Saturday evenings June, July and August. (q) Report of December 1, 1911. (e) Including undivided profits

Banks in Brooklyn and Queens.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica §§	$750,000	$522,710	S. R. Smith	W. D. Llewellyn.
Broadway	Merged into Citizen'	s Trust	Co.		
Brooklyn	In Liquidation				
Coney Island	Coney Island	100,000	51,985 (*a*)	W. J. Ward	G. H. Mailey.
Corn Exchange	See Banks in Man	hattan	and	Bronx on preceding	pages.
First Nat. of Corona	Corona	100,000	45,000	Wm. J. Hamilton	O. G. Alexander.
First Nat. of Jam	Jamaica	100,000	39,425	Starr Brincker-Hoff	Rich'd Van Siclen.
First Nat.,Ozone Pk.	Ozone Park	50,000	29,596	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
First National	B'way & Havemeyer	300,000	672,333	Joseph Huber	William S. Irish.
Hillside	Richmond Hill	100,000	33,769	Joel Fowler	Fred'k Boschen.
Homestead	Pen. & Liberty Avs.	200,000	72,010	E. L. Rockerfellow	George L. Porter.
Manufact'ers' Nat.	84 Broadway	252,000	912,835	A. D. Seymour	J. C. Nightingale.
Mechanics' §	Court & Montague	1,000,000	765,742	Geo. W. Chauncey	Chas. G. Balmanno.
Montauk	Fifth Av. & Union St.	100,000	63,388	Henry M. Randall	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	26 Court St.	1,000,000	1,119,897	Edgar McDonald	G. Foster Smith.
National City	350 Fulton St.	300,000	579,000	Henry M. Wells	B.T.V'n Benthys'n
Nat., Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	50,000	39,002	H. G. Heyson	J. L. Stanley.
North Side	225 Havemeyer St.	200,000	174,497	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	Broadway & Quincy	200,000	135,000	Geo. W. Spence	J. B. Korndorfer.
Prospect Park	Flatbush & Ch. Avs.	100,000	67,000	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
Ridgewood Nation'l	Ridgewood	100,000	140,000	Louis Berger	Elliott R. Conden.
State Bank	See Banks in Man	hattan	and	Bronx on preceding	pages.
Woodhaven	In charge of Bank	ing Dep	artment.		

§ Branches at 5th Ave. and 9th St., 5024 Third Ave., 10 Third Ave., 2590 Atlantic Ave., 1365 Broadway. §§ Also Long Island City, Flushing, Far Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, L. I. City, Sea Side. ‡ Also 577 Broadway. (*a*) Surplus only.

Banks for Savings in Brooklyn and Queens.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	Howard M.Smith	15,642	$3,647,561	4	$190,294	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn	Clinton&Pierrepont Sts.	Ed'n P. Maynard	67,000	49,500,000	4	5,500,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	Jere. E. Brown	12,804	5,049,577	4	301,770	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
City	4th & Flatbush Aves.	R. Rushmore	8,200	2,718,000	3½	162,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point	5th St. & 2d Av., College Point.	Fred. W. Grell	3,142	1,401,294	4	114,541	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	J. L. Marcellus	92,430	41,721,343	4	2,897,073	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	14,375	8,950,000	4	580,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
E. Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Ave.	Eugene F. Barnes	16,083	7,120,182	3½	525,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. District (*q*)	Broadway and Gates Ave.	Lewis E. Meeker	17,725	4,630,402	4	195,334	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Mon. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	Fred. Middendorf	8,303	3,066,720	4	267,380	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German	Broadway and Boerum St.	J. H. Schumann	39,066	17,252,913	3½	1,076,523	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*b*)
Germania	375 Fulton St.	Adolph Goepel	18,280	10,734,186	4	643,634	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater N.Y.	498 Fifth Ave.	C. J. Obermayer	14,458	3 065,700	3½	89,339	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (*c*)
Greenpoint	Manhattan Av. cor. Calver St.	E. A. Walker	17,200	7,377,500	3½	786,500	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Ave.	James Moffett	4,708	1,078,000	4	18,000	9 A.M. to 3 P.M. (*b*) (*d*)
Home	804 Man'n Ave.	George H. Gerard	2,010	425,000	4	10,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*e*)
Jamaica	360 Fulton St., Jamaica.	Wm. A. Warnock	9,552	4,584,475	4	367,571	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	Hubert G. Taylor	14,163	11,917,367	4	875,912	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 4 to 7 P. M. also.
L. I. City	Academy St. & Bridge Plaza.	W. J. Burnett	17,795	5,956,338	4	623,190	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*b*)
Prudential	975 Broadway	D. W. Kaatze	.....	1,335,000	4	20,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. & Mon. 5 to 8 P. M.
Queens Co.	80 Main St., Flushing.	L. M. Franklin	7,692	3,039,328	4	171,000	10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Thursday, 7 to 8 P. M. also.
S. Brooklyn	Atlantic Ave. and Clinton St.	Wm. J. Coombs	34,218	20,917,230	4	2,934,104	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Sumner	12 Graham Ave.	Nathan S. Jonas	2,063	632,925	3½	22,000	9 A. M to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Williamsb'rg	175 Broadway	Ezra B. Tuttle	.....	61,439,120	4	8,321,124	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday 4 to 7 P. M.

* Subject to change. Banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays. (*a*) Mondays 7 to 9 P. M. (*b*) Mondays 5 to 8 P. M. (*c*) Mondays to 7 P. M. (*d*) Saturdays 6 to 9 P. M. (*e*) Mondays and Saturdays, 6 to 8 P. M. (*q*) Report of 1911.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor	Fifth Ave. & 36th St...	$1,250,000	d$1,368,599	E. C. Converse....	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers'..	Wall and Nassau Sts...	10,000,000	15,000,000	E. C. Converse....	G. G. Thomson.
Broadway	754 Broadway (k).....	1,000,000	565,313	Frederic G. Lee ..	J. W. H. Bergen.
Central	54 Wall St.....	3,000,000	17,000,000	J. N. Wallace.....	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia-K'rb'ker	60 Broadway (i).....	2,000,000	7,162,017	Willard V. King..	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	Broadway & 41st St....	500,000	173,640	R. R. Moore.....	J. G. Hemerich.
Commonwealth	27 Pine St.....	250,000	375,306	P. R. Bomeisler..	L. A. Rapelyea.
Empire	42 Broadway‡‡.....	1,500,000	1,650,749	L. W. Baldwin....	M. J. Brown.
Equitable	37 Wall St.†	3,000,000	10,747,000	A. W. Krech.....	R. R. Hunter.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	22 William St., 475 Fifth Ave	1,000,000	6,570,754	E. S. Marston....	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	1 Hudson St.....	1,000,000	1,250,000	S. S. Conover.....	A. H. Mars.
Fulton	149 Broadway	500,000	800,000	H. C. Swords.....	C. M. Van Kleeck.
Guaranty	140 Broadway (e).....	10,000,000	23,323,623	A. J. Hemphill...	E. C. Hebbard.
Guardian	170 Broadway.....	500,000	475,928	E. F. Clark.....	L. C. Haynes.
Hudson	1411 Broadway.....	500,000	718,862	E. R. Chapman...	R. A. Purdy.
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co	160 Broadway (h)	4,000,000	5,949,656	L. V. Bright.....	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	208 Fifth Ave (j).....	1,000,000	557,132	Alex. S. Webb, Jr.	H. F. Poor, Treas.
Manhattan	Merged with Bankers'	Trust Co	mpany.		
Mercantile	Merged with Bankers'	Trust Co	mpany.		
Metropolitan	49 Wall St.....	2,000,000	6,800,000	B. Chew, V.-Pres.	G. N. Hartmann.
*Mutual Alliance..	35 Wall St.....	1,000,000	461,505	James H. Parker.	F. J. Leary.
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co..	52 Wall St.....	1,000,000	4,413,358	Henry Parish.....	Z. W. van Zehn.
New York (q).....	26 Broad St.....	3,000,000	11,532,572	O. T. Bannard....	H. W. Morse.
Savoy	Merged with Broadwa	y Trust C	o.		
Standard	Merged with the Guar	anty Trus	t Co.		
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	176 Broadway.....	5,000,000	11,605,683	C. H. Kelsey.....	J. W. Cleveland.
Transatlantic	67 William St.....	700,000	339,862	Julius Pirnitzer...	G. Plochmann, [Treas.
Trust Company of America	Absorbed by the Equi	table Trus	t Co.		
Union	80 Broadway ††.....	1,000,000	7,763,928	Edwin G. Merrill.	H'ry M. Popham.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	55 Cedar St.§§.....	2,000,000	4,569,437	J. W. Platten.....	Alex. Phillips.
United States	45 Wall St.....	2,000,000	13,818,422	E. W. Sheldon....	W. J. Worcester.
Washington	253 Broadway.....	500,000	1,340,000	F. H. Page.....	G. W. Toerge.
Windsor	65 Cedar St.**.....	1,000,000	1,078,000	Clark Williams...	H. M. Jefferson.

* Also at 266 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. † Branch at 122 Bowery, 618 Fifth Ave. and Fifth Ave., cor. 60th St. § Branch 222 Broadway. †† Also 425 and 786 Fifth Avenue. ** Also 47th Street and Fifth Avenue. ‡‡ Also 242 East Houston Street, 487 Fifth Avenue. §§ Also 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, Broadway and 73d Street. (a) Also Broadway and Lispenard Street and Broadway and 72d Street. (b) 60 Broadway, also 100 W. 125th Street and 2810 Third Avenue. (d) Surplus earnings undivided. (e) Branch Fifth Avenue and 43d Street and 25 Broad Street. (h) Also 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. (i) Also 358 Fifth Avenue, 100 W. 125th Street, 148th Street and Third Avenue. (j) Also 1128 Broadway, Broadway and Lispenard Street, and Broadway and 72d Street. (k) Also cor. Broadway and Barclay Street. (q) Report of 1911.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡ Brooklyn	177 Montague St.....	$1,000,000	$2,440,268	Theo. F. Miller...	Frank J. W. Diller
Citizens'	B'way & Sumner Ave.	1,000,000	325,000	N. S. Jonas.....	J. H. Conroy.
Flatbush	Merged with Broadwa	y Trust C	o., N. Y.		
Franklin	166 Montague St.††	1,000,000	1,281,460	Arthur K. Wood.	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St.....	500,000	1,100,000	W. E. Edmister..	Geo. Hadden.
Home	198 Montague St.....	750,000	400,000	F. E. Gunnison...	W. K. Swartz.
Kings County	342 Fulton St.....	500,000	2,250,547	J. D. Fairchild...	Thos. Blake.
L. I. Loan & Trust Co	44 Court St.....	1,000,000	2,178,915	C. L. Rossiter.....	F. T. Aldridge.
** Nassau	B'way & Bedford Ave.	600,000	437,072	A. T. Sullivan....	Francis Weekes.
† People's	181 Montague St.....	1,000,000	1,690,000	C. A. Boody.....	C. L. Schenck.
§ Title Guarantee & Trust Co	175 Remsen St.....	(See table	above.)		
Williamsburg	In Liquidation.....	....	....	.....	.....

†Branches at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Clinton and Myrtle Avenues, and Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. ‡ Branches at Fulton Street, cor. Bedford Avenue; Manhattan Branch, Broadway, cor. Wall Street. ** Branch, 356 Fulton Street. § Branches at 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. †† Also 569 Fulton Street, 908 Broadway, Williamsburg.

The American Philomathic Association.

THE following is furnished by the Secretary of the association: "The American Philomathic Association is a social philosophical body which recognizes the practical importance of increased relations with independent and original thinkers; and, also, the great amount of pleasure derivable from the combination of mental with social intercourse. The scope of the society is as broad as possible; it proposes to present an absolutely open and unbiased mind for the hearing and discussion of any subject which vitally concerns humanity, save only those which may be barred by the universally recognized canons of good taste or feeling. Briefly, the keynote of the society is mutual help; general advancement through the interchange of ideas, and the affording of opportunities for the forming of friendly relations with congenial minds." Annual dues, $5. *Secretary*—Henry J. Davidson, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty," below.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St; erected by the Sons of the Revolution in 1893.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive, above the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor, copper statue, on granite and concrete pedestal; statue, 151 feet high; pedestal, 155 feet high; total height above low-water mark, 305 feet 11 inches; unveiled 1886.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary war.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St. entrance; unveiled 1871.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the civil war, Central Park, on the West Drive; unveiled 1874.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft, in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway, 5th Ave., and 25th St.; unveiled 1857.

Railroad Passenger Stations in Manhattan.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; New Jersey Southern Division (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave., to 33d St.
Lehigh Valley, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets and Hudson Tunnel.
Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot E. 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Sts., also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Mott Haven, 138th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th and 138th Streets.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Ave. 31st to 33d Street.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

Libraries in Manhattan and Bronx.

Academy of Medicine; 17 W. 43d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Aguilar.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
American Geographical Society, Broadway & W. 156th St.
American Institute, 19 W. 44th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Bar Ass'n, 42 W. 44th St. Open 8 A.M. to 12 P.M.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bryson, W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Chemists Club, 52 E. 41st St.
City, 10 City Hall, free.—Open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, 7th St. & 4th Ave.—8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 202 E. 12th St.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on Holidays.
Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Ave.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Law Library of Equitable Life Assurance Society, 165 Broadway.—Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Summer, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lawyers', 115 B'dway.—Open 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
Lenox Hill, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 71 W. 23d St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P.M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 141 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art—Central Park & E 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
More House, 104 E. 20th St.
New York Homeopathic, Avenue A & E. 63d St.
N. Y. Law Institute, 118 Post-Office Building.
N. Y. Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Public Library.—See Index.
N. Y. Port Society, 46 Catharine St., 156 Eleventh Avenue. Open 10 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, University Heights; Law, Washington Square.
Olivet Memorial, 59 Second Avenue.
Railroad Men's, 361 Madison Avenue.
Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 to 10 P. M.
St. Aloysius, 198 E. 4th St.—
St. Paul Building, Law, 220 Broadway.
Seamen's, 341 West St., free.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P.M.
Sociological Reference, 105 E. 22d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P.M.
Squirrel Inn, 131 Bowery.
Typothetae, 45 E. 17th St.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. W. 122d St.
United Engineering Society, 33 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Vedanta, 135 W. 80th St.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Xavier Free for the Blind, 801 W. 181st St.
Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n, 311 E. Broadway.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 129 Lenox Ave., foot W. 72d St., 5 W. 125th St., 361 Madison Ave., 531 W. 155th St., 318 W. 57th St., 153 E. 86th St., 222 Bowery, 215 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 10 P.M.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 9.15 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Safe Deposit Companies in Manhattan.

Astor, 389 Fifth Avenue.
Atlantic, 49 Wall Street.
Bankers, 4 Wall Street.
Broadway, 312 Fourth Ave.
Bronx, East Tremont Avenue, corner Park Avenue.
Central Park, 919 Seventh Avenue.
Chelsea, 266 W. 34th Street.
Commercial, 1451 Broadway.
Empire City, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Equitable, 37 Wall St., 43 Exchange Pl., 220 Broadway, 618 Fifth Ave.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fidelity, 1 Hudson St.
Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Avenue.
Garfield, 200 Fifth Avenue.
Hanover, 7 Nassau Street.
Hudson Safe Deposit Co., 1411 Broadway.
Knickerbocker, 358 Fifth Avenue, 60 Broadway, 100 West 125th Street and 2810 Third Avenue.
Lenox, 786 Fifth Avenue.
Lincoln, 32 East 42d Street, 45 East 41st Street.
Madison, 208 Fifth Avenue, 1128 Broadway, 413 Broadway.
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., Lexington Avenue, corner East 42d Street, and Seventh Avenue, corner West 52d Street.
Mercantile, 120 Broadway.
Merchants', 260 West Broadway.
Metropolitan, 3 East 14th Street.
Mount Morris, 83 East 125th Street.
New Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
New York County, 79 Eighth Avenue.
New York Stock Exchange Buildings Co.'s, 10 Broad Street.
North America, 45 Exchange Pl.
Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
Safe Deposit Co., of New York, 149 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad Street.
Thirty-fourth Street, 41 West 34th Street.
United States, 32 Liberty Street, 2109 Broadway and 275 West 125th Street.
Wall Street, 48 Wall Street.
Windsor, 580 Fifth Avenue.

Safe Deposit Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

Brooklyn City, Montague and Clinton Streets.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 335 Schermerhorn Street.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton Street.
Franklin, 164 Montague Street.
Long Island, 196 Montague Street.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Avenue.
Security, De Kalb Avenue and Fulton Street.

Public Buildings in Manhattan.

Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Streets.
City Hall, City Hall Park.
County Court-House, Chambers St., near B'way.
Criminal Courts Building, Centre & Franklin Sts.
Custom-House, Bowling Green.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Sts.
Ludlow Street Jail, near Grand Street.
Municipal Building, near City Hall.
Post-Office, Broadway and Park Row.
State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street.
Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.
Tombs, Centre and Franklin Streets.

Churches in Manhattan and Bronx,

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St. A. Clayton Powell.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St. G. G. Johnson.
Amity, W. 54th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves. Leighton Williams.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves. C. H. Fountain.
Baptist Temple, 20 W. 133d St. M. B. Hucless.
Bethesda (Col.), 229 W. 61st St. R. B. Brodie.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Brauch at 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Central, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St. F. M. Goodchild. Branch, 239 W. 69th St. D. McIntyre.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. S. J. Ford.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St. Oscar Haywood.
Creston Ave., E. 189th St., cor. Creston Ave. Benjamin Blackwell.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St. R. J. Brown.
Eagle Ave. (Col.), Eagle Ave., near 162d St. L. Rabe.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave. cor. Home. J. McConnell.
Ebenezer, 1621 Lexington Ave. N. A. Mackey.
Emmanuel, E. 216th St., cor. Williamsbridge Rd. Henry John Smith.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St. Cornelius Woelfkin.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway. I. M. Haldeman.
First German, 336 E. 14th St. William Swyter.
First German, 220 E. 118th St. Frederick Niebuhr.
First Italian, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts. G. Petrelli.
First Lettish, 3 Henry St. Wm. Butler.
First Slovak, 162 2d Ave. Geo. Skriescka.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves. C. R. Asback.
Ft. Washington, 600 W. 181st St. E. J. Bosworth.
Grace, 823 Ritter Pl. Virgil V. Johnson.
Harlem, 215 E. 123d St. Adam Chambers.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway. Edwin S. Holloway.
Immanuel (German), 411 E 75th St. F. Knorr.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St. Charles A. Eaton.
Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St. Wm. N. Hubbell.
Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St. Edward Judson.
Mercy Metropolitan, 45 W. 134th St. Norman Sepps.
Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St. L. B. Twisby.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 126th St. J. H. Randall.
Mount Olivet, 161 W. 53d St. W. P. Hayes, Jr.
North, 234 W. 11th St. E. T. Sanford.
Second Ave., 166 2d Ave. R. F. Y. Pierce.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St. W. A. Lipphardt.
Sharon, 173 E. 99th St. E. Dromgoole.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St. E. W. Waluwright.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St. W. Lissenden.
Spanish, 123 W. 57th St. S. F. Gordiano.
St. John's, 351 W. 37th St. Richard R. Wilson.
St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St. H. A. Booker.
Tabernacle, E. 161st St., cor. Elton Ave.
Tabernacle, 148 W. 133d St. E. D. Bowles.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave. R. Hoefflin.
Timothy (Col.), 108 W. 30th St. J. H. Newkirk.
Tremont, Tremont Ave., cor. Ryer. K. C. MacArthur.
Trinity (Col.), E. 224th St. nr. Barnes Ave. B. T. Harvey.
Union, 204 W. 63d St. G. H. Sims.
Unity (Col.), 68 W. 99th St.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave. Harrold Pattison.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St. M. G. Papazian.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave E. cor. E. 201st St. A. T. Tamblyn.
Bethany, 10th Ave., near 35th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. C. E. Jefferson.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St. William James.
Christ, Boulevard and Grand Concourse. H. M. Brown.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave., J. C. Whiting.
First Morrisania, E. 166th St. and Forest Ave. A. Reoch.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and Broadway. H. A. Stimson.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave. W. H. Kephart.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St. Madison C. Peters.
Smyrna (Welsh), 206 E. 11th St. D. I. Williams.
Swedish Evang. Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
Swedish Evang. Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St. Emil Thorne.
Trinity, Washington Ave., corner E. 176th St. William Milton Hess.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, 152 W. 81st St. Wm. L. Fisher.
Lenox Ave. Union, 74 W. 126th St. Wm. B. Craig.
Second, E. 169th St., near Franklin Ave. Irving S. Chenowith.
St. Paul's, 2138 Newbold Ave. P. A. Benthin.
Russian, 63 Second St. J. Johnson.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St. O. Panten.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 214 W. 35th St. E. M Glason.
Second Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St. Carl Buehler.
St. Paul's, 159 E. 112th St. H. Rexroth.
Swedish Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St. Carl Liljekoist.

FRIENDS.

East 15th St., cor. Rutherfurd Pl.
Twentieth St., 144 E. 20th St. E. Ransome.

GREEK CATHOLIC.

Holy Virgin Mary, 347 E. 14th St. Peter I. Popoff.
Our Lady of Grace (Ital.), 14 Stanton St. C. Pinnola.
St. George, 22 Seventh St. N. Pidhorecki.
St. Peter's Chapel (Syrian), Church St., cor. Barclay. A. Bachewate.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St. D. Davidson.
Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lexington Ave. I. S. Moses.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave. J. Kohn.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St. M. Krauskopf.
Ateris Zwie, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave. F. Light.
Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St. S. Schulman.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St. S. Jaffe.
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah, 80 Forsyth St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave. Aaron Eiseman.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St. E. Jacobson.
B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave.
Congregation Anshei Reishe, 70 Willett St. L. Wolowsky.
Congregation Peni-El, 533 W. 147th St. E. Margolius.
First Galizo Duckler Mugen Abraham, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 172 Norfolk St. P. Klein.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge St.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St. M. S. Margolies.
Kol Israel Ansche Poland, 22 Forsyth St.
Machzikei Torah Anshar Sineer, 292 Madison St.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St. H. Kamenetzky.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Rodoph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave. R. Grossman.
Shaarai Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave. F. de Sola Mendes.
Shaari Zedek, 38 Henry St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St. H. P. Mendes.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St. J. Silverman.
Temple Israel, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St. M. H. Harris.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St. Joseph Lotz.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave. B. Drachman.

LUTHERAN.

Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Julius B. Remensnyder, President, 900 Madison Ave.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St. W. M. Horn.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St. F. H. Knubel.
Bethany, 14 Teasdale Pl. W. Freas, Jr.
Bethlehem, 239 E. 62d St. A. G. Steup.
Christ, 406 E. 19th St. G. U. Wenner.
Church of Holy Comforter, 126 W. 165th St., Bronx. Carl Zimsmeister.
City Mission, 4 State St.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave. H. Pottberg.
Emanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St. F. V. Christ.
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St. F. Evers.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St. F. B. Clausen.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St. J. A. Weyl.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St. A. Koerber.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St. M. Stolpe.
Harlem Swedish, 191 E. 121st St. J. A. Bernhardt.
Heilands, 2430 Walton Ave. Herman Von Hollen.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W. 65th St. Chas. J. Smith.
Holy Trinity, E. 167th St., near Kelly St. E. L. Schwankovsky.
Holy Trinity (Slovak), 288 E. 10th St. L. A. Engler.
Immanuel, 213 E. 83d St. C. J. Renz.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave. W. F. Schoenfeld.
Immanuel (Scand.), 1410 Vyse Ave. C. M. Westerinore.
Messiah, 412 Brook Ave. J. Johnson.
Morris Heights, Aqueduct and Tremont Aves. C. Zimsmeister.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave. W. H. Feldmann.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St. J. C. Gram.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St. F. C. G. Schumm.
Reformation, 1335 Bristow St. G. J. Ketner.
St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St. J. B. Remensnyder.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St. John J. Young.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St. H. C. Steup.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. and 170th St. T. Posselt.
St. Luke's, Adams St. and Van Nest Ave. W. Eickmann.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St. W. F. Koepchen.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St. G. C. F. Haas.
St. Matthew's, Broome St., cor. Elizabeth. Otto Sieker.
St. Matthew's, E. 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave. W. T. Junge.
St. Matthew's, 145th St. and Convent Ave. Otto Ungemach.
St. Paul's, East 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave. Karl Kretzmann.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St. Leo Koenig.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St. F. H. Bosch.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St. G. H. Tappert.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd. F. Nieldeke.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St. A. B. Moldenke.
St. Peter's, Alexander Ave. and 141st St. H. A. Steininger.
St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St. Paul Roesener.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Thomas's (English), E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave. F. J. Baum.
Saviors, 2430 Walton Ave.
Slovak Evang. Cong., 288 E. 10th St. L. A. Engler.
Swedish, Randall Ave., E. 233d St. H. Larson.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B. Otto Graesser.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. Brennecke.
Trinity (Danish), Hoe Ave., cor. Home St. A. V. Andersen.
Washington Heights, W 153d St., near Broadway. E. A. Tappert.
Woodlawn, McLean and Webster Aves. T. C. Ortmann.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St. W. Popcke.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 359 W. 24th St., near 9th Ave. Carl J. Andreen.
Bedford St., 28 Morton St. G. W. Downs.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St. W. E. Schoonhoven.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx. J. A. Nyden.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave. Carl Reuss.
Boston Road, Boston Rd. cor. Suburban Pl. Alfred Hodgetts.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave. C. L. Goodell.
Centenary, 1074 Washington Ave. and E. 166th St. W. B. Tower.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave. C. A. Holla, 182 Broadway.
Church of the People, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave. J. S. Stone.
City Island. G. W. Roesch, 113 Bay St.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave. James H. Lockwood, Jr.
Duane, 294 Hudson St. R. H. Travis.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave. J. R. Henry.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St. Geo. E. Barber.
Eleventh St. Chapel, 545 E. 11th St. E. L. Fox.
Epworth, 367 E. 158th St. C. H. Andrews.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Place. John Lange.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Fordham, 2543 Marion Ave. G. W. Grinton.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St. G. S. Davis.
German, Elton Avenue, cor. E. 158th St. John Mueller.
German (Second), 346 W. 40th St. G. Bubeck.
Grace, White Plains Road. H. A. Wood.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St. C. F. Reisner.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery. John Callahan.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St. M. L. Robinson.
Italian, 409 E. 114th St. Filoteo A. Taglialatela.
Jane St., 13 Jane St. Jonas Inman.
John St., 44 John St. L. R. Streeter.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St. W. MacMullen.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave. S. C. Hearn.
Morris Heights, 1790 Sedgwick Ave. Thos. S. Bond.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St. F. M. Turrentine.
Mount Hope, Tremont Ave., cor. E. 177th St. A. M. Morgan.
Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St. S. H. Haver.
Olin, White Plains Ave., W'sbridge. H. H. Dubois.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St. A. Jamieson.
Perry St., 132 Perry St. Jonas Inman.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl. W. M. Carr.
Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th St. F. J. Shackleton.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St. W. H. Finch.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St. A. D. Ball.
St. John's (German), Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave. W. H. Brooks.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St. E. A. Lowther.
Second St., 276 2d St. W. C. Wilson.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St. Benjamin F. Saxon.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Swedish, Lexington Ave., cor. E. 52d St. A. J. Lofgren.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St. K. R. Buchanan.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St. R. E. Bell.
Tremont (German), Bathgate Ave., near E. 176th St. F. H. Rey.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St. J. Benson Hamilton.
Trinity, City Island Ave. G. W. Roesch.
Twenty-fourth St., 359 W. 24th St. J. H. Bellingsley.
Union, W. 43th St., near Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock.
Van Nest, Bronxdale. W. D. Carnes.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St. J. E. Price.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St. P. M. Watters.
Westchester, Walker Ave., near Avering St. A. L. Faust.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St. R. Hegarty.
Woodlawn, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave. R. J. Trevorrow.
Woodycrest, High Bridge. G. M. Elsbree.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, 239 W. 25th St. B. W. Arnett.
Bethel Mission, 62d St., near 11th Ave. S. H. V. Gumbs.
Bethsaida, 112 W. 133d St. T. F. Sales.
Little Zion, 138th St., nr. Lenox Ave. J. H. McMullen.
Metropolitan Union American, 230 E. 85th St. J. Fernandez.
Zion, 127 W. 89th St. R. M. Bolden.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St. M. W. Leibert.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St. C. Hermstaedt.
Third, 224 W. 63d St. V. Flinn.
Fourth, 63 W. 134th St. Chas. Martin.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Avenue.
(Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.)

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St. F. D. Niedermeyer.
Alexander Chapel, 7 King St. Hugh Pritchard.
Beck Memorial, 181st St., West Farms. Maitland Bartlett.
Bedford Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, cor. Bainbridge Ave. A. Black.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave. F. E. Marsten.
Bohemian, 1217 Washington Ave.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St. V. Pisek.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St. William P. Merrill.
Broadway, Broadway and 114th St. W. D. Buchanan.
Central, W. 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Ave. W. Merle-Smith.
Christ, 336 W. 36th St. Theodore F. Savage.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St. R. B. Clark.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St. G. S. Webster.
East Harlem, 116th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. N. M. Thomas.
Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St. R. R. White.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St. Memorial Chapel, E. 62d St., near 1st Ave. John H. Jowett.
First, 54 5th Ave. Howard Duffield.
First, 225th St., Williamsbridge. A. B. Gantz.
First Magyar, 223 E. 116th St. L. Harsony.
First Union, 147 E. 86th St. H. G. Furbay.
Fourth, West End Ave. & 91st St. E. W. Work.
Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave. L. Harsanyi.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St. P. Elsesser.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St. D. E. Lorenz.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St. J. H. Hoadley.
Harlem, 17 Mt. Morris Park, West. J. L. Caughey.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Road. Harold S. Rambo.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Hunts Point, Spafford Ave., cor. Coster St. Graham C. Hunter.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St. H. S. Coffin.
Madison Square, 24th St. and Madison Ave. C. H. Parkhurst.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St. Allen W. McCurdy.
Morrisania, 1203 Washington Ave. M. F. Johnston.
Mount Tabor, 57 W. 134th St. H. G. Miller.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St. G. S. Payson.
New York, 7th Ave. and 128th St.
North, 525 W. 155th St. John R. Mackay.
Northminster, W. 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. Arthur H. Limouze.
Olmstead Ave., Olmstead Ave. and Newbold Ave. C. E. B. Ward.
Park, 86th St. & Amsterdam Ave. A. P. Atterbury and A. H. Evans.
Riverdale, Riverdale. I. S. Dodd.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St. William H. Foulkes.
St. James's, 357 W. 51st St. Wm. R. Lawton.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. T. W. Smith.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Park W. D. G. Wylie.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St. Russell S. Gregory.
Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts. J. T Wilds.
Spring St., Spring St., near Varick St. H. R. Bates.
Throggs Neck, Ft. Schuyler Road. R. B. Mattice.
Tremont, Washington Ave., near E. 174th St. J. H. Hartmann.
United, E. 187th St., cor. Lorillard Pl. John A. Shaw.
University Heights, University Heights. Percy B. Wightman.
University Pl., University Pl., cor. 10th St. G. Alexander; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St. D. E. McCurry; Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave. F. M. Lindsay.
Welsh, 225 E. 13th St. Joseph Roberts.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave. A. E. Keigwin.
West Twenty-third Street, 210-212 W. 23d St. H. G. Mendenhall.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave. James Cromie.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette Street.

Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, 7 Gramercy Pk., Bishop; Rt. Rev. Chas. S. Buroli, Suffragan, Bishop; George F. Nelson, Cathedral Canon and Diocesan Register, h. 416 Lafayette St.
All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave. S. De L. Townsend.
All Saints', 286 Henry St. P. Johnson.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave. S. D. McConnell.
Anglo-Am. Free Church of St. George, 222 W. 11th St.
Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St. Percy S. Grant.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St. J. F. Steen.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave. H. M. Barbour.
Calvary, 273 4th Ave. Theo. Sedgwick.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam Ave. & Morningside Ave. Wm. M. Grosvenor.
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 2 W. 106th St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island. I. W. Beard.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), Chelsea Square.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St. G. A. Strong.
Christ, Riverdale. G. A. Carstensen.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St. G. N. Deyo.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave. A. D. Pell.
Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St. L. C. Rich.
Du St. Esprit, E. 27th St., near 4th Ave. A. V. Wittmeyer.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave. W. T. Crocker.
God's Providence Mission, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway. Chas. L. Slattery.
Grace, Main St., City Island. Arthur Forbes.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave. A. J. Derbyshire.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St. Geo. H. Bottome.
Grace Emanuel, 212 E. 116th St. Wm. K. McGown
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave. Herbert Shipman.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave. A. Grannis.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St. Chas. B. Carpenter.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave. Henry Mottet.
Holy Cross, 43 Ave. C. N. D. Van Syckel.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St. C. S. Gregg.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. Woodlawn Road. H. E. Clute.
Holyrood, Broadway, cor. W. 181st St. Stuart Crockett.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. R. H. Chevill,
Holy Trinity (St. James' Parish), 316 E. 88th St. J. V. Chalmers.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave. H. P. Nichols.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave., cor. 35th St. H. C. Robbins; Chapel, 242 E. 31st St. E. M. H. Knapp.
Intercession, 158th St. and Broadway. M. H. Gates.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St. John Campbell.
Our Saviour, Mariner's Harbor. A. R. Mansfield.
Redeemer, 153 W. 136th St., Henry C. Dyer.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave. W. W. Bellinger.
St. Alban's, Summit Ave., near E. 164th St. H. R. Fell.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St. A. Cincotti.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave. G. R. Van De Water.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave. John Chamberlain.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St. W. Geo. W. Anthony.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St. John H. Watson.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Leighton Parks; Chapel, 209 E. 42d St.; Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St.
St. Christopher's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 213 Fulton St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St. C. N. Moller.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St. I. C. Sturges.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island. E. B. Smith.
St. Cyprian's Chapel, 171 W. 63d St. John W. Johnson.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St. E. G. Clifton.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave. J. C. Smiley.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave. P. C. Pyle.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge. A. Ketchum.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl. Karl Reiland.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St. Arthur Ritchie.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave. Frederick Courtney
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St. D. L. Pelton.
St. John's, 46 Varick St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves. Wm. M. Grosvenor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St. J. A. Wade.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St. George A. Oldham.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St. Edward H. Schlueter.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave. C. A. Hamilton.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St. W. N. Guthrie.
St. Martha's Chapel, Cruger Ave., near Morris Park Ave. Percy R. Stockman.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St. B. H. Lee.
St Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave. John L. Scully.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave. J. G. H. Barry.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. A. H. Judge.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 99th St. J. P. Peters.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. H. F. Taylor.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St. W. M. Geer.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St. O. S. Roche.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave. F. M. Clendenin.
St. Philip's, 134th St., near 7th Ave. H. C. Bishop.
St. Priscilla Chapel, 130 Stanton St. Thos. McCandless.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave. R. J. Walker.
St. Stephen's, 124 W. 69th St. N. A. Seagle.
St. Stephen's, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave. P. McIntire.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St. E. M. Stires.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St. Sisto Noce.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St. Wm. T. Manning.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road. A. S. Hull.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St. John Mockridge.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St. Henry Lubeck.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Building, 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave. Archibald F. Parker.
Ave. B German, Albert Bruchlos, 602 Fifth St.
Bethany Mem., 400 E. 67th St. A. B. Churchman.
Bloomingdale, West End Ave. and 106th St. W. W. Ketchum.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St. Peter H. Pleune.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Road, cor. Claffin Terrace. J. M. Hodson.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St., nr. Ft. Washington Ave. A. J. Muste.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St. J. H. Oerter.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St. Julius Jaeger.
Grace, 845 7th Ave. J. R. Duryee.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island. Paul Land.
Lenox Ave., 267 Lenox Ave. E. Tilton, Jr.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 57th St. Wm. Carter.
Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St. G. H. Miller.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St. O. M. Voorhees.
New York Collegiate:
Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St. E. G. W. Meury.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St. D. J. Burrell.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St. J. G. Fagg.
North, 113 Fulton St.
Reformed, Harlem, 191 E. 121st St. Floyd Decker.
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St. M. J. McLeod.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St. R. W. Courtney.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St. W. R. Ackert.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave. H. E. Cobb.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Cont'd.

South, Park Ave., cor. 85th St. T. R. Bridges.
Manor Chapel, 348 W. 26th St. James Palmer.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St. H. W. Murphy.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St. Simon Blocker.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave. W. R. Hart.
Zion Ger. Evang., 1081 Boston Rd. J. W. Geyer.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St. C. F. A. Klein.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St. J. Schmitt.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St. W. D. Stevens.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave. Geo. E. Wright.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St. R. M. Sommerville.
Third, 238 W. 23d St. F. M. Foster.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, Archbishop, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Av., cor. 129th St. J. W. Power.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St. W. L. Penny.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way. E. M. Sweeny.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St. John P. Neumann.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway. M. A. Taylor.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 531 W. 121st St. John H. Dooley.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave. D. J. McMahon.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. and Broadway. T. A. Daly.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St. Jas. F. Raywood.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St. Chas. McCready.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave. A. N. Stehle.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St. M. C. O'Farrell.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery. Wm. J. Rafter.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St. J. J. Kean.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St. William J. Guinan.
Holy Spirit, Burnside Ave., cor. Aqueduct Ave. J. D. Roach.
Holy Trinity, 229 W. 82d St. M. J. Considine.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St. W. G. Murphy.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St. F. A. Bader.
Immaculate Conception, Williamsbridge. C. Cassanetti.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Mahony.
Mary, Help of Christians, 431 E. 12th St. John Voghera.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island. M. J. Henry.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 3d St. Jos. A. Schneider.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St. R. Simoni.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave. B. J. Reilly.
Notre Dame, 40 Morningside Drive. T. Wucher.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive. A. Buisson.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St. J. N. Connolly.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St. C. Pinnola.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W. 14th St. A. S. Chaboud.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St. W. H. Walsh.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St. Joseph H. McMahon.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave. P. N. Breslin.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St. A. Mueller.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave. Jos. Caffuzzi.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St. Joseph Scott.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave. F. Oppici.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St. A. Demo.
Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest. D. J. Curley.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St. V. Buessing.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St. M. J. Henry.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St. P. P. O'Dwyer.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave. B. F. Galligan.
Our Lady of Vilna, 7 Varick St. Jos. J. Shestokas.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St. J. O'Donovan.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave. F. P. Duffy.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St. T. F. Murphy.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., nr. W. 169th St. J. J. Lennon.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St. Joseph F. Mooney.
St Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St. Jos. Zaniewicz.
St. Agnes, 143 E. 43d St. H. A. Brann.
St. Alphonsus, 312 W. Broadway. J. G. Schneider.
St. Aloysius, 215 W. 132d St. John McKenna.
St. Ambrose's, 515 W. 54th St. Peter F. Guinevan.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl. Luke J. Evers.
St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St. T. W. Wallace.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St. Thos. F. Myhan.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St. J. Transerici.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave. B. Kevenhoerster.
St. Anthony's, 826 E. 166th St. O. F. Strack.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St. C. Viola.
St. Anthony, Commonwealth Ave. cor. Mansion Ave. P. Maltese.
St. Athanasius, Tiffany, cor. Fox Sts. Wm. F. Dougherty.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave. T. F. Gregg.
St. Barnabas, 321 E. 241st St. M. A. Reilly.
St. Benedict the Moor, 313 W. 53d St. T. M. O'Keefe.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St. / Joseph F. Smith.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave. J. S. Braun.
St. Brendan's, Hull Ave., Bronx. W. A. Courtney.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B. P. J. Minogue.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. E. McCorry.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St. G. I. Conlan.
St. Cecilia's, E. 106th St., near Lexington Ave. M. J. Phelan.
St. Charles Borromeo, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave. Francis H. Wall.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St. P. Savastano.
St. Clements, 552 W. 50th St. Jos. Letanche.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St. Thomas A. Thornton.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway. W. J. Stewart.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St. M. A. Tamassy.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield. F. P. Moore.
St. Francis de Sales, 139 E. 96th St. J. L. Hoey.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St. E. Schlingmann.
St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th St. J. H. Rockwell.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St. William Livingston.
St. George, 28 E. 7th St. N. Pidhoretzky.
St. Gregory the Great, 119 W. 89th St. Jas. Fitzsimmons.
St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St. David W. Hearn.
St. James', 32 James St. J. B. Curry.
St. Jean Baptiste's, 159 E. 76th St. A. Letelliер.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St. G. T. Donlin.
St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St. V Jannuzzi.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St J Hausmann.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St., and Hoe Ave. B. F. Brady.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St. J. J. Flood.
St. John Nepomuk's, 350 E. 57th St. A. Berhely.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave. Francis X. Kelly.
St. John the Martyr, 254 E. 72d St. J. T. Prout.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave. John Edwards.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave. Peter Farrell.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St. G. Bruder.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Columbus Ave. G. H. Huntmann.
St. Joseph's, 46 Washington St. Francis Wakim.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 340 E. 104th St. P. J. Lennon.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave. J. J. Boyle.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St. J. F. Delany.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale. M. J. Murray.
St. Mark, Evangelist, 63 W. 138th St. Christopher J. Plunkett.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote. E. J. O'Gorman.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St. M. Grasser.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St. J. M. Byrnes.
St. Mary's, White Plains Road. Jno. J. Carr.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, City Island. C. F. Crowley.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. F. Maughan.
St. Michael's, W. 34th St. and 9th Ave. J. A. Gleeson.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St. J. D. Lennon.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd. John A. Daley.
St. Nicholas', 125 2d St. John A. Nagelelsen.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St. J. F. Kearney.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St. M. J. Lavelle.
St. Paul's, 121 E. 117th St. John McQuirk.
St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St. J. J. Hughes.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St. James H. McGean.
SS. Peter and Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave. W. H. Murphy.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St. D. F. X. Burke.
St. Pius, 416 E. 145th St. F. M. Fagan.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves. M. A. Cunnion.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave. E. McKenna.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave. Jas. P. O'Brien.
St. Rocco, 18 Catharine Slip. V. Jannuzzi.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St. J. Milo.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome. P. McNamee.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave. Edw. J. McCue.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St. J. H. Strzelecki.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St. T. F. Cusack.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St. John Froelich.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St. J. T. McEntyre.
St. Thomas the Apostle, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. John B. McGrath.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 1011 Tremont Ave. D. F. Coyle.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge. C. Czarkowski.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich. J. F. Flannelly.
St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W. 23d St. T. Wucher.
St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Ave. E. R. Fitzgerald.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St. Fred. Barni.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Conference, 33 Union Square, E.

Bronx English, 1115 Fox St. L. T. Nicola.
Bronx German, 689 Melrose Ave. O. F. Schwedrat.
Bronx Swedish, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave. E. Rosenwold.
New York Bohemian-Slavish, 356 E. 72d St. L. F Kucera.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS—Continued.

New York Harlem, 184 W. 135th St. J. K. Humphrey.
New York Swedish, 308 E. 55th St. E. Rosenwold.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Av. and 20th St. Thomas R. Slicer.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St. M. St. C. Wright.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave. John H. Holmes.
Washington Heighfs, 600 W. 181st St. Peter H. Goldsmith.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles St., 41 Charles St. James A. Reed.
East 187th St.
First, 16 W. 108th St. T. W. Anderson.
Second, 119 W. 12th St. R. W. Kidd.
Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St. H. H. Wallace.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St. Frank Oliver Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Apostle of Faith Mission, 227 W. 61st St.
Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Belle Cooke Mission, 221 E. 27th St.
Bethany Gospel Mission, Bryant Ave., cor. E. 173d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.
Chinatown Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Christadelphian, 4 W. 132d St.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Christian Mission, 45 W. 133d St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Church of Christ (Scientist)—First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, 35 E. 125th St.; Fourth, W. 82d St., near Broadway; Fifth, 19 W. 44th St.; Sixth, 529 Park Ave.
Church of Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Doyers St. Msssion, 17 Doyers St.
Eighth Ave. Mission, 330 8th Ave.
Evangel Hall, 974 8th Ave.
Faith Mission, 241 West 60th St.
First Assn. (Spiritualist), 1947 Broadway.
Five Points Mission, 65 Park St.
Foreigners', 195 Worth St.
Funeral, 241 W. 23d St.
German Mission, 334 E. 86th St.
Gospel Chapel, 305 W. 30th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 692 8th Ave.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
Helen F. Clark Mission, 195 Worth St.
Hungarian Reformed, 121 7th St.
Italian, 198 Bleecker St.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Lord's Mission, 2417 Eighth Ave.
Mariners', 46 Catharine St.; West Side Branch, 156 Eleventh Ave.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Metropolitan Independent, 19 W. 44th St.
Mission of the Living Waters, 291 Third Ave.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 883 7th Ave.
New Jerusalem, 114 E. 35th St.
New Thought, Columbus Ave., W. 79th St.
Olivet Memorial, 63 2d St.
146th St. Mission, 146th St., near 3d Ave.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Redeemer's Mission, 2417 8th Ave.
Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral, 17 E. 97th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 339 West St.
Strachan, Margaret, Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
St. Trinity (Greek Orthodox), 153 E. 72d St.
True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

United Christian, 33 W. 132d St. J. Edmeade.
Volunteers of America (see Index).
West-Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.
West-Side Noonday Prayer, 281 Greenwich St.
Young People's Christian Union, 154 E. 54th St.

Churches in Brooklyn,

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St. W. B. Wallace.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave. H. Litorin.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave. F. Chas. H. Shaw.
Berean (Colored), Bergen St., n ar Rochester Ave. L. J Brown.
Bethany (Colored) Clermont and Atlantic Aves. H. Powell.
Bethel (Colored, 3d Ave. and Warren St. T. White.
Borough Park, 48th St. & 13th Ave. W. W. Ludwig.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St. T. J. Whitaker.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave. H. A. Tupper, Jr.
Central, Adelphi St., near Myrtle Ave. J. A. Hansen.
Concord (colored), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave. W. M. Morse.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James' Pl.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St. Wm. A. Kloeppel.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie. W. P. W. Haff.
First, in East New York, Hendrix St., near Arlington Ave. W. J. Barnes.
First (colored), E. 15th St., Sheepshead Bay. J. E. Robinson.
First, E. D., Lee Ave., cor. Keap St. J. A. Huntley.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave. J. C. Grimmell.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave
First Italian, 16 Jackson St. P. E. Saltarelli.
First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave. near 31st St. P. Stiansen.
First Swedish, Dean St., near 6th Ave. O. J. Engstrand.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave. Curtis L. Laws.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St. Joel B. Slocum.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave. L. L. Henson.
Holy Trinity (colored), 595 Classon Ave. S. W. Timms.
Lefferts Park, 69th St. and 14th Ave. Arthur Crane.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Road. D. A. MacMurray.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St. C. T. Snow.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave. W. C. P. Rhodes.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St. Dowkontt.
Mount Hebron (colored), Throop, near Park Ave. J. W. Bright.
Mount Lebanon (colored), Howard near Herkimer St. J. W. Brooks.
Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St. George Stuart.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Road and E. 18th St.
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine. G. J. Klipfel.
Sixth Avenue, 6th Ave. and Lincoln Place.
Strong Place, Strong Place, cor. Degraw St.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St. R. B. Hull.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave. T. Grandin.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl. Erwin Dennett

BAPTIST—Continued.

Trinity, Greene Ave., cor. Patchen. R. E. Hill.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave. J. D. Field
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave. R. MacDonald.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave. R. F. Berry.
Borough Park, 49th St. near Ft. Hamilton Ave. G. W. Humphreys.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St. J. L. Clark.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave. S. P. Cadman.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave., N. Boynton; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves., W. S. Woodworth.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne. Albert Edward Roraback.
Flatbush, Dorchester Road, cor. E. 18th St. L. T. Reed.
Iglesia (Hispano-American), 873 Greene Ave.
Kings Highway, Ocean Ave. and Avenue P. J. W. Roberts.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St. R. J. Kent.
Mapleton Park, 65th St. near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St. A. P. Miller.
Ocean Avenue, Ocean Ave. and Ave. I. E. P. Armstrong.
Park, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St. R. W. McLaughlin.
Parkville, 18th Ave., near Ocean Boulevard. Chas. J. Allen.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave. C. E. Peterson.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen. Edward Sanderson.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks. N. D. Hillis.
Puritan, Lafayette Av., cor. Marcy. Geo. E. Merriam.
Redeemer (Italian), 156 Union St.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
South, President St., cor. Court St. C. R. Raymond.
St. Marks, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave. T. Bell.
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl. S. V. R. Trowbridge.
Tabernacle, 326 55th St. J. A. Friedlund.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St. N. McG. Waters. Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy. J. Froschl.
United, Lee Ave., cor. Hooper St. U. G. Warren.
Willoughby Ave. near Grand. W. J. Buchanan.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St. F. S. Nichols.
First, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave. M. M. Amunson.
Flatbush, Dorchester Road and E. 15th St. Fred. M. Gordon.
Second, Humboldt St., near Nassau Ave. J. Keevil.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Bethlehem, 595 E. 7th St. W. E. Bourquin.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St. A. D. Pfost.
Friedens, Nichols and Ridgewood Aves. G. F. Schmidt.
Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave. G. Philipbar.
Salems, 1200 Jefferson Ave. F. Beuscher.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St. C. Bast.
Zion's, Liberty Av., near Wyona St. Wm. Schmid.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

JEWISH.

Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
Anshe Ernes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St. Idel Leibowitz.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint.
Beth Elohim, 8th Ave. and Garfield Pl. Alex. Lyons.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave. S. Rabinowitz.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St. S. Saperstein.
B'nai Sholaum, 327-9 9th St. Herbert Levinthal.
B'nai Jacob, 167 Prospect Ave. Dr. Jagel.
Chebrah Bnei Sholoma, 148 Varet St.
Emanuel Temple, 14th Ave. and 49th St. Nathan Lublin.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avs. Nathan Krass.
Ohav Sholom, 135 Thatford St. R. Finkelstein.
Ohav Sholom, 19 Varet St. R. Rezikoff.
Shaar Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave. Joel Blau.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave. Henry S. Morris.
Temple Beth Elohim. Keap St., near Division Ave. S. R. Cohen.

LUTHERAN.

Ascension, Borough Park. W. H. Steinbecker.
Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P. H. Schroeder.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St. F. W. Schuermann.
Bethlehem (German), Marion St., near Reid Ave. E. W. Kandelhart.
Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St. F. Jacobson.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., near Nassau Ave. A. Fjeldsyaard.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St. G.A. Blessin.
Christ, 1035 Lafayette Ave. C. B. Schuchard.
Church of the Epiphany, 831 Sterling Place. W. H. Stutts.
Church of Good Shepherd, 1192 Nostrand Ave. R. F. Bachre.
Church of Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Church of Redeemer, 1345 Sterling Place. E. J. Flanders.
Emanuel, 7th St., near 6th Ave. Emil Roth.
Finnish Seaman's Mission, 529 Clinton St. K. Makinen.
Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
First Scand.-Nor., 194 Kent St. E. Risty.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St. J. W. Loch.
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St. C. D. Trexler.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St. C. F. Inteman.
Holy Trinity, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave. E. E. Fisher.
Immanuel, S. 9th St. near Driggs Ave. John Holthusen.
Immanuel (Swedish), 519 Leonard St. A. H. Letzler.
Incarnation, 5323 Fourth Ave. G. J. Muller.
Mediator, 68th St. and 22d Ave. Geo. C. Loos.
Nativity, 787 Coney Island Ave. G. C. Loos.
Norwegian Seaman's, 111 Pioneer St. J. Ekland.
Our Saviour (Danish), 193 Ninth St. R. Andersen.
Our Saviour (English), 37 Covert St. J. H. C. Fritz.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., near 4th Pl. C. S. Everson.
Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St. S. G. Weiskotten.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave. H. P. Miller.
Salem's Danish, 128 Prospect Ave. N. H. Nyrop.
Salem's Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave. G. Nelsenius.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harmon St. O. S. Yerger.
St. Barnabas, 21 Lenox St. E. H. Trafford.
St. Jacobi, 4th Ave., near 55th St. H. C. A. Meyer.
St. Johannes's, 193 Maujer St. A. J. Beyer.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave. L. Happ.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St. J. G. F. Blaesi.
St. John's, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. H. C. Wasmund.
St. John's, E. D., Milton St., near Manhattan Ave. F. W. Oswald.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave. W. A. Snyder.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St. J. T. Frey.
St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St. F. Holter.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave. T. A. Petersen.
St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., near Driggs Ave. G. Sommer.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St. G. B. Young.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St. J. P. Riedel.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl. J. Huppenbauer.
St. Paul's, Coney Island, W. 5th St. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer.
St. Paul's, E. D., S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St. H. W. Hoffmann.
St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St. J. Eastlund.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave. J. J. Heischmann.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave. A. Brunn.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St. L. D. Gable.
Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave. G. Anderson.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St. Geo. F. Schmidt.
Trinity (Norwegian), 4th Ave. and 46th St. S. O. Sigmond.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St. R. Herbst.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St. E. C. J. Kraeling.
Zion, Bedford, near Church St. P. F. Jubelt.
Zion (Swed.), 59th St. and 11th Ave. G. Anderson.
Zion (Norwegian), 4th Ave. and 63d St. G. Ellertsen

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave. F. G. Howell.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St. H. C. Munson.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Ave. D. D. Irvine.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St. H. O. Gilman.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St. Hubert B. Munson.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th. W. M. Hughes.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave. W. W. W. Wilson.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave. M. O. Lepley.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave. W. E. Thompson.
Fenimore St., near Rogers. W. G. Giffin.
First, Henry, cor. Clark St. G. L. Thompson.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St. Rowland Hill.
Flatlands, E. 40th St., near Flatlands Ave. P. N. Taylor.
Fleet St., Fleet St., cor. Lafayette Ave. W. L. Davison.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St. A. J. Smith.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave. W. C. Craig.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. C. W. McCormick.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves. B. F. Kidder.
Gravesend, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St. G. M. Powell.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave. F. W. Schneider.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St. O. O. Osterheld.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St. J. J. Moffitt.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
Janes, Reid Av., cor. Monroe St. Robert Bagnell.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Ralph. A. C. Flandreau.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St. F. W. Hannan.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St. A. F. Campbell.
Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave. T. T. Martin.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves. W. S. Jackson.
Salem, Vanderveer Park. J. J. Messmer.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhees Ave., cor. Ocean Ave. P. F. Barton.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. F. D. Walter.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave. E. C. Tullar.
South Second, 191 S. 2d St. E. L. Thorpe.
South Third St., South 3d St., near Hewes St. William Hamilton.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Av. W. D. Beach.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St. Robert M. Moore.
St. John's, Sumner Pl., near Flushing Ave. J. H. Boese.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave. and Beverley Rd. D. Dorchester.
St. Paul's, Richards St., near Sullivan St. D. E. Lyon.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn. E. F. Fuessle.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave. F. D. Torrey.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St. J. H. Bell.
Swedish Bethany, Troy Ave., cor. Herkimer St. B. Nilsson.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave. C. F. Thornblad.
Swedish Immanuel, 424 Dean St. H. Young.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea. J. J. Blythe.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd. Henry Blatz, Jr.
Warren St., Warren, near Smith St. W. D. Tuckey.
Wesley, Glenmore Av., cor. Atkins. J. H. Fairchild.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave. J. F. Dunkerke.
York St., near Gold St. E. Cunningham.

METHODIST, FREE.
Brooklyn, 16th St., near 4th Ave. H. W. Hodge.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St. L. H. Ketels.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.
First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave. E. Humphries.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St. W. T. Blackeby.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.
Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane. G. K. Ackley.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St. Walter Mason.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St. C. P. Cole.
Grace, 322 Classon Ave. T. Chase.
Payne Memorial, S. Oxford St. and Atlantic Ave. R. S. Fareira.
St. James's, 2283 Pitkin Ave. J. W. Stewart.
St. John's, 2006 Atlantic Ave. A. L. Boulden.

PENTECOSTAL.
Bedford, Ainslie St., near Graham Ave. A. Anderson.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St. Wm. H. Hoople.
Nazarine, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts. J. A. Ward.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave. R. J. Jensen.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St. John H. Kerr.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. 2d Ave. C. T. Edwards.
Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave. S. E. Young.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave. L. O. Rotenbach.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave. John Deans.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Ralph St. H. E. Schnatz.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. J. F. Carson.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St. J. D. Burrell.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St. R. Waggoner.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave. W. I. Davenport.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave. C. C. Jaeger.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave. C. H. Schwarzbach.
First, Henry St., near Clark St. L. M. Clarke.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St. D. Junor.
First German, Leonard St., cor. Stagg St. J. G. Hehr.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave. H. H. Fields.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave. S. L. Testa.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway. L. Wolferz.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St. Carl Podin.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. R. H. Carson.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave. G. H. Eggleston.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St. E. L. Tibbals.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave. A. L. Kurtz.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.
Lefferts Park, [illegible] Ave. and 72d St. A. J. Bracklacher.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. J. Barlow.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St. F. T. Steele.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave. J. G. Snyder.
Parkside, 40 Lenox Rd. J. D. Long.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St. E. D. Bailey.
Ross St., Ross St., near Lee Ave. J. E. Adams.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St. Louis Vanden Berg.
Siloam, 406 Lafayette Ave. W. A. Alexander.
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave. J. J. MacDonald.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave. N. W. Wells.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and Decatur St. A. D. Carlile.
Wells Memorial, Foster Ave. and E. 13th St. W. B. Gates.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl. F. E. Simmons.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave. A. E. Barrows.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.
E. Brooklyn, Eldert's Lane and Etna St.
First, S. 1st St., cor. Rodney St. G. H. McClelland.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St. W. M. Nichol.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave. A. H. Crosbie.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
Frederick Burgess, Bishop.
Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave. H. E. Covell.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St. E. S. Harper.
Annunziazione, 66th St., near 13th Ave. H. Filosa.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. W. E. Bentley. Chapel, Russell St.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave. F. H. Handsfield.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave. J. Williams.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division. W. S. Chase.
Christ, Clinton, cor. Harrison. W. D. Johnson.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St. F. B. Bartlett.
Christ, 2d Ave., cor. 74th St. H. Arrowsmith.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave. Robert Rogers.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St. William G. Ivie.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court. C. F. J. Wrigley.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect. G. F. Bambach.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St. John Manning.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave. H. E. Payne.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St. J. C. Wellwood.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St. J. H. Melish.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave. J. G. Bacchus.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave. St. Clair Hester.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Avenue F. A. Fleming.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave. T. J. Lacey.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St. A. C. Wilson.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave. R. T. Walker.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St. C. C. Walker.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave. G. F. Miller.
St. Barnabas', Belmont Ave. and Elton St. M. F. Duty.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave. Frank M. Townley.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty. F. W. Appleton.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave. S. R. Brinkerhoff.
St. George's, Marcy Av., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave. T. B. Holland.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave. W. A. Swan.
St. John the Baptist, Parkville. V. D. Ruggles.
St. John's Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany. E. C. Angell.
St. Jude's, 55th St., near 13th Ave. Henry S. Sizer.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St. H. C. Swentzel.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave. F. A. Wright.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and E. Parkway. J. D. Kennedy.
St. Martin's, President St., c. Smith. F. W. Davis.
St. Mary's, Classon, n. Willoughby Av. J. C. Jones.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave. F. W. Norris.
St. Matthias, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay. T. A. Hyde.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Michael's, N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. M. A. Trathen.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., c. Carroll. Andrew C. Wilson.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. T. G. Jackson.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St. W. G. McCready.
St. Phebe's, DeKalb Ave., opp. Ft. Greene Pl.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St. J. H. Sattig.
St. Philip's Chapel, Dean St., near Troy Ave. N. P. Boyd.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. Robert Merriman.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave. D. M. Genns.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Atlantic Ave. H. J. Glover.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves. A. H. Backus.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave. W. B. Hill.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave. G. R. Swartz.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave. P. C. Edrop.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave. C. L. Quinn.

REFORMED.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Blv'd and 80th St. F. P. Young.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby. P. H. Clifford.
Church of Jesus, 64 Ralph St. C. Oswald.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Av., Canarsie. Jacob Meier.
First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St. J. M. Farrar.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave. J. E. Lloyd.
Flatbush (Second) (German), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave. Louis Goebel.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St. J. S. Gardner.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., c. Bedford Ave. G. W. Carter.
Gravesend, E. 1st St. and Ave. V.
Greenwood, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St. C. T. Anderson.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry. Fred. F. Shannon.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. Robert A. Watson; Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St. Raymond L. Noonan.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl. F. C. Erhardt.
New Lots, New Lots Road, cor. Schenck Ave. H. C. Hasbrouck.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St. O. E. Fischer.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson St. A. Hegeman.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St. W. J. Macdonald.
St. Petri, Union Ave. cor. Scholes St. G. G. Wacker.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St. H. N. Pfeiffer.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave. J. C. Caton.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. Clymer St. A. Wouters.
Woodlawn, Av. M. and E. 9th St. J. G. Addy.

REFORMED IN UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St. Paul Wienand.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave. W. Walenta.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St. H. Bram.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton. George Kaupert.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St. Peter Henn.
Assumption of the B. V. M., York St., cor. Jay St. W. J. Donaldson.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave. T. A. Nummey.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave. C. F. Vitta.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves. J. Mackiverkin.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Wm. Crotty.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Ft. Hamilton Ave. Chas. Wightman.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St. & 2d Ave. J. McGinley.
Epiphany, 100-104 South 9th St. E. A. Duffy.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St. Bernard Kurz.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave. John J. Cullen.
Holy Cross, Church Av., n. Rogers. J. T. Woods.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave., and 98th St. John Reynolds.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverley Rd. Wm. Costello.
Holy Name of Jesus, 9th Ave., cor. Prospect Ave. T. S. O'Reilly.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., Reid Av. J. McEnroe.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer. J. F. Crowley.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St. M. J. Tierney.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave. F. M. Schnelder.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St. John L. Belford.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St. M. J. Flynn.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St. and Schenectady Ave. Louis Caporaso.
Our Lady of Consolation, (Polish), Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St. Alexis Jarka.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave. Boleslaus Puchalski.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave. John J. Durick.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St. V. Sorrentino.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway. Wm. T. McAdam.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond. J. J. McAteer.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Italian), N. 8th St., cor. Union Ave. P. Saponara.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St. Franciscan Fathers.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St. Thos. Galvin.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St. O. Silvestri.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave. James F. Flynn.
Our Lady of Refuge, Foster Ave. and 21st St. Rev. Robert O' Donovan.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. A. Arcese.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl. H. Mertens.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St. James J. Woods.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island. B. Malinowski.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Av., n. Park Av. J. F. Nash.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts. John Vogel.
St. Agatha, 7th Ave. and 49th St. James Smyth.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett. J. S. Duffy.
St. Aloysius, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St. J. W. Hauptman.
St. Alphonsus's (German), 177 Kent St. W. Guhl.
St. Ambrose, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. Thos. F. McGronen.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold. T. F. Horan.
St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Ave., opposite Milton St. P. F. O'Hare.
St. Augustine, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl. E. W. McCarty.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St. J. J. Hanselmann.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave. Joseph Traenkle.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise, Kingston Ave. and Maple St. Vincent Di Giovanni.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St. Martin Lang.
St. Brendan's, 1426 E. 12th St. T. A. Hickey.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Farrelly.
St. Casimir's (Polish), Greene Ave., near Adelphi St. A. Nawrocki.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway. John J. O'Neill.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St. E. J. McGolrick.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St. J. E. Bobier.
St. Columbkille, 140-146 Dupont St. R. A. Schenck.
St. Edward's St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl. J. F. Mealia.
St. Elias's, 720 Leonard St. P. Keshelak.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave. W. A. Gardner.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St., near 13th Ave. John P. Rohleder.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Road and Nostrand Ave. F. X. Ludeke.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave. D. J. Hickey.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Road and Linwood St. T. Fitzgerald.
St. George (Lithuanian). A. Kodis.
St. Gregory, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl. M. Fitzgerald.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St. Peter Donohoe.
St. Jerome, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves. T. F. Lynch.
St. John's Cantius, Blake and New Jersey Aves. T. Misicki.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave. J. W. Moore.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave. T. S. Duhigg.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave. George W. Mundelein.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave. W. T. McGuirl.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St. Geo. D. Sander.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St., near Nostrand Av.
St. Lucy's (Italian), 810 Kent Ave. F. Castellano.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave. D. J. Cherry.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd. D. J. McCarthy.
St. Martin of Tours, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St. James H. Lynch.
St. Mary's, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave. H. F. Murray.
St. Mary's of the Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts. Vincent Varnagiris.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer J. O'Connell.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl. J F. O'Hara.
St. Matthias, Elm Ave., near Onderdonk. Nicholas M. Wagner.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St. J. I. Barrett.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), Lawrence St., cor. Tillary St. Jos. R. Agrella.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave. Antonine Wilmer.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St. J. P. Hoffman.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. Thomas Taaffe.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., c. 4th Ave. J. P. McGinley.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St. M. G. Flannery.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St. M. A. Fitzgerald.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St. Wm. B. Farrell.
St. Roch (Italian), 22d St., near 3d Ave. A. de Donatis.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave. P. Sapienza.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville. J. McAleese.
St. Savior's, 6th St. and 8th Ave. J. J. Flood.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T. and Van Sicklen St. J. J. McCarron.
St. Stanislaus' (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave. C. H. Dunnabut.
St. Stanislaus' (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St. Leo Wysieckl.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St. J. G. Fitz Gerald.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl. J. McNamee.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St. J. Donohue.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush Ave., near Av. N. E. W. Dullea.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave. Thomas E. Carroll.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave. W. J. Maguire.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St. W. L. Long.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

First, 270 Hamilton. N. P. Neilsen.
First English, Hopkinson Ave. and Bainbridge St. A. V. Cotton.
First German, 1831 Gates Ave. B. E. Miller.
Second, 1661 Dean St. J. K. Humphrey.
Seventh Ave. (Swedish), 7th Ave. and 45th St. E. Rosenwold.
South Brooklyn, 48th St. & 6th Ave. R. G. Bryant.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St. Arthur Mercer.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker. W. Diehl.
New Jerusalem, Gates Ave. and Broadway. F. Muhlert.

UNITARIAN.

Saviour, Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. John H. Lathrop. Willow Place Chapel.
Fourth, E. 19th St., c. Beverley Rd. L. A. Harvey.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St. C. S. S. Dutton.
Unity Third, Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl. W. M. Brundage.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves. L. W. Brigham.
Church of Our Father, Grand Ave., cor. Lefferts Pl. T. E. Potterton.
Church of the Good Tidings, Madison, cor. Stuyvesant. C. B. Etsler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Church of the Covenanters, 452 Monroe St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., cor. Tompkins Ave.
First Brethren, 354 60th St. J. K. Miller.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Friends (Hecksite), 107 Schermerhorn St.
Gospel Mission, 106 Powers St.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
Moravian, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette, cor. Washington.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave., near Ave D.

Hack and Cab Fares in Manhattan Borough.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Cabs—

For one mile or any part thereof	$0.50
For each additional half mile or part thereof	.25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.25

Coaches—

For one mile or any part thereof	$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof	.50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.40

Hourly Rates.—These hourly rates, except by special agreement, are to apply only to shopping or calling, and shall not include park or road driving, nor driving for more than three miles from the starting point:

Cabs—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.00; For each additional half hour or part thereof, 50c.

Coaches—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.50; For each additional half hour or any part thereof, 75c.

Taxicabs are governed by rates specified for Cabs and Coaches. The maximum rate for which meters are adjusted is 50 cents for the first two-fifths of a mile and 10 cents for each additional fifth.

REGULATIONS.

Any vehicle kept for hire shall be deemed a public hack, and a vehicle intended to seat two persons inside shall be deemed a cab, and a vehicle intended to seat more than two persons inside shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackman shall be deemed to include owner or driver, or both.

Every hack shall be provided with a suitable lamp on each side, and shall have securely fastened across the middle of the outside of each lamp a metal band not less than two inches in width, out of which the official number of the license shall be cut after the manner of a stencil plate, the component figures of such numbers to be not less than one and one-half inches in height, and the style of the whole to be approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Every licensed hack shall have the official number of the license legibly engraved or embossed upon a metal plate and affixed inside, as designated and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and no licensed hack shall carry or have affixed to it, inside or outside, any number except the official number as aforesaid.

Every licensed hackman, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof; and in addition a written notice, with brief particulars and description of the property, must be forwarded at once to the Bureau of Licenses.

Every licensed hackman shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no licensed hackman shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons, upon request, anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable so to do. No licensed hackman shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

Twenty blocks north and south to constitute a mile; seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues will be deemed a mile, as from Avenue B to Sixth Avenue or from Second Avenue to Ninth Avenue.

No owner or driver of any taxicab which seeks patrons on the streets, avenues or highways of the city of New York, or occupies space thereon by reason of a permit or license from the city of New York, shall exact any fare from a passenger greater than that set forth in the official schedule of rates above provided.

Disputes as to rates and distances may be settled by the police, or complaints may be made to the Bureau of Licenses, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, City Hall, New York.

Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Vet. (N. Y. University), 141 W. 54th St.
Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue, foot E. 26th St.
Beth David, 246 E. 82d St.; 82 Second Ave.
Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 404 E. 142d St.
Central Islip State Hospital, office 1 Madison Ave.
City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
Flower, Ave. A, cor. E. 63d St.
Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor. Crotona Ave.
Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
French Benevolent Society, 450 W. 34th St.
General Memorial, 2 W. 106th St.
German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
German Poliklinik, 137 Second Ave.
Grace, 414 E. 14th St.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front St.
Hahnemann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear, & Throat Inf., 2099 Lexington Av.
Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah, 138 Second St.
Hospital for Consumptive Children, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Hospital for Consumptives, 59 E. 59th St,
Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Contag. Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Av.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1917 Madison Ave.
Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
Italian, 83d St. and East River,
Italian Benevolent Institute, 165 W. Houston St.
Jewish Maternity, 272 E. Broadway.
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
King's Park State, office 1 Madison Ave.
Laura Franklin, Free Hospital for Children, 19 E. 111th St.
Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
Lincoln, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Lutheran, 502 Canal St.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., nr. 3d Av.
Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat, 351 W. 34th St
Minturn, foot of E. 16th St.
Misericordia, 531 E. 86th St.
Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
Neurological, Blackwell's Island.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
New York, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ave. A, near E. 63d St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Inst., 46 E. 12th St.
New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopœdic, 126 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic, 347 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate, 301 E. 20th St.
New York Red Cross, office 395 Central Park W.
New York Skin and Cancer, 330 2d Ave.
New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 135 E. 42d St.
New York State Institute, 119 W. 81st St.
New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary, 117 W. 25th St.
Nursery and Child's, 571 Lexington Ave.
Our Lady of Grace, 221 E. 79th St.
Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
Peoples, 203 2d Ave.
Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
Presbyterian, E. 70th St., near Park Ave.
Riverside, North Brother Island.
Riverside (Reception), foot E. 16th St.
Rockefeller Institute, foot E. 66th St.
Roosevelt, W. 59th St., near 9th Ave.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 213 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis, E. 142d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, 103 Park Ave.
St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., n. Madison Ave.
St. Lawrence, 447 W. 163d St.
St. Luke's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
St. Mark's, 177 2d Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's, 157 W. 11th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 356 2d Ave.
Seaside of St. John's Guild, office 103 Park Ave.
Seton (for Consumptives), W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Sloane Maternity, 447 W. 59th St.,
Society of Lying-in Hospital, E. 17th St., c. 2d Ave.
Sydenham, 339 E. 116th St.
Tuberculosis, 426 1st Ave.
United States Marine, 109 Broad St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Volunteer, 93 Gold St. (building at Beekman and Water Sts).
Washington Heights, 552 W. 165th St.
Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, 359 W. 42d St.

Hospitals in Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
Bedford, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bradford St, 109 Bradford St. (Br. of Kings County).
Brooklyn E. D., 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St., 79 Schermerhorn St.
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Brooklyn, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Bushwick, Howard Ave, and Monroe St.
Caledonian, St. Paul's Pl. and Woodruff Ave.
Coney Island, Ocean Parkway, near Ave. Z.
Cumberland St. Hospital & Training School for Nurses, 105 Cumberland St.
Faith Home for Incurables, 546 Park Pl.
German, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Holy Family, 155 Dean St.
Jewish, Classon and St. Marks Aves.
Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave., Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, 55 Willoughby St.
Lutheran, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Memorial, for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.
Methodist Episcopal (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Samaritan, Fourth Ave. cor. 17th St.
St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's, (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
St. Mary's General Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves. Sisters of Charity.
St. Peter's, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
Swedish, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
U. S. Naval, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
White Cross, Troy Ave. and Fulton St.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St.

Asylums and Homes in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amer. Female Guardian Soc., 936 Woodycrest Ave.
American Sunshine Association, Home, 352 W. 40th St.
Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
Austrian Emigrant Home, 84 Broad St.
Babies' Shelter, Church Holy Communion, Reception House, 49 W. 20th St.
Baptist Home for Aged, E. 68th St. and Park Ave.
Baron de Hirsh Home, 223 E. 13th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for animals), 511 W. 36th St.
Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, White Plains, N. Y. Office, 7 W. 15th St.
Brace Farm School for Boys, 105 E. 22d St.
Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
Catholic Protectory, Van Nest Station, office 415 Broome St.
Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, 151 E. 66th St.
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Aid Society, executive office, 105 E. 22d St.; Henrietta, 224 W. 63d St.; Italian, 155 Worth St.; Jones Memorial, 407 E. 73d St.; Rhinelander, 350 E. 88th St.; Sixth St., 630 6th St.; Sullivan, 219 Sullivan St.; Mott St., 256 Mott St.; Pike St., 28 Pike St.; East Side, 287 East Broadway; 247 E. 44th St.; 552 W. 53d St.; 537 E. 16th St.
Christian Home for Girls, 217 E. 62d St.
Christian League Women's Industrial Home, 5 E. 12th St.
Christian Waiters, 427 E. 51st St.
Christian Workers, 129 E. 10th St.
Christo Doro House, 145 Avenue B, 603 E. 9th St.
Christliches Madchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 261st St., near Riverdale Ave.
Co-operative Home, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Child'n, 118 W. 104th St.
Day School and Home for Crippled Children, 2111 Madison Ave.
Deaconess Home (Baptist), 312 W. 54th St.
Dominican Convent Our Lady of Rosary (Home for Destitute Children), 329 E. 63d St.
Edgewater Creche, C. D. Kellogg, Treas., 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Emergency Shelter for Women with Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Epworth League Home for Working Girls, 239 E. 32d St.
Eva Home, 153 E. 62d St.
Finnish Woman's Co-operative Home, 1040 Lexington Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, 442 W. 23d St.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.
Foundling Asylum, 175 E. 68th St., near 3d Ave.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant Home, 4 State St.
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphan Asylum, Havemeyer Ave., near Watson, Unionport.
Grace Church Hospital, 414 E. 14th St.
Heartsease Home for Friendless Women, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 137th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, 100 W. Kingsbridge Road.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, (Pleasantville, N. Y.), 507 W. 155th St.
Hirsch, Clara de, Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Holy Cross House, 300 E. 4th St.
Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Home for Convalescents, 433 E. 118th St.
Home for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway, cor W. 155th St.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children, 141 W. 61st St.
Home for Homeless and Orphaned Boys, 521 E. 120th St., 150 W. 127th St.
Home for Incurables, 3d Ave., cor. E. 182d St.
Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1060 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Protestant Immigrant Girls, 9 State St.
Home for Relief of Destitute Blind, 896 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Scandinavian Immigrants, 24 Greenwich St.
Home for the Aged, 213 E. 70th St., 135 W. 106th St., and E. 183d St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Home for Unemployed Young Women, 116 E. 106th St.
Home for Young Women, 49 W. 9th St. Branches at 308 2d Ave., 153 E. 62d St., 24 W. 12th St. and 118 W. 13th St.
Home of the Rodeph Sholom, 157 E. 94th St., 2028 Seventh Ave.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 2d Ave.
House of Calvary (Incurable Cancer, Females), 5 Perry St.
House of Mercy (Protestant Episcopal), W. 214th St., cor. Bolton Rd.
House of Nazareth, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood-on-the-Hudson, office, 59 E. 59th St.
House of the Good Shepherd, foot of E. 90th St.
House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables, foot W. 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 2d Ave.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home of French Church Du St. Esprit, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Relief Society, 32 Pearl St.
Industrial Building and Wood Yard, 516 W. 28th St.
Infant Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 61st St.
Insane Asylum, Ward's Island.
Institution of Mercy, 1075 Madison Ave.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and W. 190th St.
Japanese Mission Home, 330 E. 57th St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jennie Clarkson Home for Children (Valhalla, N. Y.), office 55 Liberty St.
Juvenile Asylum, office, 103 Park Ave.
Lake Ruth Industries (Outcalt, N. J.), 271 W. 125th St.
Leake and Watts' Orphan House, Hawthorne Ave., near City Line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Loeb, Solomon and Betty Memorial Home for Convalescents, 356 2d Ave.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Margaret Jane Unsectarian Home for Aged People, 512 E. 89th St.
Margaret Louisa Home of Young Women's Christian Association, 14 E. 16th St.
Messiah Home for Children, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Tremont Ave.
Methodist Episcopal Home, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home, office, 289 4th Ave.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St.
Montefiore Home, Broadway and W. 138th St.
National Florence Crittenton Mission, 21 Bleecker St. Office 105 E. 22d St.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, office, 346 Broadway.
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this list minus the prefix.
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, Bolton Road, near Dyckman St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings, office 105 E. 22d St.
New York State Reformatory at Elmira, office, 135 E. 15th St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Orphan Asylum and Home of P. E. Church, cor. Convent Ave. and W. 135th St.
Orphan Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church, office, 105 E. 22d St.
Our Lady of Grace Hospital and Home for Destitute Mothers, 221 E. 79th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 3064 Boston Rd.
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, office, 97 Warren St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 104th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Rescue Home, 315 E. 15th St.
Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Secretary, 59 Wall St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Kingsbridge Rd., office, 470 Madison Ave.
Russian Immigrant, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave., cor. W. 190th St.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. (office, 31 Nassau St.)
St. Agatha's Home for Children, 175 E. 68th St.
St. Agatha's Home for Deaconesses, 549 E. 171st St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's Girls' Home, 136 E. 47th St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School (female deaf mutes), 235 E. 14th St.
St. Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
St. John Baptist House, 233 E. 17th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Industrial Home, 65 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Night Shelter for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2914 Broadway.
St. Mary's Home for Protection and Comfort of Respectable Young Women While Seeking Employment, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Catholic Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Philip's Parish Home, 1119 Boston Rd.
St. Raphael's Home, 10 Charlton St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 125 E. 52d St.
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 229 E. 120th St.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office, 356 2d Ave.
Scandinavian Sailors' Home, 6 Catharine Slip.
Sevilla Home for Children, Hunt's Point, Bronx.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women and Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, 504 W. 129th St.
Sick Children's Mission, 287 E. Broadway, branch of Children's Aid Society.
Sister Catherine's Home, 212 E. 46th St.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.
Stepping Stone House, 48 Charles St.
Stony Wold Sanatorium, 118 W. 69th St.; Secretary, 167 W. 73d St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
Swedish Epworth Home, 588 Lexington Ave.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Training Home for Christ'n Workers, 127 E. 10th St.
Trinity Chapel Home for Aged Women, 221 W. 24th St.
Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.
United Hebrew Charities, 356 2d Ave.
Volunteers of Am. Ind. Home for Men, 1837 Carter Ave.
Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. W. 188th St.
West-Side Boys' Hotel, 225 W. 35th St.
White Rose Home for Working Girls, 217 E. 86th St.
Woman's Shelter, 243 Bowery.

Duration of Sunshine on United States Territory.

THE acquisition of Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, and a portion of the Navigator or Samoan Group has very considerably affected the duration of continuous sunshine on our territory. The mathematical discussion of this subject would be out of place here, but any one who desires to inform himself on this matter can easily and satisfactorily do so by using a terrestrial globe having an artificial horizon attached to it, and carefully complying with the following instructions: Place the globe so that the North Pole shall be directed toward the north, and elevate it 23° above the horizon as indicated by the brass meridian. Assuming, of course, that the sun is in the zenith, this will be the position of the earth in reference to the sun at the Summer solstice, June 21. As we turn the globe on its axis from west to east, the sun will be rising at all places on the western and setting at all places on the eastern horizon, and we shall find on turning the globe through an entire revolution that some portion or other of our territory—including the islands named above—will always be above the horizon or will have continuous sunshine during the twenty-four hours. If we now depress the North Pole 23° below the horizon we shall have the relative position of things at the Winter solstice, December 21, and we shall find the opposite conditions to prevail; that is to say, the sun will not now shine continuously on our territory, but some portion of it will always be involved in darkness or *below* the horizon.

Again, if we place the poles of the globe in the horizon, which is the relative position at the equinoxes, March 21 and September 21, and turn the globe through a complete revolution, we shall find that for a very short time during the twenty-four hours the whole of our territory will be below the horizon or in darkness. Finally, let us elevate the North Pole about 5° above the horizon, then we shall find, as we revolve the globe on its axis, that some portion of our territory is always above the horizon or has sunshine. Therefore, we conclude that when the sun's northern declination exceeds 5°, or from the 3d of April to the 10th of September, the sun will shine continuously over some part or other of United States territory.

If we consider the effect of refraction, which accelerates the time of rising and retards the time of setting, the above dates may be practically extended to within two or three days of the equinoxes.

Great Britain, France, and Holland are the only nations on whose dominions the sun never sets. Those of Great Britain are very extensive and scattered far and wide over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one, it is rising on another. The French possessions consist for the most part of numerous small islands in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, with continental territories in South America, Africa, and Asia, and accordingly are so distributed that the sun is always above the horizon of some of them. The foreign possessions of Holland are far more extensive than most people imagine. With the exception of Dutch Guiana in South America, they consist of two groups of islands—one on the coast of Venezuela and the other embracing Sumatra, Java, Celebes, portions of Borneo and New Guinea and a host of smaller islands scattered throughout the East Indian Archipelago, extending over 46° of longitude. These, with Holland itself, are so situated as to their difference of longitude that the sun is always shining on some of them.

Prominent Societies and Associations
(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS).

Actors' Society, 145 W. 45th St. Georgia Earle, Sec.
Actuarial Society, Arthur Hunter, Sec., 346 Broadway.
Agricultural Experts' Association, 128 W. 43d St. Chas. H. Plump, Sec.
Albany Medical Col. Association, 44 W. 37th St.
Albany Society, 1133 B'way. M. J. Lewi, Sec.
Alliance Against Accident Fraud, 21 Park Row. Frank L. Arnold, Sec.
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S., 21 Warren St. James E. Sullivan, Sec.
Amen Corner, Wm. Lander, Sec., 63 Park Row.
Am. Anti-Boycott Association, 27 William St. Herman F. Lee, Sec.
Am. Automobile Association, 437 5th Ave. John N. Brooks, Sec.
Am. Bankers' Association, 11 Pine St. Fred E. Farnsworth, Sec.
Am. Bison Society, Zoological Park, Bronx. Wm. P. Wharton, Sec.
Am. Booksellers' Association, 27 E. 22d St., W. S. Lewis, Sec.
Am. Bureau of Shipping, 68 Beaver St. W. S. Nichols, Sec.
Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Pres.
Am. Citizenship Association, 519 W. 123d St. Frank Hoffman, Sec.
Am. Copyright League. Robert U. Johnson, Sec., 33 E. 17th St.
Am. Embassy Association, 505 5th Ave. Frank D. Pavey, Sec.
Am. Institute, 19 W. 44th St. A. B. Dayton, Sec.
Am. Institute of Banking, 5 Nassau St. A. C. Dorris, Sec.
Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave. H. P. Douglas and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.
Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 61 Park Row. John S. Bryan, Sec.
Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway. Francis C. Leland, Pres.
Am. Railway Association, 30 Vesey St. Wm. F. Allen, Sec.
Am. Red Cross, 1 Madison Ave. Mrs. W. K. Draper, Sec.
Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall St. Geo. McP. Hunter, Sec.
Am. Socialist Society, 239 E. 84th St. A. H. Lee, Sec.
Am. Sunday-School Union, 156 5th Ave. E. P. Bancroft, Sec.
Am. Sunshine Association, 147 W. 23d St. Louisa F. Knauer, Sec.
Am. University Society, 47 W. 34th St.
Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. W. Merritt Post, Sec.
Aquarium Society, N. Y. Aquarium, Battery Park.
Army Relief Society, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Sec., 180 W. 59th St.
Artists' Aid Society, 215 W. 57th St.
Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St. R. F. Bloodgood, Sec.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave. Miss Aimee Delmonico, Sec.
Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.
Association of American Advertisers, 17 Park Row. Chas. P. Knill, Manager.
Audubon Society, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. Emma H. Lockwood, Sec.
"Big Sisters," Anna H. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Ave.
Board of Foreign Missions, 150 5th Ave. Adna B. Leonard, Homer C. Stuntz, S. O. Benton, Secs.
California Society, 5 Beekman St. Chas. J. Brooks, Sec.
Canadian Society, 2 Rector St. W. C. Margeson, Sec.
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.
Chattel Loan Society of N. Y., 50 Union Sq., Arthur Ham, Sec.
Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St. C. L. Brace, Sec.
Citizens Union, 41 Park Row. J. O. Hammitt, Sec.
City Vigilance League, 105 E. 22d St. T. L. McClintock, Sec.
Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall St. Elliot H. Goodwin, Sec.
Commercial Society, 2 Stone St. Ernst Korn, Pres.
Consumers' League, 106 E. 19th St. Mrs. F. I. Cobb, Sec.
Cooper Union, for Advancement of Science and Art, 8th St. and 4th Ave. R. Fulton Cutting, Sec.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, 281 4th Ave., John W. Wood, Sec.
Emma Willard Association, Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, Sec., 67 W. 11th St.
Equal Franchise Society, 1 Madison Ave. Miss Ethel Gross, Sec.
Evangelical Alliance, 222 W. 23d St. Leander Chamberlain, Pres.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 182 Broadway. Walter J. Drummond, Sec.
Gaelic Society, 222 West 46th St. Thos. J. Brennan, Sec.
Georgia Society, 111 Broadway. Geo. B. Williams, Sec.
German Society, 147 4th Ave. A. Behrens, Sec.
Helping Hand Association, 229 E. 59th St. Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, Sec.
Holland Society, 99 Nassau St. H. L. Bogert, Sec.
Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. H. W. W. Beckett, Sec.
Horticultural Society, Geo. V. Nash, Sec., Botanical Gardens.
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 105 E. 22d St. Robert Olyphant, Pres.
Illinois Society, Wm. J. Filbert, Sec., 71 B'way.
Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St., 29 Reade St. Thos. V. Brady, Sec.
Irish Ind. League of America, 20 Vesey St. John Quinn, Sec.
Japan Society, Hotel Astor. Eugene C. Worden, Sec., 165 Broadway.
Kansas Society, 31 E. 22d St. M. P. Gould Sec.
Ladies' Christian Union, 49 W. 9th St.; 308 2d Ave. and 153 E. 62d St. Mrs. Wm. W. Clark, Sec.
Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, 1 Broadway, 127 Madison Ave., 401 W. 59th St., 89 Delancey St., 2022 Lexington Ave. Cornelius P. Kitchel, Sec.
Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 2d Ave. Mrs. Emilie Van Biel, Sec.
Maryland Society. Paul C. Whipp, Sec., 54 Wall St.
Merchants' Association, 54 Lafayette St. S. C. Mead, Sec.
Michigan Society. Jas. S. Dunstan, Sec., 42 Broadway.
Minnesota Society, 21 Park Row. Henry G. Ingersoll, Sec.
Missour Society, 1 Wall St., Geo. E. Stewart, Sec.
Municipal Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., Miss Laura J. Post, Sec.
Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. J. H. Tregoe, Sec.
Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity. 5 E. 12th St. Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Pres.
Nat'l Humane Alliance, 105 E. 22d St. H. G. Fiske, Pres.
National Rough Riders' Association. Colton Reed, Sec., 206 Broadway.
Nat'l Society of New England Women, 310 W. 95th St. Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Sec.
New England Society. H. A. Cushing, 43 Cedar St., Sec.
N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. E. O. Hovey, Rec. Sec.
N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 209 E. 23d St. Mrs Vernon C. Brown, Sec.
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St. Frederick T. Hill, Sec.
N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House. Chas. W. Parsons, Sec.
N. Y. Browning Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mrs. Thos. J. Vivian, Sec.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued.*

N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, 77 W. 85th St. Mrs. P. D. Hackstaff, Sec.
N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. A. E. Schauffler, Pres.
N. Y. City Teachers' Association, Florence Moffitt, Sec., 159 E. 49th St.
N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n. Wm. V. McCoy, Sec. 2036 Mapes Ave.
N. Y. Electrical Society, 29 W. 39th St. Geo. H. Guy, Sec.
N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.
N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St. H. R. Drowne, Sec.
N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park W. John A. Weeks, Cor. Sec.
N. Y. Kindergarten Association, 524 W. 42d St. James M. Bruce, Sec.
N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. Alfred E. Heinrichs, Sec.
N. Y. Maennerchor Society, 203 E. 56th St. A. Kuntz, Sec.
N. Y. Port Society, 46 Catherine St. Richard D. Dodge, Sec.
N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. Geo. G. Haven, Jr., Sec.
N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St. A. Comstock, Sec.
N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. John W. Davis, Sec.
N. Y. Southern Society. Thomas S. Fuller, Sec., 30 Broad St.
N. Y. Sunday-School Association, 105 E. 22d St. J. T. Goodman, Sec.
N. Y. Typothetæ Society, 147 4th Ave. Fred. P. Smith, Rec. Sec.
N. Y. Zoological Soc., 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.
North Carolina Society. Henry B. Short, Sec., 55 Liberty St.
Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. David H. Bates, Jr., Sec.
Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St. A. P. Vrendenbergh, Sec.
Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34th St. W. B. Tuthill, Sec.
Pennsylvania Society, 249 W. 13th St., Barr Ferree, Sec.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels.
Prison Ass'n, 135 E. 15th St. Eugene Smith, Pres.
Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway, Mrs. Ida Wells, Sec.
Public Education Ass'n, 281 4th Ave. Arthur W. Dunn, Sec.
Purim Ass'n. M. H. Moses, Pres.
Russian Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall.
St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St. Wm. M. MacBean, Sec.
St. David's Soc., 289 4th Ave. G. M. Lewis, Sec.
St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. F. H. Cauty, Sec.
St. Nicholas Soc., 1328 Broadway. C. Storm, Sec.
Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. J. N. Borland, Sec.
Society for the Prevention of Crime, 105 E. 22d St. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.
Society of Louisiana, 6 Wall St., Oscar Yenni, Sec.
South Carolinans. Wm. A. Barber, Pres., 165 Broadway.
Tennessee Society. J. C. Lavender, Sec., 57 E. 9th St.
University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St. Robt. G. Mead, Sec.
Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St. Charles McNamee, Sec.
Virginians (The), Stuart G. Gibboney, Sec., 30 Broad St.
West Virginia Society. Wm. De H. Washington, Pres., 267 Fifth Ave.
Wisconsin Society. Bernard G. Heyn, Treas., 60 Wall St.
Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Mrs. H. M. Guilleudea, Sec.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Ave. and E. 92d St. E. H. Paul, Sec.

Hotels in Manhattan.

*Albemarle, Broadway and 24th Street.
*Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
*Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street.
*Ashton, Madison Avenue and 93d Street.
*Astor House, Broadway, opposite Post-Office.
*Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
*Bartholdi's, Broadway and 23d Street.
*Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway.
*Belmont, 42d Street and Park Avenue.
*Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
*Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
*Brevoort, 5th Avenue and 8th Street.
‡Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
‡Brunswick, 89th Street and Madison Avenue.
*Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
*Cadillac, Broadway and 43d Street.
*Cosmopolitan, Chambers St. and W. Broadway.
*Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
‡Flanders, 135 W. 47th St.
†Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
*Grand Union, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Great Northern, 118 W. 57th Street.
*Grenoble, 7th Avenue and 56th Street.
*Herald Square, 34th Street, near Broadway.
*Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Hoffman House, 1111 Broadway.
*Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
*Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Latham, 4 E. 28th St.
*Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
*Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
*Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
‡Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
*Marseille, Broadway and 103d St.
*Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street.
†Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
*McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street.
*Mills, Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
*Mills, Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
*Mills, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
*Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
*Navarre, 510 7th Avenue.
*Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
*Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Prince George, 14 E. 28th Street.
‡Rector's, Broadway and 44th Street.
*Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and 46th Street.
‡Roland, Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
*St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street.
‡St. George, Broadway and 12th Street.
†St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
*St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
‡San Remo, 8th Avenue and 74th Street.
‡Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
†Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
*Smith & McNell's, 197 Washington Street.
‡Times Square Hotel, 206 W. 43d Street.
*Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
*Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue.
*Victoria, 5th Avenue and 27th Street.
*Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street
*Wellington, 7th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Wolcott, W. 31st Street, near 5th Avenue.
*Woodstock, 135 W. 43d St.
*York, 7th Avenue and 36th St.

*European Plan. †American Plan. ‡American and European Plans.

Bridges In and About the City of New York.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to date about $22,400,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 125,000 surface cars cross the bridge each month.

The following are the statistics of the structure: Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorage at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorage at top, 117 x 104 feet. Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 14,680 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Estimated cost, $26,000,000; of which $14,000,000 is for structure, $8,000,000 for land in Manhattan, and $4,000,000 for land in Brooklyn.

Width of bridge, 122 ft. 6 in. Length of river span, 1,470 ft. Length of each land span, 725 ft. Length of Manhattan approach 2,067 ft. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 ft. Total length of roadway, 6,855 ft. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck to have four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 ft. 6 in. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 ft. Grade of roadway 3⅛ ft. in 100 ft. Number of cables four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire 3,223 ft. 6 in. (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 30,000 tons.

Weight of steel cables and suspenders, 8,000 tons. Weight of each tower, 6,300 tons. Weight of main span, 9,000 tons. Weight of each side span, 5,000 tons. Weight of steel in each anchorage, 1,300 tons. Weight of Manhattan approach, 8,500 tons. Weight of Brooklyn approach, 8,000 tons.

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced October 1, 1901. Roadway opened for traffic December 31, 1909. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north cassion 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18⅝ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 23,800 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 45,300 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, $14,000,000. Cost of land, $9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 53 feet. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet, 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 54,200 tons; in approaches, 20,300 tons. Total, 74,500 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $13,500,000; cost of land, $4,400,000; total, $17,900,000.

District Leaders in New York City.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
1—D. E. Finn.	16—Edward F. Boyle.	32—Fred. C. Humphries.
2—Thomas F. Foley.	17—Rosswell D. Williams.	T. H. O'Neill.
3—John C. Fitzgerald.	18—John V. Coggey.	33—Michael J. Garvin.
John T. Oakley.	Bart Dunn.	34—Stephen A. Nugent
4—John F. Ahearn.	19—James J. Hynes.	35—Ellsworth Heally.
P. J. Scully.	20—William N. Shannon.	
5—C. W. Culkin.	21—John H. O'Connell.	James A. Foley.
6—David Lazarus.	22—William H. Sinnott.	Lewis Nixon.
7—Frank J. Goodwin.	23—Thomas F. McAvoy.	Antonio Zucca.
8—C. D. Sullivan.	24—J. J. Dietz.	Robert L. Luce.
9—P. J. Dooling.	25—Joseph F. Prendergast.	William F. Grell.
William Dalton.	26—J. J. Frawley.	John R. Voorhis.
10—Solomon Goldenkranz.	27—George Donnellan.	George E. Best.
11—T. J. McManus.	28—Nicholas J. Hayes.	*Chairman*—Thomas F. McAvoy.
12—C. F. Murphy.	29—Thomas E. Rush.	*Secretaries*—Thomas E. Rush. Thomas F. Smith.
13—John F. Curry.	30 S—P. E. Nagle.	
14—M. J. Cruise.	30 N—Wallace S. Fraser.	*Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue.
15—James J. Hagan.	31—William J. Wright.	

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
1—William G. Rose.	14—John S. Shea.	27—Joseph W. Spencer.
2—Joseph Levenson.	15—Niles R. Becker.	28—John B. Cartwright.
3—James E. March.	16—Charles K. Lexow.	29—William Chilvers.
4—Alexander Wolf.	17—Abraham Gruber.	30—Frank K. Bowers.
5—Joseph T. Hackett.	18—Joseph E. Nejedly.	31—John J. Lyons.
6—Samuel S. Koenig.	19—Alexander Brough.	32 Upper—John J. Knewitz.
7—Benjamin Fox.	20—William C. Hecht.	32 Lower—William H. Ten Eyck.
8—Louis Jacobson.	21—Moses M. McKee.	33—Alfred E. Simonds.
9—Michael H. Blake.	22—Ambrose O. Neal.	34—Ernest W. Bradbury.
10—Frederick L. Marshall.	23—Collin H. Woodward.	35—Thomas W. Whittle.
11—George W. Wanmaker.	24—Morris Levy.	*President*—Samuel S. Koenig.
12—William Henkel.	25—Frederick C. Tanner	*Sec'y*—John Boyle, Jr.
13—Anthony P. Ludden.	26—Samuel Krulewitch.	*Treas.*—Ogden L. Mills.

New York Chamber of Commerce.

ORGANIZED April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III. March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony," and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven presidents, thirteen vice-presidents, eight treasurers, one secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, $50. Annual dues, $50 per annum. Non-resident members, $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*—John Claflin; *Secretary*—Sereno S. Pratt; *Assistant-Secretary*—Chas. T. Gwynne; *Treasurer*—William H. Porter.

Parks in Manhattan.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANHATTAN, THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK.

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Av. and W. 42d St. 4 acres.
Carl Schurz, between Av. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Av. to Edgecombe Av. 12½ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2½ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40⅝ acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75½ acres.
Isham, 215th St. and Broadway. 5 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6½ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st Sts. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31 acres.
Mount Morris Park, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Ave. and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nich'ls to 10th Av. 19½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Av., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Av. A and 7th St. 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3 acres.
Washington Square, 5th Av. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Public park carriages can be found (except in Winter) at the entrances on 5th Ave. and 8th Ave. The fare for an extended ride through the Park is 25 cents. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate.; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,352; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,803 acres.

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

HEADQUARTERS, ZBROWSKI MANSION, CLAREMONT PARK.

Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road. 719½ acres.
Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Av. and 170th St. 38 acres.
Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves. 154⅓ acres.
De Voe, Sedgwick Av. and 188th St. 5¾ acres.
Echo. 4 acres.
Franz Sigel, Walton Av., and 158th St. and Mott Av., 17½ acres.
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Av., and 162d St. 27 acres.
Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay. 1,756 acres.
Poe. 2½ acres.
St. James, Jerome Av., Creston Av., & E. 191st St. 11¾ acres.
St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Avs. 34¾ acres.
University. 2¾ acres.
Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city. 1,132¾ acres.
Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Av., Harlem River. 8½ acres.

On August 26, 1911, the City Record published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the parks in the Bronx at $56,627,000.

The Borough of the Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which nearly 4,200 acres, or about 15.2 per cent. is devoted to park purposes, giving one acre of park land to each 130 of the people living in the Borough.

PASSERS-BY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Counts of the number of persons passing given points in the city of New York in ten hours were made by direction of Manhattan Borough President McAneny, as follows:

Broadway at Fulton Street	113,111	Forty-second Street from Sixth Avenue to Broadway	38,000
Fory-second Street between Lexington and Park Avenues	75,996	Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street	33,771
Park Row from Ann to Beekman Street.	75,766	Fifth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street	26,223
Greeley Square	72,500	Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street	24,778
Nassau Street from Beekman to Spruce Street	58,705		

The number of vehicles passing points named below in ten hours was:

At Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street	7,521	At Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street	6,221
At Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street	7,318	At Broadway and Houston Street	6,167

Army of the United States

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Eastern Division—Headquarters, Governors Island, New York Harbor.

Major-General T. H. Barry, U. S. Army, Commanding.

DIVISION STAFF.

Chief of Staff—Col. W. A. Mann.
Adjutant-General—Col. W. A. Simpson.
Inspector-General—Col. S. C. Mills.
Judge-Advocate—Col. J. A. Hull.
Chief Quartermaster—J. B. Bellinger.
Chief Surgeon—Col. L. M. Maus.
Chief Engineer Officer—Col. W. M. Black.
Chief Ordnance Officer—Col. O. B. Mitcham.
Chief Signal Officer—Major Samuel Reber.
Coast Defense Officer—Col. W. C. Rafferty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—*Headquarters:* Fort Totten, Willets Point, Whitestone, N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss, U. S. Army, commanding.

DEPARTMENT STAFF—*Adjutant-General*—Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Alvord.

Army Building—No. 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City. *Quartermaster's Depot*—Lieut.-Col. M. G. Zalinski, Lieut.-Col. R. McA. Schofield, and Capt. R. S. Granger,. *Quartermaster Corps*—(Pay and Subsistence) Col. E. E. Dravo, Col. H. L. Rogers, Maj. W. B. Rochester, Maj. W. B. Rochester, Maj. W. K. Jones, Capt. G. D Arrowsmith, Capt. W. McK. Lambkin, Capt. Jack Hayes. *Engineer Corps*—Col. S. W. Roessler and Capt. E. M. Adams. *Medical Supply Depot*—543 Greenwich Street, New York City; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Snyder and Maj. C. C. Whitcomb. *New York Arsenal*—Governors Island, New York, Col. O. B. Mitcham.

Posts in and near New York City.

Posts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governors Island, N. Y.	Col. J. S. Mallory, 29th Infantry	Headquarters Band and 3d Batt.,29th Infantry.
Fort Hamilton	Narrows, Long Island, N. Y.	Col. J. V. White, Coast Artillery Corps	5th Band, 3d, 84th, 98th, 122d, 123d Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Lt.-Col. M. K. Barroll, Coast Artillery	48th, 56th, 76th, 113th, 136th, 137th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Maj. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Corps	
Fort Totten	Willets Point, Whitestone, N. Y.	Col. A. Cronkhite, Coast Artillery	12th Band, 82d, 87th, 101st, 114th, 135th, 165th, 167th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island, N. Y.	Maj. Edwin Landon, Coast Artillery	53d, 54th, Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wood	Bedloe's Island	Capt. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps	Co. G, Signal Corps.

Jury Duty in Manhattan and Bronx.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A Clergyman, Minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing Physician, Surgeon, Surgeon-Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed Pharmaceutist or Pharmacist, or a duly licensed Embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An Attorney or Counsellor-at-Law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A Professor or Teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, Editorial Writer, or Reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, Engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed Pilot, actually following that calling. A Superintendent, Conductor, or Engineer employed by a Railroad Company other than a street railroad company, or a Telegraph Operator employed by a Press Association or Telegraph Company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged Firemen. Active and honorably discharged Militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed Engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

Height of Prominent Points in Manhattan and Bronx.

	Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery	5
City Hall	36
Fifth Avenue Hotel	38
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47.5
Central Park Circle	76.5
Mount Morris	100
Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
Morningside Park	132
Broadway and 118th Street	135
Kingsbridge Road and 175th Street	200
Washington Bridge Road and 184th St.	250

Steamships from New York City.

THIS table gives the destination of the steamer, then the street from the foot of which the steamships sail, and the location of the office of the agent in Manhattan. Loading berths are liable to be changed from those here shown.

Antigua, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Antwerp, foot W. 21st St., Red Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Antwerp, Phoenix Line, 22 State St.
Australia, Am. & Australian S.S. Co., Produce Exchange; U. S. & Australasia S.S. Co., 24 State St.; United Tyser Line, 8 Bridge St.
Azores, Fabre Line, 17 State St.
Bahamas, Wall St., N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Baltimore, Md., foot Old Slip, New York, and Baltimore Trans. Co., Pier 10, E. R.
Barbadoes, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place.
Barbadoes, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Barbadoes, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Barcelona, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Bermuda, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Bermuda, Pier 42, N. R., Royal Mail S. P. Co., 22 State St.
Brazil, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place; Lloyds Brazileiro, 17 State St.; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Bremen, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway.
Bristol, Eng., foot W. 29th St., Bristol City Line, 25 Whitehall St.
Buenos Ayres, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange.
Buenos Ayres, Norton Line, Produce Exchange; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.; Houston Line, 17 Battery Place.
Cadiz, Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Calcutta, American & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.
Callao, Merchants' Line, Hanover Square.
Callao, West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.
Cape Town, Norton & Son, Produce Exchange, Prince Line and Hansa Line, 8 Bridge St.
Carthagena, see "Savanilla."
Charleston, S. C., Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Cherbourg, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line and White Star Line.
China, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway, American & Oriental Line, 24 State St.; American & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange.
Christiania, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Colon, foot W. 27th St., Panama R. R. Steamship Line, 24 State St.
Colon, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Colon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Copenhagen, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Costa Rica, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B'way.
Curaçoa, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Curaçoa, Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B'way.
Dominica, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Fishguard, Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Galveston, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 200 Broadway.
Galveston, W. 11th St., Morgan Line, 366 B'way.
Genoa and Gibraltar, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway; 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway; W. 19th St., White Star Line, 9 Broadway; W. 14th St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.; Grand St., Jersey City, Lloyd Sabaudo, 37 Broadway.
Glasgow, W. 24th St., Anchor Line, 17 B'way.
Halifax, Richards St., Brooklyn, Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Place.
Hamburg, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway.
Havana, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Havana, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Havre, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Place.
Havre, W. 15th St., French Line, 19 State St.
Haiti, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Haiti, Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Hull, 7th St., Hoboken, Wilson Line, 22 State St.
Jacksonville, Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Japan, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway. Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Key West, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Kingston, Jamaica, W. 25th St., Hamburg-Am. Line (Atlas Line), 45 Broadway.
Kingston, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Kingston, Pier 16, E. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.
La Guayra, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St., Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Leghorn, Anchor Line, 17 Broadway.
Libau, Russian-American Line, 27 Broadway.
Liverpool, W. 14th St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Liverpool, W. 19th St., White Star Line, 9 B'way.
London, W. 16th St., Atlantic Transport Line, 9 Broadway.
Manchester, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, 301 Produce Exchange.
Manila, American & Oriental Line, 24 State St. and Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Marseilles, Fabre Line, 17 State St.
Martinique, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B'way.
Melbourne, American and Australian Line, Produce Exchange.
Melbourne, United States and Australasia Line, 24 State St.
Montevideo, lines shown at "Buenos Ayres" call at Montevideo.
Naples, Anchor Line, Fabre Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, White Star Line, and Cunard Line all call at Naples.
Nassau, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., 14 E. R.
New Orleans, W. 11th St., Southern Pacific Co., 366 Broadway.
Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, No. Moore St., Old Dominion S. S. Co., on pier.
New Zealand, United Tyser Line, 10 Bridge St., and Am. & Australian Line, Produce Exchange.
Para, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place.
Pernambuco, Lloyd Brazileiro, 17 State St., and Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Philadelphia, Pier 45, N. R., Clyde Line, on pier.
Philippine Islands, see "Manila."
Port au Prince, see "Haiti."
Portland, Pier 18 N. R., Maine S. S. Line, 290 Broadway, and on pier.
Port Limon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B'way.
Porto Rico, New York and Porto Rico S. S. Line, 11 Broadway.
Porto Rico, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Porto Rico, Insular Line, 116 Broad St.
Progreso, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
Puerto Cabello, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.; Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Queenstown, Cunard, and White Star Lines call here.

Rio de Janeiro, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line and Lloyd Brazileiro.
Rotterdam, 5th St., Hoboken, Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway and 10 Bridge St.
Rotterdam, Russian-American Line, 27 B'way.
Santiago de Cuba, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Savannah, Spring St., Savannah Line, on pier and 501 Fifth Avenue.
Savanilla, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Savanilla, Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Southampton, W. 23d St., American Line, 9 B'way; W. 18th St., White Star Line, 9 B'way.
Southampton, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd Line, 5 Broadway.
St. John's, N. F., Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Tampico, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Trinidad, Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.
Trinidad, Trinidad Line, 29 Broadway, Royal Mail Line, 22 State St.
Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.
Venezuela, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Vera Cruz, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Pier 36 N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36 N. R. and 290 Broadway.

Ferries from and to Manhattan.

To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
" Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
" Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
" Brooklyn Borough.—From * Catharine St. to Main St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 23d St. to Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From * E. 42d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From * Grand St. to Grand St. and Broadway, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
" " " From * Wall St. to Montague St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro
" College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St. (125th St.).
" Edgewater.—From W. 130th St.
" Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
" Governors Island—From Battery, ft. Whitehall St.
To Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R.
" Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken.
" Hoboken.—From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
" Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N. Y. R. R.)
" " " From ft. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
" " " From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
" North Brother Island.—From ft. E. 132d St.
" Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).
" Randall's Island.—From ft. E. 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.
" Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Also from Bay Ridge (69th St.).
" Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.
" Ward's Island.—From ft. E. 116th St.
" Weehawken.—From ft. Cortlandt and ft. W. 42d St. (to W. Shore R.R. Depot).
" West New York.—From ft. W. 42d St. to Old Slip.

* Operations suspended; may resume at any time.

Developed Horse Power.

WHEELS AND HORSE POWER IN 1908, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.
[From Report of National Conservation Commission, compiled by Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

States.	Wheels.	Horse-power.	States.	Wheels.	Horse-power.
Alabama	1,804	161,694	Nebraska	227	12,792
Alaska	106	17,289	Nevada	39	20,577
Arizona	37	16,855	New Hampshire	1,799	183,167
Arkansas	255	5,868	New Jersey	902	38,011
California	1,070	466,774	New Mexico	58	2,310
Colorado	353	78,378	New York	6,513	885,862
Connecticut	1,546	118,145	North Carolina	3,975	162,284
Delaware	277	7,976	North Dakota	16	613
District of Columbia	6	1,000	Ohio	873	34,840
Florida	207	4,539	Oklahoma	29	2,994
Georgia	2,314	166,587	Oregon	590	231,379
Idaho	285	78,743	Pennsylvania	5,596	290,990
Illinois	413	50,116	Rhode Island	387	37,165
Indiana	495	29,153	South Carolina	1,301	207,242
Iowa	461	17,304	South Dakota	68	11,112
Kansas	184	18,606	Tennessee	2,160	95,660
Kentucky	834	14,156	Texas	195	9,966
Louisiana	79	1,184	Utah	260	64,265
Maine	2,797	343,096	Vermont	2,018	170,276
Maryland	694	21,715	Virginia	3,011	100,123
Massachusetts	2,749	260,182	Washington	475	147,041
Michigan	1,498	205,019	West Virginia	672	20,500
Minnesota	531	152,380	Wisconsin	1,667	220,916
Mississippi	336	7,922	Wyoming	66	3,855
Missouri	397	10,107			
Montana	204	148,052	Total	52,827	5,356,680

Association of the Bar of New York.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.)

President—Lewis Cass Ledyard.
Vice-Pres.—Wm. N. Cohen.
" Henry W. Taft.
Vice-Pres.—William E. Curtis.
" Robert W. De Forest.
" George Zabriskie.
Rec. Secretary—S. B. Brownell.
Cor. Secretary—Henry Melville.
Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith.

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 2,142 members of the Association. It was instituted in 1869, and its presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederic R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, Wm. G. Choate; 1904 and 1905 Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore; 1910 and 1911, Francis Lynde Stetson. The admission fee is $100, and the annual dues from resident members, $50, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere, $25; members neither residing nor having offices in New York City shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

The Lawyers' Club.—115 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. *Secretary*—R. G. Babbage. *Treasurer*—Byron M. Fellows. Total membership, 1,100. Membership is not restricted to lawyers. The entrance fee for resident members is $100, annual dues, $100; the entrance fee for non-resident members is $50, annual dues, $25. Resident membership limited to 1,000.

Federal Officers in New York City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Bowling Green.
Collector.—William Loeb, Jr. ($12,000).
Solicitor to Collector—Mark P. Andrews ($5,000).
Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector.—Henry C. Stuart ($6,000). Frederick A. Collins ($3,500).
Deputy Collectors.—John J. C. Barrett, Jesse C. Grant, Charles A. King, John C. Williams, Elbert J. Allendorf ($3,500 each); James H. Johnson, H. L. Swords ($3,000 each).
Cashier.—Wm. T. Black ($5,000), Bowling Green.
Acting Disbursing Agt.—Geo. W. Brinck ($3,000).
Auditor.—Josiah S. Knapp ($4,500).
Naval Officer.—Frederick J. H. Kracke ($8,000).
Special Deputy Naval Officer.—Thomas J. Skuse ($4,000).
Surveyor.—Nelson H. Henry ($8,000).
Special Deputy Surveyor and Auditor.—Geo. J. Smyth ($4,000).
Deputy Surveyors—Alex. McKeon ($2,500); John J. Raczkiewicz, Richard Parr ($3,500 each); Wilhelm Lutz ($3,000).
Secretary to Surveyor.—Benj. S. Ashly ($3,000).
Appraiser.—Frederick A. Higgins ($8,000), Christopher and Greenwich Streets.
Assistant Appraisers.—M. Nathan, Harry B. Stowell, John D. McEwen, Amos M. Knapp, C. W. Bunn, C. W. MacDonough ($3,500 each).
Deputy Appraisers.—Henry M. Clapp, Frank N. Petrie, Albert McC. Barnes, Jr. ($4,000 each).
BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS.—641 Washington Street.
H. M. Somerville, *President;* T. S. Sharretts, W. B. Howell, I. F. Fischer, B. S. Waite, E. G. Hay, C. P. McClelland, R. H. Chamberlain, S. B. Cooper ($9,000 each).
SUB-TREASURY.—Wall, corner Nassau Street.
Assistant Treasurer.—Chas. S. Millington ($8,000).
Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.—Edward W. Hale ($4,200).
Deputy Assistant Treasurer.—Ulysses S. Grant ($3,600).
POST-OFFICE.—B'way and Park Row. See Index.
PENSION AGENCY.—65 Bleecker Street.
Pension Agent.—L. S. Fountain. After Jan. 31, 1913, all payments will be made from Washington, D.C.
NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—Custom House.
Examiner.—E. F. Rorebeck (fees).
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE.—30 Wall Street.
Superintendent.—Daniel P. Kingsford ($5,000).
Assayer.—Geo. R. Comings ($3,000).
Melting and Refining Dept. Supt.—H J. Slaker ($3,000).
INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.
(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year for each district).
Second District.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, and Porto Rico. Chas. W. Anderson, *Collector*, Custom House.
Third District.—7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, Frederick L. Marshall, *Collector*, 3d Avenue and 16th Street.
Fourteenth District, 7th Division.—From Harlem River north to city line, Borough of Bronx, H. B. Davis, *Deputy Collector*, 391 E. 149th St.
Brooklyn Borough.—First District.—Embracing all of Long Island and Richmond Borough (Staten Island), W. J. Maxwell, *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough.
COM'R OF IMMIGRATION.—Ellis Island.
Commissioner.—William Williams ($6,500).
Assistant Commissioner.—Byron H. Uhl ($4,500).
U.S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.—Pier 4, E. R.
Commissioner.—Philip Elting ($5,000).
Deputy.—Theodore S. Price ($1,860).
SUPERVISING CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Custom House.
Chief Engineer.—Alfred B. Fry.
Chief Clerk.—Joseph M. Morgan.
LAW COURTS.—See Index.
WEATHER BUREAU.—17 Battery Pl.
District Forecaster.—James H. Scarr.
STEAM VESSELS' INSPECT'S.—Custom House.
Supervising Inspector.—Henry M. Seeley ($3,000).
Local Inspectors.—G. T. Charlton and J. L. Crone ($2,500 each).
U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—Storehouse 507 Hudson St.

Customs Collectors at Port of New York.

Collector.	Appointed.
John Lamb	March 22, 1784
John Lamb	March 29, 1791
Joshua Sands	April 26, 1797
David Gelston	July 9, 1801
Jonathan Thompson	Nov. 29, 1820
Samuel Swartwout	March 29, 1830
Jesse Hoyt	March 29, 1838
John J. Morgan	March 1, 1841
Edward Curtis	March 18, 1841
C. P. Van Ness	June 29, 1844
Cornelius W. Lawrence	July 1, 1845
Hugh Maxwell	May 16, 1849
D. S. Dickenson	March 30, 1853
Greene C. Bronson	April 8, 1853
Herman J. Redfield	Oct. 23, 1853
Augustus Schell	March 25, 1857
Hiram Barney	March 23, 1861
Simeon Draper	Sept. 7, 1864
Preston King	Aug. 12, 1865
Henry A. Smyth	May 10, 1866
Moses H. Grinnell	March 29, 1869
Thomas Murphy	July 13, 1870
Chester A. Arthur	Nov. 20, 1871
Edwin A. Merritt	July 21, 1878
William H. Robertson	May 18, 1881
Edward L. Hedden	July 1, 1885
Daniel Magone	Aug. 10, 1886
Joel B. Erhardt (Bond)	May 4, 1889
J. S. Fassett (Bond)	Aug. 11, 1890
Francis Hendricks (Bond)	Sept. 22, 1891
James T. Kilbreth (Bond)	Aug. 3, 1893
George R. Bidwell (Bond)	July 12, 1897
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 2, 1902
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 1, 1906
Edward S. Fowler	Nov. —, 1907
William Loeb, Jr.	March 5, 1909

Schools in Manhattan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	728 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th & 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (School for the Deaf).
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St.
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	523 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
55	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
60	197 E. Broadway.
61	E. 12th St., near Ave. B.
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
80	225 W. 41st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave.
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
98	38 Sheriff St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.*
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.*
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St.
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	468 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place.
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., w. of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East 23d St.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.
	Nautical Schoolship, foot of E. 24th St.

* Under construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th & 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B'way; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Av. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu P'kw'y, Bedf'd Pk.
9	491 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Densen & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	Westchester and St. Lawrence Aves.
16	Matilda St., Wakefield; Annex, 5th Av., East Chester.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., n. 148th St.
19	234th & 235th Sts., n. Woodl'n
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St.
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock Rd., Spuyten Duyvil.
25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.

No	Location.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.: Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave., Mt. Hope.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.
30	141st St., near Brook Ave.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.
34	Amethyst Ave. and Victor St., Van Nest.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.
36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.
39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.
40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.
41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville.
42	Washington and Wendover Aves.
43	Brown Pl., 135th & 136th Sts.
44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.
45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.
46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.
47	Randolph, St. Lawrence and Hammond Aves.
48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.
49	261st St., Riverdale.
50	*Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
51	*158th St., Jackson & Trinity Aves.
52	*Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
53	*168th St., Findlay & Teller Aves.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave. *Under construction.

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

20	Riv. and Forsyth Sts. (men).	Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).	Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).
	DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).	Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St.	Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
37	41st St., E. of 3d Av. (women)	Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).	
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		
184	116th St. n'r Lenox Av. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

2	116 Henry St.	32	357 W. 35th St.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.
3	Bronx, 157th St. & Court't Av.	39	224 E. 126th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.
8	29 King St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	77	85th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St.	42	Bronx, Washington & Wendover Aves.	79	42 1st St.
20	Rivington, Forsyth and Eldridge Sts.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	83	216 E. 110th St.
21	Elizabeth St., near Spring.	49	237 E. 37th St.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
				160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

7	Bronx, Kingsbridge Ave. & 232d St.	29	Albany, Wash'n and Carlisle Sts.	43	Bronx, Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.
12	Bronx, Overing St., Westchester.	34	Bronx, Amethyst St., Morris Park.	67	120 W. 46th St.
13	Bronx, 216th St., W'msbridge			89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
				114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Domin'k & Br'me Sts.	92	154 Broome St.
10	Eagle Ave. & 163d St., Bronx.	42	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts.	93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.		
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.				

NORMAL COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS, SEE INDEX FOR "ASYLUMS" AND "SOCIETIES."

Board of Education in City of New York.

President, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Thomas W. Churchill, L. Haupt, A. Stern, Olivia Leventritt, Ira S. Wile.
Until Jan. 1, 1915—N. J. Barrett, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. E. W. Kramer, Patrick F. McGowan.
Until Jan. 1, 1916—Robt. L. Harrison, John Whalen, Martha L. Draper, Henry J. Bigham.
Until Jan. 1, 1917—Dennis J. McDonald, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Isidore M. Levy, Morton Stein.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—George J. Gillespie, Francis P. Cunnion, M. Samuel Stern, Antonio Pisani, M.D.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Robert E. McCafferty, Ernest W. Stratman, George W. Wingate.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Herman A. Metz, John R. Thompson, George C. Miller.

Until Jan. 1, 1916—Joseph E. Cosgrove, Louis Newman, Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—Thomas M. De Laney, Joseph Barondess.

Until Jan. 1, 1918—John Greene, Alexander Ferris, Arthur S. Somers.

BRONX MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Michael J. Sullivan.
Until Jan. 1, 1916—Peter J. Lavelle.
Until Jan. 1, 1917—Frank D. Wilsey.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—A. G. Miller.

QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Alice L. Post.
Until Jan. 1, 1916—A. H. Man.
Until Jan. 1, 1917—Rupert B. Thomas.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—B. Suydam.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Henry P Morrison.
Until Jan. 1, 1917—John Martin.

No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'e sts.
6	Warren, near Smith st.
7	York, near Bridge st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.
14	Navy and Concord sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.
18	Manjer, near Leonard st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.
23	Conselyea, n'r Humboldt st.
24	Arlon pl., cor. Beaver st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner av.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.
38	N. 7th, near Berry st.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.
48	18th ave. and 67th street.
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
50	S. 4th, near Havemeyer st.
51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
52	Ellery, near Broadway.
53	Starr, near Central ave.
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
58	Degraw, near Smith st.
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave.
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av ,c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave.
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv't pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., near Ave. U.
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island rd. & Elm ave.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave.
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av.
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen, cor. Ave. F.
115	Canarsie ave., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb' r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th ave. & Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Baltbridge st.
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave.
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. T & E. 12th st., Home'st.
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
161*	2d ave. and 56th st.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
167	Schen'dy ave. & East. P'way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169*	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170*	6th ave., 71st and 72d st.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172†	172 4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173†	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174†	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175†	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176†	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.

*Not yet started. † Under Construction.

Girls' High School	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.
Boys' High School	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.
Manual Training	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.
Bushwick	Evergreen ave., Ralph and Grove sts.
Bay Ridge	86th St., near 18th Ave.
Erasmus Hall	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Eastern District	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Commercial	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

Evening Schools.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 45, 84, 106, 109, 126, 136, 145, 147, 148. For women and girls: Nos. 2, 15, 18, 22, 26, 123, 141, 142, 150, 157. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 80; 92, 120, 144, 188. Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Commercial High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in P. S. 140.

Orphan Asylum, 1435 Atlantic ave.
R. C. Orphan Asylum, (Boys), Albany and St. Mark's aves.
R. C. Orphan Asylum (Girls), Willoughby and Sumner aves.
Church Charity Foundation, Albany ave. and Herkimer st.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st. and Troy ave.
Industrial School Association, 141-153 S. 3d st.
Industrial School Ass'n and Home for Destitute Children. Sterling pl., near Flatbush ave.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby ave.
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 137 Dean st.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JAMAICA.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City.
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside. Annex, Woodside.
12	Prospect st., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
15	Junction av., Corona. Annex, Grinnell av.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing.
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., Head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
†41	Franklin and Crocheron avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snediker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Ri'm'd Hill P.O.)
67	Central av. and Olmstead pl., Glendale.
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
69	Trotting Course la., Whitepot, Newtown.
70	Juniper st., Middle Village.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. and 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
†91	Myrtle, Washington and Ridgewood avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.
†93	Forest and Putnam avs. and Woodbine st., Ridgewood Heights.
*94	Old House Landing Road, Westmoreland.
	Parental Schools, Jamaica rd., Flushing.

*Under construction. †Not yet started.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Bryant	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Flushing	Sanford av., Flushing.
Jamaica	Hillside av., Jamaica.	Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
Newtown	Elmhurst.	Richmond Hill	Elm st., Richmond Hill.

Schools in Richmond Borough.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Tottenville, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Linwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond. Annex, Richmond av.
21	Sherman av., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O. Port Richmond R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.).
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

The Public Schools of New York City.

(By A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary, Board of Education, New York City.)

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the Board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1862 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (a delegated body) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, and the superintendent of school supplies (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary and auditor, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1912 was $33,849,819.74, of which $28,421 601.04 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1913 the appropriation is $35,206,846.90, the general school fund being $29,195,810.70. Under the so-called Equal Pay law (Chapter 902, laws of 1911) teachers (men and women) in elementary schools serve three years at $720; they then advance, with yearly increments of $60, to $1,500. This applies to the great majority. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,820 and $2,260. Assistants to principals (heads of departments) receive $2,400, and principals $3,500. In high schools salaries range from $900 to $3,150; in training schools, from $1,000 to $3,250. Principals of high schools and training schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners receive $6,000. Associate superintendents receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 502—160 in Manhattan, 171 in Brooklyn, 50 in the Bronx, 87 in Queens and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 21. There are also three training schools for teachers, two vocational schools, three truant schools and one nautical school. In the elementary schools there are 1,395 men and 15,153 women teachers; in the high schools 808 men and 827 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 2,142 teachers. Ninety-four attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.
Manhattan.....	248,988	13,989	Richmond.....	13,700	971
Brooklyn.....	240,444	16,440			
The Bronx.....	77,391	3,374	Totals.....	632,950	38,812
Queens.....	52,427	4,038			

Number on part time (three and three-fourths hours per day), elementary schools:

Manhattan.....	15,714	Richmond.....	81
Brooklyn	37,952		
The Bronx.....	31,839	Total.....	90,844
Queens.....	5,258		

Capacity, as per rule adopted by the Board of Education, May 24, 1911, pursuant to Section 451 of the State Education Law:

	Elementary Schools.	High Schools.		Elementary Schools.	High Schools
Manhattan..	217,876	22,627	Richmond...	16,644	1,199
Brooklyn....	200,343	23,414			
The Bronx...	60,331	3,818	Totals.....	550,896	57,532
Queens.....	55,712	6,474			

The increase in capacity since September, 1911, has been 22,035, and the increase in the number of part-time pupils has been 10,024.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers is 1,378.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $101,438,375.

Express Offices in the City of New York.

Adams.—Principal office, 53 Broadway. Other offices, 152 W. 26th St., 1789 Lexington Ave., 8 W. 45th St., 227 W. 106th St., 308 W. 124th St., 151 Bowery, 259 Greene St., 137 W. Broadway, 309 Canal St., 324 Lafayette St., 29 Seventh Ave., 132 Hamilton Pl., Cortlandt Ave. and E. 148th St., 19 W. 23d St., 127 Prince St., 13 E. 14th St., 91 Maiden Lane, 1257 3d Ave., 11 Wooster St., 355 Amsterdam Ave., Lexington Ave. and 49th St., 2 Reade St., 200 Chambers St., 242 W. 47th St.; in Brooklyn, 325 Fulton St., Furman St. Depot, 793 Flatbush Ave., Bush Terminal, Jefferson Ave. and Ormond Pl., 137, 2497 Atlantic Ave., 107 Broadway; in Long Island City, 71 Jackson Ave.; in Jersey City, 2 Exchange Pl. and Pier D.

American.—Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal St., 18 Astor Pl., 18 Chatham Sq., 922, 1434 and 2293 Broadway, 33d St. and 10th Ave., 22 W. 15th St., 1251 3d Ave., 139 Spring St., 251 W. 125th St., 138th St. and Park Ave., 375 Madison Ave., Lexington Ave. and 44th St., 93 Bowery, 2800 Webster Ave.; in Brooklyn, 339, 1392 Fulton St., 823 Flatbush Ave., Lee Ave. and Gwinnett St., 954 Broadway, 2566 Atlantic Ave., Dock and Water Sts., 33 Bond St., Third Ave. and 44th St.

Borough.—Principal office, 119 W. 125th St. Other offices, 205 W. 74th St., 296 Canal, foot of Christopher, foot of Liberty, 142 West St., 2 Rector St., 127 Franklin St., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 128 Division St., 7 E. 14th St., 35 West 3d St., 555 W. 23d St., 24 E. 21st St., 7 E. 39th St., 128th St., near 3d Ave., West 83d St. near Broadway, 1243 Third Ave., 696 Columbus Ave., 31 W. 30th St., 311 W. 43d St., 51 Fulton St., 1775 Broadway.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign), 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin St.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign).—5 State St.

Dodd.—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. Other offices, 7 Cortlandt St., 170, 379, 461, 958 Broadway, Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W. 23d St. Ferries, Citizens' Line and Catskill Evening Line, foot of Barrow St.; People's Line, foot of Canal St.; Providence Line; Fall River Line, foot of Warren St.; 263, 501 5th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave.; Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, foot of Clarkson St.; Pennsylvania Station, 111 W. 125th St., 60 W. 133d St.; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau St., 336 Fulton St., Flatbush Ave. Station, 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave.; in Jersey City, 2 Exchange Pl.

Downing's (Foreign).—45 Pearl St.

Long Island.—Principal office, Long Island City. Other offices, foot of E. 34th St., 19 E. 17th St., 300 Canal St., 613 6th Ave., 257 Mercer St., 574 Columbus Ave., 1047 6th Ave., 406 W. 126th St.; in Brooklyn, 38 Hanson Pl. Depots, 501 Broadway, 4113 3d Ave., Bushwick Ave., Atlantic and Vesta Aves., Vanderveer Park, Bath Beach.

Morris's European Ex.—53 B'way.

National.—Principal office, 141 Broadway. Other offices, 4 Temple St., 88 Liberty St., 158 Duane St., 114 W. Broadway, 22 Hudson St., 186 Greene St., 134 W. 25th St., 9 W. 31st St., 2800 Webster Ave., 2393 Broadway, 138th St. and Park Ave., 105 Bleecker St., 1251 3d Ave., 251 W. 125th St.; in Brooklyn, same offices American Express; in Jersey City, 109 Hudson St.; in Hoboken and Weehawken, West Shore R. R. Depot.

New York and Boston Despatch.—Foot E. 22d St., 300 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 63 Gold St., 121 Prince St., 613 6th Ave., 97 Charles St., 46 Dey St., 53 E. 11th St., 34 E. 21st St., 308 E. 124th St., 257 Mercer St., 19 E. 17th St.

New York Transfer Company.—See Dodd.

Pitt & Scott, Ltd, (Foreign).—60 Pearl St.

Southern.—71 Broadway.—See Adams.

United States.—Principal office, 2 Rector St. Other offices, 1775 Broadway, 313 W. 43d St., 31 W. 30th St., 296 Canal St., foot of Christopher St., foot of Liberty St., 51 Fulton St., 142 West St., 129 Franklin St., 128 Division St., 205 W. 74th St., 24 E. 21st St., 555 W. 23d St., 7 E. 39th St., 119 W. 125th St., 1243 3d Ave., 696 Columbus Ave., 7 E. 14th St., 35 W. 3d St., foot of W. 23d St. (C.R. R. Terminal); in Brooklyn, 339, 1392 Fulton St., Dock, Water and Front Sts., 255 Lee Ave., 33 Bond St., 2566 Atlantic Ave., 823 Flatbush Ave., 41st St. and 3d Ave., 954 Broadway; in Long Island City, 327 Jackson Ave.; in Jersey City, 83 Railroad Ave., Depot of Central R. R. of New Jersey at ferry; in Hoboken, on Ferry St., two blocks from ferry.

Wells Fargo & Co. (Foreign).—51 Broadway.

Wells Fargo & Co.—Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 1781 Broadway, 613 6th Ave., 310 Canal St., 17 W. 23d St., 376 Columbus Ave., 60 E. 8th St., 100 Warren St., 18 Chatham Sq., 173 Mercer St., 107 John St., 128th St. and 3d Ave., foot of W. 23d St., 35 Greenwich St., 250 W. 26th St., 625 Madison Ave., 501 Fifth Ave., 19 E. 17th St., 133 W. 125th St.; in Brooklyn, 312 Livingston St., 22 Rockwell Pl.; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Ave., and at ferry foot of Pavonia Ave.

Westcott.—Principal office, 219 E. 42d St. Other offices, 84, 149, 350, 399, 425, 429, 922, 1183, 1216, 1278, 1434, 1465, 2293 Broadway, foot of Barclay St., foot of Chambers St., foot of Cortlandt St., 18 Astor Pl., foot of W. 23d St., foot of Christopher St., foot of W. 42d St., Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Ave., 121, 251 W. 125th St., 125th Street and Park Ave., 1869 Park Ave.; in Brooklyn, 338, 505, 726, Fulton St., 22 Court St., 15 Bergen St., 954 Broadway.

Population of New York City by Boroughs.

YEAR.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

Fire Department in New York City.

TABLE showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND.	Salary.	BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	6 Deputy Chiefs	$4,200
9 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	22 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
1 Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus	3,300	110 Captains	2,500
22 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	146 Lieutenants	2,100
144 Captains	2,500	184 Engineers of Steamers	1,600
216 Lieutenants	2,100	1,099 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
258 Engineers of Steamers	1,600	82 " 2d "	1,200
1,627 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	57 " 3d "	1,000
130 " 2d "	1,200	28 " 4th "	1,000
114 " 3d "	1,000	5 Medical Officers	3,300
91 " 4th "	1,000	3 Pilots	1,500
1 Chief Medical Officer	3,600	1 Marine Engineer	1,400
5 Medical Officers	3,300	Making a total of uniformed force, 4,384.	
17 Pilots	1,500		
5 Marine Engineers	1,400		

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St.
7—100-102 Duane St.
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—355 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St.
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—280 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St.
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—153 W. 68th St
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—1192 Fulton Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 E. 177th St.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—491 E. 166th St.
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 WhitePlains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63—4109 White Plains Rd.
64—Castleton, near Gleason Ave. (Unionport, Bronx).
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—243 E. 233d St.
70—169 Scofield St., C. I.
71—3134-36 Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2085 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Foot of Main St., Brooklyn.
78—Foot 99th St. and Harlem River.
79—2928 Briggs Ave.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3045 Albany Road.
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 East 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St.
85—Foot W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Foot of Gansevoort St. (Boat).
87—Foot of 132d St., Harlem River (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90—1841 White Plains Av

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—107 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—14-16 N. Moore St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—131 Fulton St.
11—742 5th St.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St. (Water Tower No. 4).
27—453 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 West 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 East 166th St.
33—2083 Jerome Ave.
34—515 West 161st St.
35—142-144 West 63d St.
36—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—1799 First Ave.
40—6 Hancock Place.
41—1843 White Plains Av.

Exchanges in Manhattan.

Building Material Exchange, 20 Vesey St.
Building Trades, 30 W. 33d St.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.
Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church St.
Fruit Trades, 235 West St. and 81 Beach St.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 257 Broadway.
Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.
National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St. and 56 Cooper Square W. (7th St. and 4th Ave.).
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.
New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, Postmaster; THOMAS F. MURPHY, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS—SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster.—Room 1, south end. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Assistant Postmaster.—Room 2, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Secretary to the Postmaster, Room 1, south end.

Superintendent of Delivery.—Room 5, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Auditor.—Rooms 9 and 17, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Cashier.—Rooms 21 and 15, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Money-Orders.—Superintendent of Department, Room 42, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Domestic and Foreign Money-Orders, Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Domestic and Foreign Money-Orders issued also from 5 P.M. to 12 P.M. Broadway side, Ground Floor. Section 30. No Money-Order business transacted on Sundays or holidays.

Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.

Assistant Custodian.—An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch. Room 1, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Registry Department and windows for receiving and delivering registered letters and parcels. Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Holidays, 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. Closed on Sundays. Registered letters and parcels also received from 8 P.M. to midnight, Broadway side, ground floor.

United States Customs Bureau.—Room 9, Park Row side. Hours, 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction.—Room 161a, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. All offices on Second and Fifth Floors are closed on Sundays and holidays.

ENTRANCE FLOOR.

Superintendent of Mails.—Sec. 31, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Superintendent General Post-Office Delivery.—Sec. 13, Park Row side.

Superintendent Carriers' Department (General P. O. District).—B'way side. Section 26.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11. **Foreign Supplementary Mail.**—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Mail Inspection and Rating Department.—Sec. 4, south end.

Parcels Post Mails.—Sec. 27, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Postage Stamps, etc.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers and postal cards. Sales in sums from $1 up; windows 1 and 2, sec. 30, north end of Broadway lobby, and windows 6 and 7 wholesale stamp booth, Broadway side, south lobby. Sales in sums of $5 or less, windows 4 and 5, secs. 26 and 28, north end of Broadway lobby; windows 8, 9 and 10, retail stamp booth, Park Row side of south lobby; and windows 11 and 12, Park Row lobby. Wholesale department open 8.30 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sundays and holidays.

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department.—Room 15, Second Floor. Hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.

OPEN ALWAYS.—Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department.—Secs. 24, 22, 20, Broadway side. **General Post-Office Delivery Department.**—Sec. 13, Park Row side.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at sec. 16, Broadway side. Letters for outgoing domestic mails received principally at the Hudson Terminal station, 30 Church Street, and at General Post-Office, letters at sec. 24; circulars, sec. 18, Broadway side. Letters for foreign countries received at sec. 18, Broadway side. Mail in quantities should be assorted by States by the sender before mailing. **Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges.**—Sec. 25, Park Row side.

Drops.—For outgoing domestic mails, sec. 25, Park Row side, and secs. 20, 22, Broadway side. For New York City delivery, sec. 3, South End, sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 16, Broadway side. For foreign countries, sec. 29, Park Row side, and sec. 18, Broadway side.

Special Delivery Letters for New York City or Elsewhere.—Sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 20, Broadway side.

Lock-Boxes.—South end and B'way side. Lock-boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park Row side.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—Grand St., southeast cor. Attorney St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—103-105 East 12th St.
E—110-114 West 32d St., near Sixth Ave.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—Broadway, cor. Howard St.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.

City Island—S. W. cor. Main and Adam Sts.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., nr. Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Jay St.—Jay and Greenwich Sts. (not a carrier station).
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way, bet. 273d & 274th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—60 Wall St.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.

POST-OFFICE (MANHATTAN) NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near Eastchester Road.

Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Postal Savings Bank—Room 40, 2d floor. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. except Sundays and holidays.

Postal Letter Carriers in New York City.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,564	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	1,040	Port Richmond	8
Queens:		West New Brighton	11
Flushing	52	New Brighton	9
Jamaica	50	Rosebank	7
Long Island City	36	Stapleton	10
		Tompkinsville	6

Total number in New York City, 3,793 (December, 1912.)

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 30 cents per hour and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver; when appointed as regular carriers they receive, the first year, $600; second year, $800; third year, $900; fourth year, $1,000; fifth year, $1,100; sixth year, $1,200. 1,843 receive $1,200 each; 308, $1,100 each; 122, $1,000 each; 117, $900 each; 79, $800 each, and 95 receive $600 each.

In Brooklyn, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200 per annum each. In Jamaica, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200. In Long Island City, twenty-six carriers receive $1,200 each, four $1,100 each, two $1,000 each, two $800 each and two receive $600. In Flushing, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200 per year. In Rosebank carriers receive $1,100, one $1,000. In Tompkinsville five carriers receive $1,100 each and one $1,000. In West New Brighton eight carriers receive $1,100, one receives $1,000, one $600 and one 30 cents per hour. In New Brighton eight carriers receive $1,100, one $600. In Stapleton eight receive $1,200 each, one $1,100 and one $1,000. In Port Richmond two receive $1,100 each, two $1,000, three $800 each and one $500.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

Post-Office—Brooklyn, New York.

Postmaster.—Room 102. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster.**—Room 102, Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Cashier.**—Room 104. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent City Delivery.**—Room 111. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails.**—Room 112, Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dep't.**—Washington Street Corridor. Office hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dep't.**—Rooms 201 and 202. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. **Registry Dep't.**—Room 109. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Night Window for Registry Business.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. **Poste Restante.**—Window in Johnson Street Corridor. **Postage Stamps, etc., in amounts over $2.**—Wholesale Window, Johnson Street Corridor. **Mail in Quantities.**—Received at Window of Superintendent of Mails in Washington Street Corridor. **Drops.**—In Washington Street Corridor. **Lock Boxes.**—Johnson Street Corridor.

Postal Savings Bank—Room 108 (Johnson St., corridor), open from 9.00 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when it is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No withdrawals can be made after 5 P. M.

On general holidays the first carrier delivery only is made. Collections, one in forenoon, three in afternoon.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—661 Broadway.
B—1266-1268 Fulton Street.
C—5316-5318 Fifth Avenue.
D—1915-1917 Fulton Street.
E—2634 Atlantic Avenue.
F—Flatbush, 830 Flatbush Avenue.
G—860 Manhattan Avenue.
H—Bath Beach, 1848 Bath Avenue.
J—Myrtle Ave., near Wyckoff Ave.
K—Blythebourne, 13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—L.I.R.R. Depot, Flatbush and Atlantic Aves.
M—Coney Island, Surf Ave., opp. West 17th St.
N—Fort Hamilton, 9110 Fifth Avenue.
O—Sheepshead Bay, 1780 Shore Road.
P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
R—(Vanderv'r) Flatbush Av., n'r Nostrand Av.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
T—170 Hamilton Avenue.
V—Fifth Avenue and 9th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.
Y—Gravesend Avenue and 47th Street.

[All branch stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; for money-order business from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; for the registry of letters from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays stations are open from 10 to 11 A. M., and on holidays from 7 to 11 A. M. No money-order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. No registry business is transacted on Sundays, but on holidays letters and parcels may be registered from 8 to 10 A. M.]

Pawnbrokers' Regulations in the City of New York.

PAWNBROKERS in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Bureau of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, Police and Bureau of Licenses.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY (EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 346 FOURTH AVE., COR. 25TH ST.) LOANING OFFICES: 346 FOURTH AVE., 186 ELDRIDGE ST., 180 E. 72D ST., COR. E. HOUSTON & ESSEX STS., 736 SEVENTH AVE., 124TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE., 409 GRAND ST.; BRONX, COURTLANDT AVE. AT 148TH ST.; BROOKLYN, 24 GRAHAM AVE., PITKIN AND ROCKAWAY AVES.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan, agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. Otto T. Bannard, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; James Speyer, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The Society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

Piers in Manhattan.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.
2 & 3	Battery Pl. & Morris.
4	Morris.
5 & 6	Morris & Rector.
7	Rector.
8	Rector & Carlisle.
9	Carlisle.
10	Albany.
11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey.
16	Barclay.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Desbrosses.
31	Watts.
32 & 33	Watts & Canal.
34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	foot Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
63	W. 23d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
New 89	W. 49th.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
Old 89	W. 50th.
New 91	W. 51st.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties Slip.
8, 9 & 10	Coenties & Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12	Wall.
13	Wall & Pine.
14	Maiden Lane.
15 & 16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19 & 20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
25	Oliver.
26 & 27	Catharine.
28	Catharine & Market.
29	Market.
30 & 31	Pike & Market.
32 & 33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
35 & 36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40, 41 & 42	Gouverneur.
43 & 44	Gouverneur & Jackson.
45	Grand.
46	Broome.
47	Broome & Delancey.
48	Delancey.
49	Delancey & Rivington.
50	Rivington.
51	Rivington & Stanton.
52	Stanton.
53	Stanton & E. Houston.
54	E. Houston.
55	3d.
56	E. 4th.
57	5th.
58	6th.
59	7th.
60	E. 8th.
66	E. 18th.
67	E. 19th.
68	E. 20th.
69	E. 21st.
72	E. 24th.
73	E. 25th.
74	E. 26th.
76	E. 28th.
77	E. 29th.
78	E. 30th.
79	E. 31st.
85	E. 35th.
86	E. 36th.
87	E. 37th.
88	E. 38th.
89	E. 39th.
90	E. 40th.
91	E. 41st.
102	E. 60th.
103	E. 61st.
104	E. 62d.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market & Pike.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of Whitehall.
Foot of E. 112th.	39th St. Ferry House.
Foot of Barrow.	Foot of Albany.

Height of Prominent Buildings in Manhattan.

Name and Location	No. of Stories.	Height.
Aeolian Hall, 27 W. 42d St.	17	262 ft.
Amer. Exch'ge Bank, B'way and Cedar St.	16	232 ft.
American Surety Co., B'way, cor Pine St.	23	306 ft. 1 in.
Amer. Tract Society, Nassau, c. Spruce St.	23	306 ft.
Ansonia Hot., B'way, 73d and 74th Sts.	16	180 ft.
Ashland, Fourth Ave. and 24th St.	20	266 ft.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts.	18	242 ft.
Banke s' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	53[illegible] ft.
Bank of Commerce, c. Nassau and Cedar Sts.	20	276 ft.
Bowling Green Bldg., 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft. 6 in.
Brevoort, 2 W. 45th St.	16	202 ft.
Broad Exch'ge Bldg, Broad St. and Exchange Pl.	20	276 ft. 6½ in.
Broadway Chambers, N. W. c. Broadway and Chambers St.	18	225 ft.
Brogan, Fourth Ave. and 20th St.	16	216 ft.
Browning, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259 ft. 2 in.
Cardon, Fourth Ave. and 18th St.	20	263 ft.
Commercial Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.
Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton St.	15	To roof top, 179 ft.; pent house 190 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway	15	223 ft.
East River Savings Bank, Broadway and Reade St.	19	252 ft.
Eighty Maiden Lane, 80 Maiden Lane.	25	315 ft.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293 ft.
Evening Post, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385 ft.
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286 ft.
Germania Life Insurance, Fourth Ave. and 18th St.	20	281 ft.
Heidelberg, Broadway and 42d St.	30	410 ft.
Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.; to spire top. 280 ft.
Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, 33d to 34th Sts.	25	307 ft. 5 in.
Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. & Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.
Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.
Hyde, Madison Ave. and 57th St.	20	288 ft. 3 in.
Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.
Loft, cor. 5th Ave. and 12th St.	18	242 ft.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64-68 Broadway.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.
Masonic, N.E. cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.	19	291 ft. 10¼ in.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	50	700 ft. 3 in.
Municipal, Centre St. and Park Row.	24	560 ft. 1 in.
Mutual Life Ins. Co., Nassau & Liberty Sts.	15	To roof top, 210 ft., to roof garden, 230 ft.
New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane.	15	203 ft. 6 in.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top 309 ft.; to tower, 382 ft.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row.	22	Extreme, 375½ ft.
Pullman, 17 Madison Ave.	15	178 ft.
Queens Insurance Co., c. William and Cedar Sts.	15	195 ft.
Rector's Hotel, B'way and 44th St.	13	200 ft.
Singer Mfg. Co., Broadway near Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.
St. James, Broadway, cor. 26th St.	16	204 ft.
St. Paul Bldg., Ann St. and Broadway.	26	308 ft.
Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.
Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in. from lowest basement to top of observatory rail.
Ten E. 27th St.	20	273 ft.
Trinity, 111 B'way.	21	280 ft. 6 in.
Twenty W. 22d St.	16	198 ft.
Two Eighteen Fifth Ave.	21	269 ft.
Underwood, 28 Vesey St.	18	228 ft.
United States Rubber Co., cor. Broadway and 58th St.	20	272 ft. 8¼ in.
United Underwriters, John and Dutch Sts.	16	197 ft
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 13-19 W. 33d St.	16	214 ft.
Walker, Lispenard 18 Walker St.	17	338 ft.
Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Liberty St.	19	273 ft.
Woolworth, Broadway bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St.	51	750 ft.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories, 217 ft. 6 in. high; 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6¾ in. high; Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high; Fifth Ave., 58th, 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cortlandt St., 26 stories, 360 ft. 6 in. high; B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high; 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 378 ft. high; 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high; Cortlandt and Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 feet high; 15 Maiden Lane, 264 ft. 5 in. high; 60 Broadway, 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high.

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM OCT. 16, 1911 TO NOV. 22, 1912

Name and Location	No. of Stories.	Height.
Cor. Broadway & 21st St.	23	271 ft.
89-95 Madison Ave.	16	200 ft. 5 in.
43-45 Centre St.	18	204 ft.
Cor. Broadway & 20th St.	20	263 ft.
Cor. 4th Ave. & 21st St.	20	299 ft.
Cor. 4th Ave. & 30th St.	16	227 ft.
12-16 W. 27th St.	18	234 ft.
25-33 W. 38th St.	16	200 ft.
Cor. 42d St. & Madison Ave.	20	279 ft.
42-44th Sts., Madison & Vanderbilt Aves.	26	305 ft.
110-112 W. 40th St.	25	335 ft.
Cor. 79th St. & Park Ave.	17	210 ft.
19-25 E. 24th Sts. Cor. 4th Ave. & 29th St.	17	256 ft.
Cor. Madison Ave. & 30th St.	16	209 ft.
113-119 W. 40th St.	20	273 ft.
11-13 E. 26th St.	22	298 ft.
25-33 W. 45th St.	21	274 ft. 8⅜ in.
352 4th Ave.	16	205 ft.
	16	202 ft.
26th St. & 5th Ave.	20	264 ft.
1143 Broadway.	20	263 ft. 11 in.
57-61 Broadway.	32	424 ft.
221 W. 41st St.	29	341 ft.
Cor. 40th St. & Park Ave.	16	214 ft. 5½ in.
Cor. Broadway & Dey St.	28	403 ft. 6 in.
22-26 W. 32d St.	16	213 ft. 3 in.
18-20 E. 41st St.	20	252 ft. 9 in.
46-52 Broad St.	20	242 ft.
56-58 W. 45th St.	17	217 ft. 6 in.
Cor. Irving Pl. & 15th St.	18	257 ft.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—Captain Albert Gleaves.

Captain of the Yard—L. S. Van Duzer.
Inspection Officer—Lieut.-Com. W. T. Cluverius.
Engineer Officer—Capt. G. E. Burd.
Pay Officer—Pay Director J. Brooks.
Clothing Depot—Paymaster A. F. Huntington.
Civil Engineer—F. R. Harris.
Naval Constructor—R. Stocker.
Naval Hospital—Medical Inspector J. C. Byrnes.
Marine Barracks—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lejeune.
Visiting hours are between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Accounting Officer—Paymaster E. T. Hoopes.
Pay Inspector—E. D. Ryan.
Purchasing Paymaster—Pay Inspector Reah Frazer.
Medical Officer—Medical Insp. A. R. Wentworth.
Supervisor of Harbor—39 Whitehall St., N. Y.
Navy Recruiting Office—153 W. 23d St., N. Y.
Marine Recruiting Office—112 E. 23d St., N. Y.
Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

Clubs in Manhattan.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB-HOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES."

Name of Club.	Organized.	Club-House.	Membership. Limit. Resident.	Membership. Limit. Non-Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.	Secretary.
Aero of America	1906	297 Madison Ave	750	....	344	164	$50	$25.00	$25.00	$10.00	.....
Aldine Association	1895	Fifth Ave. & 23d St	....	....	620	182	100	None.	75.00	25.00	K. V. S. Howland.
Alpha Delta Phi (w)	1890	126 W. 44th St	None.	None.	550	525	30	10.00	p30.00	10.00	A. C. Patterson.
American Yacht	1883	Milton Point, Rye, N.Y.	300	....	275	....	50	....	75.00	....	O. M. Beach.
Arion	1854	Park Ave. & 59th St	None.	....	1,000	20	None.	None.	40.00	20.00	Carl Wittmann.
Arkwright	1893	320 Broadway	700	None.	700	200	50	20.00	50.00	20.00	H. F. Orr.
Army and Navy	1889	107 W. 43d St	None.	None.	301	2,066	25	10	40.00	5.00	M. C. Martin.
Authors	1882	7th Ave., c.W. 57th St.	None.	None.	130	100	25	25.00	20.00	10.00	Duffield Osborne.
Automobile	1899	54th St., W. of B'way	2,500	1,000	1,757	464	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	W. A. Edwards.
Baltusrol Golf	1899	Baltusrol, N. J.	750	....	700	....	50	....	30.00	....	L. Keller, 29 B'way.
Barnard (w)	1893	Carnegie Building	700	None.	483	41	35	15.00	(u)	(v)	Edward L. Parris.
Calumet	1879	257 Fifth Ave	400	None.	250	150	100	100.00	100.00	50.00	S. F. Barry.
Camera	1896	121 W. 68th St	None.	None.	130	60	None.	None.	40.00	10.00	M. W. Tingley.
Catholic	1871	120 Central Park South	850	None.	750	400	50	10.00	60.00	15.00	Percy J. King.
Century Association	1847	7 W. 43d St	1,000	300	982	259	150	100.00	70.00	35.00	H. O. Taylor.
Chemists	1898	52 E. 41st St	....	....	515	566	25	5.00	40.00	10.00	John E. Teeple.
City	1892	55 W. 44th St	None.	None.	950	300	50	15.00	60.00	....	R. S. Binkerd.
City Athletic	1900	50 W. 54th St	700	None.	700	70	100	25.00	75.00	25.00	Stanley M. Isaacs.
City History of N.Y.	1897	21 W. 44th St	None.	None.	....	....	....	....	(q)	....	Augusta Drake.
Colony	1903	122 Mad son Ave	750	250	750	250	150	150.00	100.00	50.00	Mrs. Arthur Iselin.
Columbia University	1901	18 Gramercy Park	None.	None.	1,050	212	10	10.00	20.00	10.00	Perry D. Bogue.
Columbia Yacht	1867	Foot W. 86th St	None.	None.	550	....	50	....	30.00	....	George R. Branson.
Coney Island Jockey	1879	Sheepshead Bay	....	....	....	....	50	....	25.00	....	V. E. Schaumburg.
Cornell University	1899	65 Park Ave	....	....	600	400	10	10.00	25.00	10.00	F. L. Ackerman.
Delta Tau Delta	1901	116 W. 58th St	None.	None.	200	100	None.	None.	20.00	10.00	Wm. P. Earle, Jr.
Dentscher Press	1885	21 City Hall Place	....	....	470	....	12	....	20.00	12.00	Geo. Neumann.
Downtown Ass'n	1860	60 Pine St	1,000	None.	1,000	107	200	100.00	100.00	50.00	Geo. G. Haven, Jr.
Drug and Chemical	1894	100 William St	500	None.	460	255	50	5.00	50.00	10.00	C. O. Pate.
Engineers	1888	32 W. 40th St	k2,000	....	974	1,028	100	100.00	75.00	37.50	Jos. Strouthers.
Explorers	1905	345 Amsterdam Ave	....	....	76	50	10	5.00	15.00	5.00	F. Dellenbough.
Friars	1907	107 W. 45th St	None.	None.	(i) 892	298	40	15.00	40.00	15.00	John H. O'Neil.
Graduates (w)	1904	11 E. 44th St	1,500	1,500	260	45	25	15.00	30.00	15.00	Verne M. Bovie.
Green Room	1902	139 W. 47th St	None.	None.	(k) 750	....	25	25.00	30.00	30.00	Eugene L. Koneke.
Grolier	1884	29 E. 32d St	250	150	....	....	100	50.00	30.00	15.00	Walter Gilliss.
Hardware	1892	253 Broadway	600	200	600	175	50	50.00	50.00	25.00	Joseph Gales.
Harlem Republican	1887	23 W. 124th St	None	None.	100	10	10	10.00	30.00	15.00	Wm. F. Velten.
Harmonie	1852	4 E. 60th St	900	None.	800	None.	200	None.	125.00	None.	E. E. Spiegelberg.
Harvard	1865	27 W. 44th St	None.	None.	1,748	1,950	10	10.00	(j)	15.00	L. P. Marvin.
Jockey	1894	Fifth Ave. & 46th St	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	F. K. Sturgis.
Knickerbocker	1871	Fifth Ave. & 32d St	475	None.	475	None.	300	....	125.00	....	Frank E. Polk.
Lambs	1874	130 W. 44th St	(f)775	300	(f)775	300	(e)200	100.00	75.00	50.00	Geo. V. Hobart.
Lawyers	1887	115 Broadway	1,000	None.	....	....	100	50.00	100.00	25.00	R. G. Babbage.
Lotos	1870	110 W. 57th St	600	....	600	595	100	25.00	75.00	30.00	C. W. Price.
Machinery	1907	50 Church St	800	1,500	628	500	50	20.00	50.00	20.00	Fred Stadelman.
Manhattan	1865	26th St. & Madison Ave	....	....	800	400	....	....	....	....	A. N. Fitch.
Manhattan Chess	1877	Carnegie Hall	None.	None.	200	28	None.	None.	25.00	12.50	L. Sternberg.
Manhattan Single Tax	1888	47 W. 42d St	None.	None.	730	302	None.	None.	1.00	1.00	E. H. Underhill.
Masonic	1894	46-54 W. 24th St	1,200	None.	600	800	15	5.00	15.00	5.00	Adolph Geering.
Merchants	1871	108 Leonard St	400	150	370	95	100	75.00	75.00	50.00	Frederic S. Wells.
Metropolitan	1891	Fifth Ave., cor. 60th St.	1,150	250	1,070	250	300	300.00	125.00	75.00	P. R. Pyne.
National Democrat	1886	617 Fifth Ave	....	None.	1,000	260	100	25.00	50.00	20.00	William H. Jasper.
New York	1845	20 W. 40th St	500	None.	425	250	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	C. L. Deegard.
N. Y. Athletic	1868	W.59th St.,6thAve.(g)	3,500	800	....	....	200	100.00	60.00	30.00	Fred R. Fortmeyer.
N. Y. Caledonian	1856	846 Seventh Ave	None.	None.	400	....	5	....	6.00	....	John McGilvray.
N. Y. Press	1872	21 Spruce St	None.	None.	800	100	5	5.00	24.00	8.00	C. H. Redfern.
N. Y. Railroad	1872	95 Liberty St	None.	None.	1,600	....	3	....	2.00	....	H. D. Vought.
N. Y. Yacht	1844	37 W. 44th St	None.	None.	2,250	....	200	....	75.00	....	G. A. Cormack.
Phi Gamma Delta	1886	34 W. 44th St	....	....	300	400	....	....	....	....	J. W. Salisbury.
Players	1888	16 Gramercy Park	500	600	....	....	100	100.00	50.00	25.00	Hamilton Bell.
Princeton	1899	121 E. 21st St	None	None.	786	714	10	10.00	40.00	20.00	Walter C. Booth.
Progress	1870	1 W. 88th St	500	None.	500	24	100	50.00	50.00	50.00	Moses Hochster.
Racquet and Tennis	1875	27 W. 43d St	1,100	300	1,100	300	200	200.00	125.00	62.50	Sherman Day.
Reform	1888	9 So. William St	None.	None.	450	250	50	None.	50.00	10.00	Bert Hanson.
Republican	1879	54 W. 40th St	....	....	....	....	50	25.00	50.00	25.00	Ed. R. Finch.
Rubinstein	1887	Waldorf Astoria Hotel	550	50	550	20	25	None.	15.00	5.00	Mary J. Baker.
Saint Nicholas	1875	7 W. 44th St	250	....	220	40	100	100.00	75.00	37.50	De Forest Hicks.
Salmagundi	1871	14 W. 12th St	550	None.	531	194	50	25.00	35.00	12.50	Howard Giles.
Seawanhaka Cor. Yacht	1871	Oyster Bay, L. I	....	....	....	....	50	....	50.00	....	George Nichols.
Three Arts Club	1903	340 W. 85th St	88	None.	88	700	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	Mrs. Harry Markoe.
Transportation	1895	Hotel Manhattan	500	500	293	349	25	25.00	50.00	25.00	D. W. Pardee.
Turf and Field	1895	571 Fifth Ave. (m)	450	None.	295	25	....	....	25.00	25.00	H. W. Bull.
Underwriters	1898	16 Liberty St	650	None.	650	30	....	....	25.00	10.00	G. H. Brewer.
Union	1836	Fifth Ave. & 51st St	1,600	None.	1,600	....	300	....	125.00	....	Chas. H. Beckman.
Union League	1863	1 E. 39th St	1,800	....	1,800	....	300	....	100.00	....	George H. Taylor.
University	1865	Fifth Ave., cor. 54th St.	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	200	100.00	75.00	35.00	William Manice.
Wool	1894	W. B'way & Beach St.	400	150	350	80	None.	None.	60.00	20.00	R. J. Rendall.
Yale	1897	30 W. 44th St	None.	None.	1,725	1,575	20	20.00	20.00	10.00	J. McL. Walton.

(a) Army and Navy members, 16, dues, $10. (b) Total membership. (c) Professional. (d) Non-professional. (e) Professional, $100 dues, professional $45. (f) Professional and non-professional. (g) Country House, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y. (i) Foreign, 29, Army and Navy 5. (j) $10, $30, and $40. (k) Resident and non-resident. (m) and Belmont Park, Queens. (n) Suburban members 125. (o) Suburban initiation fee $20. (p) Suburban $20. (q) $2 to $75. (r) Active members. (t) Non-professional $40. (u) Single $10, man and wife $16. (v) Single $5, man and wife $7.50. (w) Report of 1911.

Police Force of New York City.

(December 1, 1912.)

1 *Chief Inspector*, 18 *Inspectors*, 1 *Acting Inspector*, 25 *Surgeons*, 1 *Superintendent of Telegraph*, 2 *Assistant Superintendents of Telegraph*, 1 *Chief Lineman*, 5 *Linemen*, 2 *Boiler Inspectors*.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	38	304	338	5,136	41	5,857
The Bronx	9	47	51	683	4	794
Brooklyn	33	182	182	2,440	21	2,858
Queens	13	51	39	506	2	611
Richmond	4	17	10	156	2	189
Total	97	601	620	8,921	70	10,309*

*Including in school for recruits, on probation, 55 Patrolmen.
Rank of Doorman abolished by act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES.

Chief Inspector, $3,500; 18 other Inspectors, $3,500 each; 1 Acting Inspector, $3,500; 25 Surgeons, $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Chief Lineman, $1,500; Linemen, $1,200 each; 2 Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants, $2,250 each; Sergeants, $1,750 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,400 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $900 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $800 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after 20 years' service if a veteran of civil war. Members of the police force who have not served twenty years may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth rate of compensation.

Police Station-Houses in Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, cor. Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.

1st. Old Slip.
2d. 156 Greenwich Street.
5th. 9 Oak Street.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth Street.
7th. 247 Madison Street.
8th. 17 and 19 Leonard Street.
9th. 105 & 107 Eldridge Street.
10th. 24 and 26 Macdougal Street.
12th. 205 Mulberry Street.
13th. 118-120 Clinton Street.
14th. 135 and 137 Charles Street.
15th. 79 First Avenue.
16th. 253 Mercer Street.
17th. 130 Sheriff Street.
18th. 221 W. 17th Street.
21st. 327 E. 22d Street.
22d. 434 W. 37th Street.
23d. 138 W. 30th Street.
25th. 160 E. 35th Street.
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th Street.
28th. 150 W. 68th Street.
29th. 163 E. 51st Street.
31st. 153 E. 67th Street.
32d. 134 W. 100th Street.
33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.
35th. 432 E. 88th Street.
36th. 438 W. 125th Street.
37th. 409 Lenox Avenue.
39th. 177 E. 104th Street.
40th. 1854 Amsterdam Avenue.
42d. 1589 St. Nicholas Avenue.
43d. 148 E. 126th Street.
Traffic A, City Hall.
Traffic B, 36 East 9th Street.
Traffic C, 138 West 30th Street.
Traffic D, 118 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn.
Bridge A, 179 Washt'n St., B'klyn
Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.
Harbor—Station B, 120th St. and East River.
61st. Alexander Av. & 138th St.
63d. 160th St. 3d & Washington Avs.
65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
68th. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
69th. Main St., Westchester.
74th. Boston Ave. and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
77th. City Island, 570 City Island Avenue.
79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.

Police Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

(Headquarters, 269 State Street, Brooklyn.)

Precinct and Location.

Bridge A, 179 Washington St.
143d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.
144th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.
145th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.
146th. 6th Ave. and Bergen St.
147th. 17 Butler St.
148th. Emmett and Amity Sts.
149th. 818 Adams St.
150th. 49 Fulton St.
151st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.
152d. Atlantic & Schenectady Avs.
153d. Miller and Liberty Aves.
154th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.
155th. Gates and Throop Aves.
156th. DeKalb and Classon Aves.
157th. Flushing and Clermont Aves.
158th. Tompkins & Vernon Aves.
159th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.
160th. Bedford Ave. & N. 1st St.
161st. Manhattan & Greenpoint Aves.
162d. Humboldt & Herbert Sts.
163d. Stagg St. and Bushw'k Av.
164th. Hamburg & De Kalb Aves.
165th. Liberty and E. N.Y. Aves.
166th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.
167th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.
168th. Ave. U and E. 15th St.
169th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
170th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.
171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
172d. Lawrence Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
173d. Prospect Park.
174th. 1116 E. 35th St.
Branch Bureaus: Detective, Information and Property Clerk, 269 State Street.

Subway Systems in New York City.

For Tunnels in and about New York City, see Index.

EXISTING SUBWAYS.

THE subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises.

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street.

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery, there connected by the Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway, which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz. (*a*) the Broadway and (*b*) the Lenox Avenue.

(*a*) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond. Part of it is an elevated structure.

(*b*) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park.

Total length of all the above routes, 26.3 miles, having 85.2 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 16 feet 7 inches high, with roof supported by steel columns. 97,500 tons of structural steel and 725,000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald and completed by him October 27, 1904. The contract for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., who completed them in 1908. Total cost about $75,000,000. of which $50,000,000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and $25,000,000 on the equipment, viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

McAdoo uptown tunnels and subway. Part of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad system. Connect with north tunnels under the Hudson River at Morton Street and extend to Christopher Street, then to Sixth Avenue and up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street. Shield construction (outside diameter 16 feet 7 inches) was used as far as Twelfth Street, where it changes to a reinforced concrete section, the two circular sections becoming rectangular single-track compartments, each 13 feet wide by 14 feet 6 inches high inside, separated by a 15-inch wall.

SUBWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Borough of Manhattan. The Lexington Avenue subway will connect with the present subway somewhere between Thirty-second and Forty-second Streets, and will give the Interborough an east side route up Lexington Avenue. This line will run up Lexington Avenue from Forty-second Street to and into the Bronx, and will connect with the present subway south of Forty-second Street, making a complete east side line from the Harlem River to the Battery.

The Interborough also will operate a branch of the present subway to be built from Times Square down the west side to a new tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn. This extension will run down Seventh Avenue, Varick Street, West Broadway and other streets to the Battery, making a complete west side line from Harlem River to the Battery. A branch will be built through Park Place, Beekman Street, William Street and Old Slip to a tunnel under the East River to Clark Street, Brooklyn, and through Clark Street to a connection with the present subway in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will enter lower Manhattan by a new tunnel under the East River, and will follow the old tri-borough route as far as Ninth Street, previously laid out, as follows: from the Battery to Church Street, Vesey Street, to Broadway and Ninth Street. This will be extended up Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street, then east on Fifty-ninth Street to the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge and over the bridge to Long Island City.

For Manhattan portion of Brooklyn loop subway see Borough of Queens below.

From the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Centre Street loop subway will be extended south, through Nassau and Broad Streets, to a connection with a new tunnel under the East River and thence under Montague Street, Brooklyn, connecting with the Fourth Avenue subway. For route of Fourth Avenue subway see Borough of Queens below.

Borough of the Bronx. The Lexington Avenue subway in the Bronx has two branches, one east through 138th Street, and then into Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park. The other branch runs northwest under Mott, River and Gerard Avenues to Jerome Avenue and up the latter to Woodlawn Road. North of 157th Street on Jerome Avenue the subway will run on an elevated structure, as it will also north of Whitlock Avenue on the east branch.

Besides the branches of the Lexington Avenue subway, the Interborough will build a connection between the present Ninth Avenue elevated, which terminates at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, over the Harlem River by the Putnam Bridge and west across 162d Street to the Jerome Avenue line just described.

The Lenox Avenue branch of the present subway will be extended by an elevated line from the terminus at Bronx Park at 180th Street, up White Plains Road to 241st Street, which is near the city line.

The Third Avenue elevated will be extended from its terminus at Fordham, through Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road to White Plains Road, where it will connect with a proposed elevated line along White Plains Road.

Borough of Queens. From the Queens end of the Queensboro Bridge two elevated roads will be built, one north through Debevoise Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, known as the Astoria Branch, and the other northeast through Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint and Roosevelt Avenues to Sycamore Avenue in Corona, known as the Corona Branch. These two branches will be built by the City and operated jointly by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Interborough will connect with the above branches by a new road to be built from the Second Avenue Elevated in Manhattan, over Queensboro Bridge and also by an extension of the Steinway Tunnel, which runs from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, under East River, to Fourth Street, Long Island City.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit will connect with the two branches by the Broadway subway in Manhattan, which turns in at Fifty-ninth Street at Seventh Avenue and runs east through Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, to and across Queensboro Bridge.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit will have its northern connection with Brooklyn at Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, by a subway known as the Eastern District line that runs east on Fourteenth Street, across the Williamsburg Bridge to North Seventh Street, Metropolitan, Bushwick, Johnson and Wyckoff Avenues, and on to a junction with the present Myrtle Avenue elevated, and also a junction with the present Broadway elevated and Cypress Hills elevated.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

The Cypress Hills elevated is to be extended by a new elevated structure through Jamaica Avenue and Fulton Avenue to Jamaica. The Myrtle Avenue line will be extended north to the Lutheran Cemetery. An extension will also be made to the present elevated on Liberty Avenue, out Liberty Avenue to Lefferts Avenue.

The Brooklyn Loop subway in Manhattan runs from Brooklyn Bridge through Centre Street to Delancey Street Extension. Delancey Street Extension to and over Williamsburg Bridge, with a spur at Canal Street over Manhattan Bridge. This subway is practically completed. It will be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will run trains from its Myrtle Avenue and Broadway elevated lines in Manhattan by way of the Williamsburg Bridge. It will also be used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to run trains from the Fourth Avenue subway into Manhattan by way of the Manhattan Bridge and thence through Canal Street to connect with its Broadway subway.

The Fourth Avenue subway starts at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge and runs with four tracks (two express and two local) under Flatbush Avenue extension to Fulton Street, through Ashland Place and along Fourth Avenue to Forty-third Street. This subway is practically completed.

The Fourth Avenue subway will be extended from its present terminal at Forty-third Street down Fourth Avenue to Eighty-ninth Street. At Thirty-eighth Street there will be a branch to connect with the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Coney Island, viz., Culver line, New Utrecht Avenue line and Sea Beach line. There will also be a connection at Sixty-fifth Street between the Fourth Avenue subway and Sea Beach line. All of the Coney Island lines will be elevated.

The present Brighton Beach line to Coney Island will be connected with the Fourth Avenue subway by a subway to be built from Fourth Avenue through St. Felix Street and Flatbush Avenue to the Brighton Beach line at Malbone Street.

Provision will be made at Sixty-fifth Street for a tunnel to Staten Island, which will connect with the Fourth Avenue subway.

The present subway in Brooklyn will be extended from its terminal at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, through Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway to Buffalo Avenue, with an elevated extension from Buffalo Avenue through East Ninety-eighth Street and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road. The Eastern Parkway subway will also have a branch running south on Nostrand Avenue as far as Flatbush Avenue.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUBWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

None of the subways will be operated by New York City, but either by the Interborough or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The city will put up about $150,000,000 for construction purposes, the Interborough about $56,000,000 for construction, and $21,000,000 for equipment; and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit $34,000,000 for construction, and $26,000,000 for equipment.

The total cost for construction and equipment will be nearly $300,000,000. No other city in the world has ever had such a complete and expensive transit system planned and on which work has actually been started. At the time of going to press contracts exceeding $60,000,000 have been awarded. The New York subway system will rival, from engineering and financial standpoints, the building of the Panama Canal.

Commerce of the Port of New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

THE following compilation gives the foreign trade movement of the port for twenty-one calendar years ending with 1911. It shows the foreign imports, domestic exports and foreign exports of the Port of New York, as well as the special movement in the form reported from year to year by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY-ONE YEARS, ENDED DEC. 31.

YEARS	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.
1891..	$254,102,154	$268,329,418	$35,154,540	$557,586,112
1892..	254,360,354	317,989,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893..	236,490,931	291,999,022	65,827,758	594,317,711
1894..	198,646,169	239,767,676	20,671,236	459,085,081
1895..	284,036,654	232,250,120	32,856,122	549,142,896
1896..	243,235,760	197,236,035	90,733,968	531,205,763
1897..	248,297,819	218,238,881	28,079,302	494,616,002
1898..	241,921,371	177,770,748	10,580,905	530,273,024
1899..	294,505,183	224,290,748	131,191,223	549,987,154
1900..	304,855,071	221,251,710	29,039,486	555,146,267
1901..	319,912,752	235 107,825	19,367,785	574,388,362
1902..	348,747,880	242,496,808	10,842,054	602,086,742
1903..	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899
1904..	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218
1905..	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380
1906..	456,940,684	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918
1907..	480,413,136	349,331,491	08,913,641	938,658,268
1908..	376,007,190	274,194,602	127,367,241	677,569,033
1909..	486,381,430	405,327,548	17,897,873	909,606,851
1910..	481,002 050	438,373,237	32,135,692	951,510,979
1911..	449,479,078	446,621,726	26,978,532	923,079,336

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-ONE YEARS, ENDED DEC. 31.

YEARS	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1891..	$378,392,937	$8,772,099	$95,916,277	$483,081,313
1892..	368,559,145	9,164,829	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893..	348,097,228	9,900,460	06,397,995	464,395,683
1894..	332,621,123	7,958,095	129,003,594	469,582,812
1895..	323,402,003	8,948,318	139,950,607	472,300,928
1896..	365,570,813	9,450,831	104,036,418	479,058,062
1897..	396,388,942	8,362,182	177,531,109	482,282,233
1898..	460,875,299	9,027,937	58,343,879	528,247,115
1899..	467,554,122	9,059,156	84,729,255	561,342,533
1900..	526 153,270	12,090,402	02,933,991	641,177,663
1901..	498,413,605	12,544,419	100,563,364	611,521,388
1902..	479,634,582	12,046,879	165,411,581	657,143,042
1903..	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904..	490,914,304	13,318,853	44,017,993	648,251,150
1905..	545,708,317	13,980,586	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906..	611,082,425	11,389 037	56,262,355	678,733,817
1907..	670,725,511	12,400,018	87,380,626	770,506,155
1908..	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,766,578	734,569,865
1909..	615,182,660	12,579,181	140,206,442	767,968,282
1910..	686,289,717	18,771,917	89,574,130	794,635,764
1911..	786,700,775	14,351,076	64,262,097	865,313,948

Foreign Consuls in New York City.

Argentina.—Dr. Abel Pardo, C. G.; Manuel A. Molina, C., 80 Wall St.
Austria-Hungary.—Alexander von Nuber, C.G.; Ernst Kirchknopf, V. C., 24 State St.
Belgium.—Pierre Mall, C., Ch. Feguenne, V. C.; J. Van Rickstal, V. C., 73 Fifth Ave.
Bolivia.—Adolfo Ballivián, C. G., 4 Stone St.
Brazil.—Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha, C.G.; D. Garcia Leao, V. C. and Chancellor, 17 State St.
Chile.—Ricardo Sanchez-Cruz, C. G., 2 Rector St.
China.—Liang Luen Fang, C.; Kuo-Chi Loo, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Colombia.—Francisco Escobar, C. G., 24 State St.
Costa Rica.—Manuel González Z., C.G.; A. Monestel, V. C., 1 Hanover Square.
Cuba.—Mariano Rocafort, C. G.; F. Taboada, C.; L. V. Roig, V. C., 82 Beaver St.
Denmark.—J. Clan, C. G., 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic.—Juan B. Alfonseca, C. G.; Persio C. Franco, Chancellor, 31 Broadway.
Ecuador.—Luis A. Plaza, Acting C.G., 11 Broadway.
Egypt.—See "Turkey."
France.—Etienne Lanel, C. G.; Henri Goirand, D. C.; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V.C., 35 S. William St.
German Empire.—R. Franksen C. G.; Dr. K. Ziegler, C., 11 Broadway.
Great Britain.—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C. G.; J. J. Broderick, V. C.; G. Napier-Martin, V. C.; R. L. Noseworthy, V. C., 17 State St. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State St.
Greece.—D. N. Botassi, C. G., 35 S. William St.
Guatemala.—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 12 Broadway.
Hayti.—Geffrard Cesvet, C.G.; Ernest Bastien, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras.—R. Camilo Diaz, C.G., 66 Beaver St.
Hungary.—See "Austria-Hungary."
Italy.—G. Fara Forni, C. G.; G. Gentile, V. C.; V. L. Silliti, V. C., 226 Lafayette St.
Japan.—Yasutaro Numano, Act. C. G.; Yoshiatsu Hori, V. C., 60 Wall St.
Liberia.—Edward G. Merrill, C., 24 Stone St.
Mexico.—Enrique Martinez Sobral, C. G.; Alfonso L. Jimenez, V. C., 32 Broadway.
Monaco.—Stanislas d'Halewyn, C., 35 S. William St.
Netherlands.—J. R. Planten, C. G.; Dr. A. van de Sande Bakhuyzen, C., 11 Broadway.
Nicaragua.—Humberto Pasos Diaz, C. G., 66 Beaver St.
Norway.—C. Ravn, C. G., 17 State St.
Panama.—Ramon Diego de Ycaza, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Paraguay.—Felix Aucaigne, C. G., 557 West 161st St.; Wm. W. White, C., 309 Broadway.
Persia.—H. H. Topakyan, C. G, 225 5th Ave.
Peru.—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal.—Oscar George Potier, C. G.; Carlos Olavo, V. C., 17 State St.
Russia.—Baron Oscar Korff, V. C., in charge, 22 N. Washington Sq.
Salvador.—José Alfaro Morán, C, 42 Broadway.
Santo Domingo.—See "Dominican Republic."
Siam.—L. T. Hildreth, C. G., 34 Nassau St. and 27 W. 44th St.
Spain.—Pompeyo Diaz Cossio, C. G.; Fernando Perer del Pulgar, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, C.; C. G. G. Anderberg, V. C., 17 State St.
Switzerland.—18 Exchange Pl.
Turkey.—Djelal Munif Bey, C. G., 59 Pearl St.
Uruguay.—Mario L. Gil, C. G.; Alfredo Metz Green, C., 17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela.—Pedro R. Rincones, C. G., 80 Wall St.

Subway Stations in New York City.

FARE, five cents. Children under 5 years of age, free.

Trains will run daily between City Hall, Atlantic Ave. (B'klyn), South Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, 137th St., Dyckman and 242d Sts. and Broadway, and 145th St. and Lenox Ave., and 180th St. and Boston Rd. Trains from the East and West Branches meet at 96th St. junction, making the interval between that point and Brooklyn Bridge as follows: Local trains, 12 midnight to 8.30 A. M., 7½ to 1½ minutes, and from 8.30 A. M. to 12 midnight, 1½ to 4 minutes. Express trains from 6.25 A. M. to 9.24 A. M., 3 to 1.40 minutes, and from 9.24 A. M. to 12.24 A. M., 1.40 to 4 minutes. Running time, Local trains: 137th St. and Broadway to City Hall, 34 minutes; 145th St. and Lenox Ave. to City Hall, 38 minutes. Running time, express trains: 242d St. to South Ferry, 47 minutes: Dyckman St. to South Ferry, 38½ minutes; 180th St. to South Ferry, 44 minutes; 180th St. to Atlantic Ave., 50 minutes. Brooklyn Bridge to 242d St. and Broadway, 14.19 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 145th St. and Lenox Ave., 9.48 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 180th St. and Boston Rd., 13.60 miles.

MAIN LINE.	50th St. and Broadway.	191st St. and Broadway.	Jackson and Westchester Aves.
South Ferry.	Columbus Circle (59th Street).	Dyckman St. and B'way.	Prospect and Westchester Aves.
Bowling Green.	66th St. and Broadway.	207th St. and Broadway.	Intervale Ave.
Wall Street.	72d St. and Broadway.	215th St. and Broadway.	Simpson St. and Southern Boulevard.
Fulton Street.	79th St. and Broadway.	225th St. and Broadway.	Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.
City Hall Loop.	86th St. and Broadway.	231st St. and Broadway.	174th St. and Boston Rd.
Brooklyn Bridge.	91st St. and Broadway.	238th St. and Broadway.	177th St. and Boston Rd.
Worth and Laf'y'tte Sts.	96th St. and Broadway.	242d St. and Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park.	180th St. and Boston Rd.
Canal and Lafayette Sts.			
Spring and Laf'y'tte Sts.	BROADWAY LINE.		
Bleecker and Laf'tte Sts.		LENOX AVE. AND WEST FARMS LINE.	
Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.	103d St. and Broadway.		
14th St. and 4th Ave.	110th St. and Broadway.	110th St. and Lenox Ave.	
18th St. and 4th Ave.	116th St. and Broadway.	116th St. and Lenox Ave.	
23d St. and 4th Ave.	Manhattan St. & B'way.	125th St. and Lenox Ave.	BROOKLYN BRANCH.
28th St. and 4th Ave.	137th St. and Broadway.	135th St. and Lenox Ave.	
33d St. and 4th Ave.	145th St. and Broadway.	145th St. and Lenox Ave.	Atlantic Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.	157th St. and Broadway.	Mott Ave. and 149th St.	Nevins St.
Times Sq. Station (42d St. and Broadway).	168th St. and Broadway.	149th St. and 3d Ave.	Hoyt St.
	181st St. and Broadway.		Borough Hall.

New York Electrical Society.

President—Henry L. Dogherty, New York City. *Secretary*—George H. Guy, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Herbert S. Spencer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Membership, 732.

The object of the Society is: "The dissemination of the knowledge of theoretical and applied electricity—to be accomplished by periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of relevant topics, by collective visits to places of interest, and by such other means as may be advised by the Executive Committee—and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." Headquarters. Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Elevated Railroads in Manhattan.

Fare, Five Cents. Children under five years of age, free.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run between South Ferry and 129th Street daily and Sunday at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes from 4.37 A.M. to 12.43 A.M. midnight. Time, 35 minutes. Transfer to and from Third Avenue Line at 129th Street and Chatham Square. Through trains between Canal and Freeman Streets 6.22 and 8.24 A. M. and 4.51 and 6.21 P. M. South Ferry to 129th Street, 8.74 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	1st St. and 1st Ave.	50th St. and 2d Ave.	111th St. and 2d Ave.
Hanover Square.	8th St. and 1st Ave.	57th St. and 2d Ave.	117th St. and 2d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	14th St. and 1st Ave.	65th St. and 2d Ave.	121st St. and 2d Ave.
Franklin Square.	19th St. and 1st Ave.	72d St. and 2d Ave.	127th St. and 2d Ave.
Chatham Square.	23d St. bet. 1st and 2d Aves.	80th St. and 2d Ave.	129th St. (see stations on 3d Ave. and Subway Division north of 129th St.).
Canal and Allen Sts.	34th St. & 2d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	86th St. and 2d Ave.	
Grand and Allen Sts.		92d St. and 2d Ave.	
Rivington and Allen Sts.	42d St. and 2d Ave.	99th St. and 2d Ave.	

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between City Hall and Bronx Park at intervals of 1½ to 4 minutes from 5.34 A.M. to 12.45 A.M., then every 20 minutes to 5.40 A.M. Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 129th Street at intervals of 6 minutes from 5.19 A.M. to 12 midnight, then every 20 minutes to 5.14 A.M. after midnight up to 5.14 A.M., South Ferry trains run through to Bronx Park making 10 minutes headway between Bronx Park and Chatham Square. Branch to Grand Central Depot every few minutes from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight daily. Branch to 34th Street Ferry every few minutes from 5.30 A.M. to 12 midnight daily. Time between City Hall and Bronx Park, 51 minutes; Chatham Square to 129th Street, 28½ minutes; South Ferry to 129th Street, 34 minutes. Transfer to and from Second Avenue Line at Chatham Square and 129th St.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between 129th Street and Bronx Park at an interval of 2 to 6 minutes from 5 A. M. to 12.45 A.M., then every 10 minutes until 5 A.M. Running time, 21 minutes from 129th Street (Second or Third Avenue) to Bronx Park.

129th Street and Third Avenue to Bronx Park and Third Avenue, 5.17 miles.

Express trains leave Bronx Park for City Hall 6.32 to 8.32 A. M., and from City Hall 4.52 to 6.21 P. M.

South Ferry to 129th St. and Third Ave., 8.52 miles; City Hall to 129th St. and Third Ave, 7.62 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	23d St. and 3d Ave.	89th St. and 3d Ave.	161st St. and 3d Ave.
Hanover Square.	28th St. and 3d Ave.	99th St. and 3d Ave.	166th St. and 3d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	34th St. & 3d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	106th St. and 3d Ave.	169th St. and 3d Ave.
Franklin Square.		116th St. and 3d Ave.	Wendover and 3d Aves.
City Hall.	42d St. and 3d Ave., branch to Grand Central Depot.	125th St. and 3d Ave.	174th St. and 3d Ave.
Chatham Square.		129th St. and 3d Ave.	177th St. and 3d Ave. (Tremont.)
Canal and Bowery.	47th St. and 3d Ave.	133d St. between Willis and Alexander Aves.	
Grand and Bowery.	53d St. and 3d Ave.	138th St.	180th St. and 3d Ave.
Houston and Bowery.	59th St. and 3d Ave.	143d St.	183d St. and 3d Ave.
9th St. and 3d Ave.	67th St. and 3d Ave.	149th St. and 3d Ave.	Pelham Ave. (Fordham.)
14th St. and 3d Ave.	76th St. and 3d Ave.	156th St. and 3d Ave.	Bronx Park.
18th St. and 3d Ave.	84th St. and 3d Ave.		

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 155th Street at intervals of 1½ to 4 minutes from 6.02 A.M. to 12 midnight to 155th Street, and from 12 midnight to 6.02 A. M. every 10 minutes to 155th Street; Rector Street to 58th Street from 8.08 A.M. to 10.32 A.M., 6 minutes interval, and 3.56 to 6.20 P. M. The 58th Street station closes at midnight. A shuttle train is run between 58th Street and 50th Street station 5.55 to 8.19 A.M., 10.15 to 4.06 P.M., 6.05 to 12 midnight, all main line trains after 6.20 P.M. from South Ferry going to 155th Street. The through time from Rector Street to 58th Street is 18½ minutes; to 155th Street, 40½ minutes. Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Ninth Avenue line without extra charge. Crosstown (surface) cars run from Grand Central to 42d Street station.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.62 miles; Rector Street to 58th Street and Sixth Avenue, 4.67 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	14th St. and 6th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.	116th St. and 8th Ave.
Battery Place.	18th St. and 6th Ave.	66th St. & Columbus Ave.	125th St. and 8th Ave.
Rector & N. Church Sts.	23d St. and 6th Ave.	72d St. and Columbus Ave.	130th St. and 8th Ave.
Cortlandt & N. Church.	28th St. and 6th Ave.	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	135th St. and 8th Ave.
Park Pl. & Church St.	33d St. and 6th Ave.	86th St. & Columbus Ave.	140th St. and 8th Ave.
Chambers & W. Broadw'y	42d St. and 6th Ave.	93d St. and Columbus Ave.	145th St. and 8th Ave.
Franklin & W. Broadw'y	50th St. and 6th Ave.	104th St. & Columbus Ave.	155th St. & 8th Ave., connects with New York & Putnam Railway.
Grand & W. Broadway.	53th St. and 6th Ave.	110th St., between 8th and Columbus Aves.	
Bleecker & W. Broadw'y.	53d St. and 8th Ave.		
8th St. and 6th Ave.			

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday from South Ferry to 135th St. every 4 to 6 minutes, and from 135th St. to South Ferry every 2 to 6 minutes between 5.04 A. M. and 11.55 P.M.; 11.55 P.M. to 5.04 A.M., every 10 minutes. Time, 36 minutes to 135th Street.

Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Sixth Avenue Line without extra charge.

Express trains leave 155th Street for Rector Street 6.44 to 9.08 A.M., and Rector Street for 155th Street 2.21 to 6.35 P.M.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.00 miles; South Ferry to 59th Street and Ninth Avenue, 5.08 miles. South Ferry to 135th Street 9.00 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	Warren & Greenwich Sts.	Christopher & Greenwich.	34th St. and 9th Ave.
Battery Place.	Franklin & Greenwich Sts	14th St. and 9th Ave.	42d St. and 9th Ave.
Rector & Greenwich Sts.	Desbrosses & Gr'nwich Sts	23d St. and 9th Ave.	50th St. and 9th Ave.
Cortlandt & Gr'nwich St	Houston & Greenwich Sts	30th St. and 9th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.
Barclay & Greenwich Sts			

New York Water Supply.

NEW YORK CITY has grown so rapidly in the past ten years that the water system, which when first planned was considered ample for many years, has been taxed to its limit, and there is at present an urgent need for the new system, which is being built, for bringing the water from the Catskill Mountains. The city consumes every day 500,000,000 gallons of water, and, assuming a population of 5,000,000, then every man, woman and child uses 100 gallons a day. The new Catskill Aqueduct will have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day, and the largest reservoir in the system (the Ashokan) once filled, could supply the city for 335 days at the present rate of consumption, without any water flowing into it.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The present system has two pressures, namely, "low" and "high." The former delivers the water under a hydraulic head, but in the latter the pressure is obtained by pumps. The high pressure service (used for fire purposes only), draws its supply from the low pressure mains (or in case of emergency uses salt water) and distributes the water through its own system, which is independent of the low pressure. At present the high pressure service is only in parts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

LOW PRESSURE SYSTEM.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are supplied from both the Croton, and the Bronx and Byram watersheds. The Croton covers an area of 360 square miles, and from various reservoirs water is brought through more than 30 miles of masonry conduit to distributing reservoirs in the boroughs. The Bronx and Byram watershed covers about 22 square miles.

In Manhattan, Croton water is used entirely, but in the Bronx one-half the population is supplied with Croton water, the other half being supplied from the Bronx and Byram Rivers. Approximately 305,000,000 gallons are used every day in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Brooklyn about 80 per cent. of the water comes from wells, and the remainder from small streams, the watersheds having an area of nearly 170 square miles. All the water is pumped and 155,000,000 gallons are consumed daily. Flatbush and Borough Park are supplied by private companies from wells.

The city supplies only the first and third wards in the Borough of Queens, while the other wards are supplied by private companies. The water is taken from wells and the consumption averages 30,000,000 gallons daily.

In Richmond, the city owns the wells which furnish about 15,000,000 gallons daily.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE SYSTEM.

The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Twenty-third Street, Irving Place, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Maiden Lane, Nassau Street, Chambers Street and North River, and covers an area of 2,810 acres.

There are two pumping stations, one located at Gansevoort and West Streets, and the other at Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps that are connected to the Croton Supply (see above), the Gansevoort and West Street station being also connected to the North River, and the Oliver and South Street station to the East River. Thus, either fresh or salt water may be used, the latter, however, only being used in emergencies. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute against a head of 300 pounds at the station. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about 50 fire engines delivering two good sized streams. The pumping stations respond to every alarm with a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of 95 miles of mains, 8 to 24 inches in diameter, and about 2,070 four-nozzle hydrants and the necessary valves.

The pressure at any point can be increased or decreased by telephoning to the pumping stations. For this purpose there are approximately 370 telephone boxes, besides telephones communicating with the Fire Headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company.

The present system cost about $5,600,000 for stations, land, mains and appurtenances. The system is being extended to the Battery, and plans for future extension are being prepared.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems, one protecting the business and manufacturing districts, and the other the amusement section of Coney Island.

The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the upper bay, Hudson Avenue, Tillary Street, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Thirty-ninth Street to the water front, and covers an area of 3,100 acres.

The supply is furnished by two stations, the main one being located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve one at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains, the main station being also connected to the East River.

The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of about 34 miles of mains, 8 to 20 inches in diameter, with the usual hydrants.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. Gas engines driving pumps are installed, the total capacity being 4,500 gallons per minute pumping against a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. The water is distributed through 6 miles of mains, 8 to 16 inches in diameter having hydrants where necessary.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SYSTEM.

The new water supply system for New York, which is now under construction, consists of the building of the following reservoirs, viz.: the Ashokan for impounding the water, Kensico for storage, Hill View for equalizing and distributing, and the Silver Lake for distributing and serving as a terminal reservoir, and besides these reservoirs the Catskill Aqueduct for conveying the water. In New York City the system will be inter-connected with existing works, and no changes need be made in the present pipe lines. However, the city pumping plants in Manhattan, having a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons daily, in Brooklyn 25,000,000, and the various private plants of 30,000,000, may at any time be dispensed with as the water brought by the new system will have sufficient pressure to reach the twentieth floor of a building.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

The main supply will be impounded or collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, which is 13 miles west of Kingston, N. Y., from its tributary watersheds, the Esopus, now being developed 255 square miles in extent, with the Schoharie, 228 square miles, and the Catskill Creek, 163 square miles available for development in the future. The reservoir, formed by the building of the Olive Bridge Dam and a number of dikes, is approximately 12 miles long by one mile wide, with a maximum depth of 190 feet. When full, the surface of the water is 590 feet above sea level.

CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.

Leading from the Ashokan Reservoir is the Catskill Aqueduct, into which, through future development, may also empty the Lackawack Reservoir (supplied by the Rondout watershed, having an area of 176 square miles), the aqueduct bringing the water to Storm King, four miles above West Point, then under the Hudson River in a tunnel to Breakneck Mountain, from Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir, and from the latter to Hill View Reservoir in Yonkers, just north of the city line.

The type of construction depends entirely on the nature of the country the aqueduct crosses. Wherever possible it is built in the open, that is in cut and cover, but in many cases tunnels and siphons are required. The cut and cover portion is of concrete, having a horseshoe cross section, 17 feet high and 17 feet 6 inches wide, with the flat part resting on the ground. The dimensions of the tunnels range from approximately those just given to a circular section 14 feet 6 inches in diameter. The entire waterway is concrete lined.

The most difficult tunnel to bore was the one under the Hudson River between Storm King and Breakneck Mountains. Here it was necessary to cut through solid rock at a distance 1,100 feet below the surface of the river. From Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir (east of Tarrytown, N. Y.) cut and cover construction, with an occasional tunnel or siphon is followed; similarly the Kensico Reservoir is connected to the Hill View Reservoir, and from the latter is the tunnel for supplying New York. The Catskill Aqueduct is about 92 miles long, 55 miles being cut and cover, 31 miles tunnels and 6 miles of steel pipes.

CITY TUNNEL OF CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.

The tunnel from Hill View Reservoir will pass under the Borough of Bronx, the Harlem River, the Borough of Manhattan, the East River and terminate in Brooklyn. At the Brooklyn terminal pipes will extend to Queens and to Richmond, the pipes to the latter being of cast iron, crossing the Narrows and discharging into an equalizing reservoir at Silver Lake, 225 feet above sea level.

The tunnel will be circular in section, reducing from 15 feet to 11 feet in diameter, lined with concrete, and varying from 200 to 750 feet deep in solid rock. It will thus pass far below all subways and building foundations. About every 4,000 feet connections will be made to the present distributing system, through controlling valves set to furnish the water at any lower pressure than that in the tunnel, which existing conditions may require.

The tunnel will deliver 500,000,000 gallons daily, the water rising at the Brooklyn end to nearly 240 feet above tide water, a height sufficient to supply without pumping the highest sections of the borough. The estimated cost of the tunnel and pipes within the city and the reservoir on Staten Island is $25,000,000.

The total cost of the entire system as projected, including the development of four large Catskill Mountain watersheds, as needed by the growth of the city of New York, the necessary reservoirs, Catskill Aqueduct and all appurtenances will be about $176,000,000. It is expected the work will be completed in 1915. During the working season at least 15,000 men are employed by the contractors.

Monthly estimates during certain months of both 1911 and 1912 have exceeded $2,200,000; and on October 1st, 1912, with about $94,000,000 of contracts awarded, the waterway was about 88 per cent. completed to the city line and about 74 per cent. completed to Staten Island.

The Strangers' Welfare Fellowship.

Director—Rev. Jas. B. Wasson, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Zelah Van Loan, 25 Broad Street, New York City. The Fellowship's ideal is to make real to the friendless stranger the brotherhood and sympathy of the city. What the Fellowship has done is summarized from the report for the year ended September 30, 1912: Men and women ministered to, 690; letters of counsel, introduction, etc., 495; officiated at funerals of strangers, 90; persons helped to employment, 106; disbursed in charity relief, $290; cost of maintaining the work, $3,080.

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

THE twenty-fourth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held in Wichita during the first two weeks of November, 1913. This congress represents the commercial organizations of the Trans-Mississippi region and its principal consideration is agriculture, community organization, commercial spirit, good roads, improved waterways.

President—James H. Brady, Pocatello, Idaho. *Vice-President*—John L. Powell, Wichita, Kan. *Secretary*—E. J. Becker, Kansas City, Mo. *Chairman, Board of Control*—C. W. Southward, Wichita, Kan. *Secretary, Board of Control*—R. H. Faxon, Wichita, Kan.

Negroes in New York City.

APPROXIMATELY there are 85,000 negroes in Manhattan and the Bronx; 27,000 in Brooklyn, 7,000 in Queens, and 2,000 on Staten Island, a total of 121,000 in the entire city, an increase of 10 per cent. over the negro population of the same district ten years ago.—*New York Age.*

American Peace Society.

NATIONAL Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1837 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. *President*, Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.; *Executive Director*, Arthur D. Call; *Treasurer*, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*, Benjamin F. Trueblood; *Director Central West Dept.*, Charles E. Beals, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; *Director Pacific Coast Dept.*, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Director New England Dept.*, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.; *Director N. Y. Dept.*, Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia Univ.; *Director South Atlantic States Dept.*, J. J. Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

New York County Lawyers' Association.

President—Joseph H. Choate. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles F. Brown, Thomas H. Hubbard, Benjamin N. Cardozo. *Secretary*—Charles Strauss. *Treasurer*—Edward M. Grout. 165 Broadway. Total membership, 2,960.

License Fees in Manhattan and the Bronx.

(BUREAU OF LICENSES, CITY HALL, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Shooting Gallery	$5.00	Public Coach	$3.00
" " renewal	12.50	" renewal	2.50	" renewal	1.50
" Special	1.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	Special Cab	3.00
" Special renewal	50	" renewal	2.50	" renewal	1.50
Peddler, Horse & Wagon	8.00	Billiard Table	3.00	Public Cab	2.00
" " renew'l	4.00	" renewal	1.50	" renewal	1.00
" Push Cart	4.00	Gutterbridge	1.00	Hack Driver	50
" " renewal	2.00	Hand Organ	1.00	" renewal	25
" Basket	2.00	Public Porter	1.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
" " renewal	1.00	" renewal	25	" Fruit	10.00
Express	5.00	Pawnbroker	500.00	" Newspaper and Fruit	15.00
" renewal	2.50	Second-hand Dealer	25.00	" Bootblack, Chair	5.00
Public Cart	2.00	" renewal	12.50	Stage Coach	20.00
" renewal	1.00	Junk Shop	20.00	Vehicle for Hire	2.00
Dirt Cart	1.00	" renewal	10.00	" renewal	1.00
" renewal	50	Junk Boat	5.00	Surface Railroad Car	20.00
Express Driver	50	" renewal	2.50	Public Taxicab	50.00
" renewal	25	Junk Cart	5.00	Special Taxicab	10.00
Stand, Elevated R.R.	10.00	" renewal	2.50	Taxicab Driver	10.00
Common Show	25.00	Special Hack Stand	25.00	Public Dance Hall	2.00
" renewal	12.50	Special Coach	5.00		50.00
		" renewal	2.50		

Parks in Brooklyn and Queens.

SHOWING SIZE, BOUNDARIES, AND VALUE.

Prospect, 526 acres, 9th Ave., 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves., value $27,735,000.

Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave., value $1,890,000.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl., value $150,000.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising one acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St., value $200,000.

Tompkins, 8 acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves., value $400,000.

City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves., value $325,000.

Borough Hall, 1¼ acre, junction of Court and Fulton Sts., value $100,000.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts., value $390,000.

Dreamland, Coney Island, 14¼ acres.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts., value $325,000.

Highland, terminus of Eastern Parkway Extension and Jamaica Ave., 42½ acres, value $1,000,000.

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th Sts., 5th to 7th Ave., value $200,000.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts., value $150,000.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts., value $150,000.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 69 acres, Washington Ave., Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Ave., value $3,000,000.

Parade Ground, 40 acres, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., value $1,290,000.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave., New York Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., value $300,000.

Kings, 11½ acres, Fulton, Alsop and Ray Sts. and Sheldon Ave., Jamaica.

McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St., value $124,000.

Rainey, 4 acres, Vernon Ave., at Graham.

Bensonhurst Beach, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey Aves., value $88,000.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave., value $120,000.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves., and Jamaica Bay, value $105,000.

New Lots Playground, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Newport, Christopher and Riverdale Aves., value $16,000.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts., value $55,000.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts., value $70,000.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts., value $121,000.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves., value $75,000.

*Forest, 536 acres, between Jamaica Ave. and Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle Aves., Richmond Hill, value $1,250,000.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road, value $150,000.

PARKWAYS.

Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles, Prospect Park to Coney Island, value $4,000,000.

Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave., value $3,000,000.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 1½ miles, Ralph Ave. bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl., value $1,300,000.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 4½ miles, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton, value $1,000,000.

Bay Parkway, 3 miles (formerly 22d Ave.), Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, value $1,000,000.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 1½ miles, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to Shore Road, value $3,500,000.

Rockaway Parkway, 3½ miles, Buffalo Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J, E. 38th St., value $100,000.

McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts., Nassau, Driggs, Manhattan and Union Aves., value $2,000,000.

McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts., value $130,000.

Seaside, 10¼ acres, foot Ocean Parkway and Atlantic Ocean.

Williamsburg Bridge, 4¼ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

Highland, 5½ acres, Highland and Clinton Aves., Jamaica.

Rockaway Park, 18 acres, Triton Ave., Pelham Ave., Atlantic Ocean, Rockaway.

Kissena Lake Park, 65 acres, Rose St. and Oak Ave., Flushing.

Linden Park, 3 acres, Linden, Lake, Sycamore and Park Sts., Corona.

Fatalities in Manhattan.

TRAGIC DEATH LIST FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND THE CAUSES THEREOF.

(From a report furnished by George P. Le Brun, Secretary of the Board of Coroners.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED AS CORONERS' CASES.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
5890	6056	5443	5222	5408	5701

HOMICIDES.

Method.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Method.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Shooting	64	99	63	60	108	93	Malpractice	32	17	8	14	11	16
Assault	42	39	32	14	36	37	Stabbing	..	..	..	..	..	31
Infanticide	6	4	3	6	4	15	Gas	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poisoning	0	1	5	8	1	0							

SUICIDES.

Method.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Method.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Shooting	110	125	174	127	133	105	Illuminating gas	124	123	160	137	142	152
Stabbing	21	44	14	19	24	23	Hanging	27	49	54	23	36	30
Poisons	51	67	63	62	28	81	Jumped from windows	27	34	35	28	50	32
Leaped in front of moving trains	4	10	11	39	5	7	Strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Submersion	34	14	32	7	9	9							

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY SHOOTING, POISONS, ILLUMINATING GAS AND OTHER CAUSES.

Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Shooting	6	10	9	6	3	4	Submersion	202	209	213	203	232	219
Poisons	26	67	50	28	42	50	Food in larynx	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gas	64	123	128	119	127	100	Cutting	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elevators	40	28	27	21	49	68	Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	36
Bends—Caisson Disease	23	9	4	0	1	0							

PERSONS KILLED IN CASUALTIES.
(Includes falls from buildings, scaffolds and in excavations.)

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
684	744	641	637	707	720

Testimony adduced at inquests and investigations made by the Coroners indicate that forty per cent. were mechanics and laborers while engaged in their daily toil.

PERSONS KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.

Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Automobiles	24	37	43	36	62	90	Horse vehicles	125	124	90	79	93	139
Surface cars	97	147	68	131	62	79	Subway trains	17	14	17	13	24	19
Elevated trains	14	19	8	11	17	10	Bicycles	..	..	..	..	..	3
N. Y. Central trains*	32	21	20	22	14	15	Motorcycles	..	..	..	..	..	2
							Steam rollers	..	..	..	..	..	1

LIVES LOST IN CONFLAGRATIONS.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
182	82	191	43	36	161

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD REPORTED TO CORONER'S OFFICE.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
170	178	179	147	111	144

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS KILLED BY ACCIDENTAL BURNS AND FALLS.

Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Contact with stove	17	25	25	25	11	11	Fire-escapes	15	16	23	27	18	22
Hot water	48	59	50	53	69	61	Windows	30	47	43	30	33	44
Bonfires	3	3	1	6	3	5	Clothes ignited	..	..	..	..	..	11
Matches	24	23	22	21	34	24	Candles	..	..	..	..	..	2
Conflagrations	11	20	17	16	4	4	Carbolic ointment	..	..	..	..	..	2

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS KILLED ON THE STREETS.

Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Cause.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Surface cars	37	38	21	22	12	28	Horse vehicles	62	51	39	41	53	69
Automobiles	6	4	6	23	25	30							

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED BEFORE CORONERS, CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
729	796	525	444	344	221

The Property Clerk of the Coroner's Office received during the course of a year thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry and money found upon and belonging to the dead, which is promptly delivered to the relatives of the dead or to the Public Administrator, as required by law.

The Coroners' Physicians, owing to the large number of autopsies which they perform in the course of a year, obtain knowledge and information which are of great value to medical science.

As a result of investigations made by the Coroners' Office into deaths by casualties, laws have been enacted aiming at the prevention of unnecessary and reckless loss of life, by compelling employers to furnish proper and safe scaffolding, stricter care in employment of men working in caissons, proper safeguards in operation of elevators, fire prevention law, and forbidding the transferring of dying patients from one hospital to another.

* Includes Eleventh Avenue.

City of New York, Department of Finance.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TAX RATE IN EACH BOROUGH COMPRISING THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK FROM 1899 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE, TOGETHER WITH THE STATE TAX RATE AS LEVIED BY THE CITY, 1899-1907, AND FOR THE YEAR 1912.

This Table also shows the total amount of State Taxes which were levied against and paid by the city of New York to the State from January 1, 1899 to 1907, inclusive; also the amount of State Taxes levied against the city for 1912 and 1913, respectively.

Year.	Boroughs.				State Tax Rate as Levied by the City.	Amount of State Tax as Levied and Paid by the City.
	Manhattan and The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	
1899.....	2.48040	2.36424	3.27445	2.42373	2.49	$6,275,659.10
1900.....	2.24771	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	7,905,488.02
1901.....	2.31733	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,959,037.12
1902.....	2.27344	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,515,509.29
1903.....	1.41367	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	550,157.28
1904.....	1.51342	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	556,542.03
1905.....	1.49051	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	717,024.49
1906.....	1.47890	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	903,632.69
1907.....	1.48499	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.008642	75,704.13
1908.....	1.61407	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	Nil.
1909.....	1.67804	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910.....	1.75790	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911.....	1.72248	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912.....	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345.65
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,947,031.96

COMPARATIVE TABLE—YEARS 1897-1913, BOTH INCLUSIVE—SETTING FORTH THE ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND THE TOTALS THEREOF.

Year.	Assessed Valuations of			Totals of		Grand Totals.
	Real Estate (Lands and Buildings).	Real Estate of Corporations.	Special Franchises.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	
1897.....	2,463,135,687	.....	.....	2,463,135,687	419,679,395	2,882,815,082
1898.....	2,532,516,819	.....	.....	2,532,516,819	548,987,900	3,081,504,719
1899.....	2,837,461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029
1900.....	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,193
1901.....	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873
1902.....	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718
1903.....	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918
1904.....	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657
1905.....	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227
1906.....	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185
1907.....	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915
1908.....	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400
1909.....	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559
1910.....	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499
1911.....	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287
1912.....	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430
1913.....	*	*				

* The assessed valuations of 1913 not determined until February, 1913.

Real Estate Exempted from Taxation in New York City.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 1, SECTION 4 TAX LAW.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Forts	$12,161,000	$12,676,000	$13,591,000	$13,591,000
Navy Yard	26,660,000	26,660,000	26,872,400	26,951,000
Post Office	11,618,000	11,625,000	13,022,500	14,622,500
Custom House	7,900,000	7,900,000	8,000,000	8,176,500
Public places	60,000	60,000	225,000	139,500
Lighthouses	405,700	427,200	549,800	564,800
Barge Office	540,000	540,000	550,000	500,000
Army Building	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Assay Office	2,130,000	2,100,000	2,400,000	2,500,000
Treasury Building	5,275,000	5,525,000	5,525,000	5,525,000
Coast Survey	140,000	140,000	.....	.....
United States Appraisers' Stores	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Government land under water	26,000	26,000	6,000	106,000
Cemeteries	1,043,100	1,043,100	1,051,000	1,055,000
Total	$69,818,800	$70,582,300	$74,002,700	$75,941,300

THE STATE OF NEW YORK—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 2, SECTION 4, TAX LAW.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Armories	$1,252,500	$1,252,500	$2,167,800	$2,167,800
State Normal School	200,000	200,000	.....	.....
Rifle Range	129,900	129,900	132,500	129,800
State lands	61,250	110,000	183,975	186,475
Quarantine	64,500	64,500	64,500	64,500
Land under water	.....	.....	700,000	700,000
Total	$1,708,150	$1,756,900	$3,248,775	$3,248,575

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 3, SECTION 4, TAX LAW EXCEPT RAPID TRANSIT (SUBWAY), WHICH IS EXEMPTED BY CONTRACT.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912
Bath Houses	$2,776,500	$2,266,700	$2,532,750	$2,532,450
Recreation Piers	1,146,000	1,175,000	1,332,000	1,372,000
Board of Education	92,283,825	98,583,250	108,802,700	111,292,700
Fire Department	7,149,500	7,455,300	7,934,425	8,089,125
Street Cleaning Department	788,350	788,350	970,750	958,950
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Aqueduct Commission	40,167,480	43,556,130	49,400,040	50,651,015
Department of Docks and Ferries (piers, bulkheads and land under water)	66,522,700	75,997,550	99,082,215	101,377,240
Department of Bridges	58,269,300	79,000,100	95,453,200	97,896,300
Department of Correction	18,285,500	19,015,500	23,326,800	23,417,800
Department of Public Charities	31,490,700	25,966,400	27,752,200	28,448,100
Department of Parks (public places and buildings)	435,342,205	445,163,255	506,915,980	509,194,280
Armories	12,171,000	12,892,500	13,863,000	14,177,300
Department of Health	855,500	938,500	1,032,350	1,082,350
Libraries (public)	18,131,000	18,785,500	19,914,100	21,004,300
Police Department	5,776,400	6,540,150	7,000,150	7,094,350
Sewerage System	55,669,250	56,661,450	72,386,775	72,454,930
Fire and Police Electric System	1,755,000	1,741,000	1,596,000	1,646,000
Corporation Yards	415,000	418,500	477,600	540,600
Markets	6,472,550	6,442,550	7,642,300	6,750,150
Rapid Transit (subway)	65,025,300	60,914,800	72,715,300	78,657,500
Public Buildings and Places, etc	6,700	6,700	22,383,900	28,219,350
Total	$920,499,760	$964,309,185	$1,142,564,535	$1,166,856,790

OTHER OWNERS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS; ETC.—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISIONS 5, 7, 9, 10 AND 11, SECTION 4, TAX LAW, AND IN A FEW CASES BY THE CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION OR BY SPECIAL LAWS.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Churches, synagogues, monasteries, conventions, mission and parish houses, including parochial schools, theological seminaries and cemeteries located on church lots, subdivision 7, section 4	$163,699,010	$168,780,310	$179,777,730	$181,859,480
Asylums and homes, subdivision 7, section 4	26,082,925	26,826,125	30,548,280	29,621,355
Hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, subdivision 7, section 4	28,478,350	29,620,725	32,290,825	33,164,275
Christian, social, moral and mental benevolent associations and aid societies, nurseries, settlement and lodging houses and Salvation Army properties, subdivision 7, section 4	25,152,250	27,742,125	31,254,195	32,103,625
Colleges, schools, academies and training schools, subdivision 7, section 4	32,278,050	33,374,201	42,231,850	42,976,250
Cemeteries, subdivision 7, section 4	21,921,000	22,246,950	26,210,495	27,102,370
Libraries, other than city, subdivision 7, section 4	5,760,400	6,102,400	6,386,900	3,808,400
Parsonages, subdivision 9, section 4	985,050	1,112,000	1,089,300	1,100,900
Agricultural societies, subdivision 10, section 4	18,500	15,500	15,500	15,500
Pensioners, subdivision 5, section 4	513,781	491,693	524,959	562,366
Clergy, subdivision 11, section 4	385,425	300,675	303,785	312,285
Rapid Transit Subway L, 1891, chapter 4, section 35	.....	5,753,050	5,753,050	8,432,338
Total	$305,274,741	$322,365,754	$356,392,869	$361,059,144

LOCATION BY BOROUGHS.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Manhattan	$932,705,650	$973,393,176	$1,095,927,075	$1,111,261,853
The Bronx	87,679,385	91,328,650	141,965,975	143,535,130
Brooklyn	230,774,655	242,964,747	276,576,412	288,533,359
Queens	33,821,700	37,470,705	46,254,890	46,982,815
Richmond	13,120,061	13,856,861	15,484,527	16,792,652
Total	$1,297,301,451	$1,359,014,139	$1,576,208,879	$1,607,105,809

Constancy of Employment of Wage Earners.

THE Census Bureau on November 24, 1911, issued a statement showing greatest variation in the number employed by the leading industries in the United States. The average number of wage earners employed in all these industries during 1909 was 6,615,046; the largest number, 7,006,853, was employed in November, and the smallest number, 6,210,063, in January, equal to 88.6 per cent. of the maximum. The statistics are embraced in the following tables:

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH LARGEST NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS ARE EMPLOYED.

Industries.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Maximum Month.		Minimum Month.		
		Month.	Number of Wage Earners.	Month.	Number of Wage Earners.	Per Cent. of Maximum.
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	198,297	Dec.	207,452	May	190,382	91.8
Bread and other bakery products	100,216	Oct.	102,770	Jan.	96,639	94.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	282,174	Dec.	301,538	May	268,700	89.1
Clothing, men's, including shirts	239,696	Dec.	251,349	Jan.	230,650	91.8
Clothing, women's	153,743	Oct.	167,525	July	135,034	80.6
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	378,880	Dec.	383,529	Jan.	374,433	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	531,011	Dec.	597,234	Jan.	482,080	80.7
Furniture, including refrigerators	128,452	Nov.	136,615	Jan.	120,524	88.2
Hosiery and knit goods	129,275	Nov.	134,540	Jan.	123,308	91.7
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	240,076	Dec.	283,629	Mar.	215,076	75.8
Lumber and timber products	695,019	Nov.	739,160	Jan.	649,239	87.8
Printing and publishing	258,434	Dec.	269,884	July	251,757	93.3
Tobacco manufactures	166,810	Dec.	176,369	Jan.	161,563	91.6
Woollen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats	168,722	Nov.	173,943	Jan.	158,318	91.0

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES SHOWING LARGE VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.

Brick and tile	76,528	July	104,930	Jan.	38,312	36.5
Canning and preserving	59,968	Sept.	154,800	Jan.	19,998	12.9
Ice, manufactured	16,114	July	22,872	Jan.	9,847	43.1
Oil, cottonseed and cake	17,071	Nov.	29,334	July	5,174	17.6

Cemeteries in and About the City of New York.

Name.	Location.	Office.	Railroad or Ferry.
Arlington	Arlington, N. J., 4 1-2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.
Bay Side and Acacia	Old South Road, Woodhaven, L. I.	At Cemetery	Kings County Elevated or trolley.
Bay View	Greenville, N. J., 2 1-2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Bergen	Bergen, N. J., 1 1-2 miles from J. C.	98 Sip Ave., J. C.	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Calvary	Newtown, L. I.	24 E. 52d St., N. Y.	Long Island City or Williamsburg Ferries.
Cedar Grove	Near Corona, L. I., 5 1-2 miles from N. Y.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Long Island R.R. or Bkn. Rapid Transit.
Constable Hook	Bayonne, N. J., 7 miles from J. C.	801 B'way, Bayonne	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Cypress Hills	Myrtle Ave. and Jamaica Plank Road, Brooklyn Borough.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Roosevelt St., and Fulton Ferries, and also by cars from Brooklyn Bridge.
Evergreens	Bushwick Ave. & Conway St., Brooklyn	At Cemetery	Trolley from Bklyn Ferries, or El. R.R's.
Fair View	Staten Island, near Castleton Corners	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	Trolley from St. George, Staten Island.
Friends'	Prospect Park, Brooklyn Borough	725 E. 31st St., B'k'n.	Fulton, and Hamilton Ferries.
Greenwood	Brooklyn Boro', N. Y. Main entrances at 5th Ave. and 25th St.	170 Broadway, N.Y.	Cars from Bridge Depot, Fulton, South, and Hamilton Ferries.
Hoboken	New Durham, N.J., 4m. from Hoboken fer.	225 W'sh'gton St., Hob.	Nor.R.R. of N.J.; West Shore; trolley.
Holy Cross (R. C.)	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Fulton, and Roosevelt St. Ferries.
Holy Trinity (R. C.)	Central Ave., East New York	At Cemetery	Trolley from Brooklyn Ferries.
Jersey City	Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Kensico	Harlem R. R., 25 miles from N. Y.	16 E. 42d St., N. Y.	Harlem R. R.
Linden Hill (M. E.)	East Williamsburg, L. I.	48 St. Mark's Pl., N. Y.	Williamsburg Ferries.
Lutheran	Jamaica Turnpike, near Middle Village	68 William St., N. Y.	Trolley from W'msburg and Fulton Fer.
Machpelah	New Durham, Hudson County, N. J.	102 W. 25th St., N. Y.	Nor.R.R. of N.J.; N.Y., S. & W.; W.S.R.R.
Machpelah (Heb.)	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	At Cemetery	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Maple Grove	Hoffman Boul., 6 miles from L. I. City	At Cemetery	East 34th St. Ferry.
Moravian	New Dorp, Staten Island	Located about six miles	from St. George Landing, Staten Island.
Mount Hope	Mount Hope, Westchester County	503 Fifth Ave., N. Y.	Putnam Div., N. Y. Central R. R.
Mount Hope	Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn Borough	2 E. 107th St., N. Y.	Trolley from B'way Ferry, Bklyn Borough.
Mount Neboh	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	110 W. 137th St., N. Y.	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Mount Olivet	Maspeth, L. I.	82 Wall St., N. Y.	Trolley from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, or E. 34th St. Ferry Depot.
Mount Zion	Maspeth, L. I.	41 Park Row, N. Y.	Trolley from E. 34th St. Ferry Depot.
New York Bay	Ocean Ave., Greenville, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cent. R. R. of N. J.; or trolley from J. C.
Nyack Rural	Nyack, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.	Nor. R. R. of N. J. or West Shore R. R.
Oakland	Yonkers, N. Y.	51 Warburton Ave.	Trolley from Yonkers.
Pelham	Lafayette Ave., City Island, N. Y.	286 Minniford Av., C.I.	Horse-car from Bartow, on N. Hav. R.R.
Pine Lawn	Pine Lawn, L. I.	1271 B'way, N. Y.	Long Island R.R.
Potter's Field	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Almshouse, Flatbush	Cars from W'msburg and Fulton Ferries.
Potter's Field	Hart's Island, N. Y.	148 E. 20th St., N. Y.	Boat foot of E. 26th St.
Rockland	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N. Y.	At Cemetery	Northern R.R. of N. J. & West Sh. R.R.
Rosedale and Linden	Linden, N. J., 14 miles from N. Y.	1135 Broadway	Cortlndt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Roselhill and Crematory	Linden, N. J.	1101 Flatiron Bdg., N. Y.	Via Penna. R.R.
St. John's	Yonkers, N. Y.	At Cemetery	N. Y. Central or Putnam Div.
St. John's (R. C.)	Middle Village, L. I.	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Trolley from Brooklyn.
St. Michael's	Flushing Ave., Newtown, L. I.	225 W. 99th St., N. Y.	East 34th and 92d St. Ferries.
St. Peter's (R. C.)	Tonnele Ave., Jersey City Heights		Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Sleepy Hollow	Tarrytown, N. Y.	130 Main St., Tarryt'n.	N. Y. Central & Hudson R.R.
Staten Island	Richmond Terrace, near W. N. Brighton	17 Water St., West N.B.	Whitehall St. Ferry.
Trinity Church	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 153d St.	187 Fulton St., N. Y.	Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated R.R.
Washington	Near Parkville, L. I.	Gravesend	Trolley from Bridge and Ferries.
Weehawken & Palisade	Hoboken, N. J., 2 miles from ferries	At Cemetery	Hoboken and Weehawken Ferries.
Woodlawn	On Jerome Ave. and 233d St.	20 E. 23d St., N. Y.	Harlem Div., N. Y. Central R. R.

National Guard, New York.

Headquarters Division, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.
Major-General John F. O'Ryan, *Commanding.*

Adjutants-General.....Lieut.-Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Lieut.-Col. R. Foster Walton and Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward.
Inspectors-General.....Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Judge-Advocate.....Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ladd.
Ordnance Officer.....Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston.
Commissary.....Lieut.-Col. Henry O. Sternberger.
Quartermaster....Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Townsend.
Surgeon.....Lieut-Col. Wm. G. Le Boutillier.
Engineer.....Lieut.-Col. Eugene W. V. C. Lucas.
Signal Officer.....Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Leigh.
Aides.....Capt. Edward Olmsted and First Lieut. James L. Kincaid.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
First Co. Signal Corps.	Park Ave. & 34th St., Man..	3	84	Capt.Wm.L. Hallahan	.....	Mon.& Thur.
Second Co. Signal Corps.	801 Dean Street, Brooklyn..	5	52	Capt. G. E. Schenck..	.....	Monday.
Corps of Engineers.....	67th St. & Broadway, Man..	54	724	Col. W. B. Hotchkin ..	Capt. R. J. Daly...	Monday.
First Cavalry	94th St.& MadisonAve.,Man.	18	516	Col. O. B. Bridgman..	Lt.A.R.Whitney, Jr	Friday.
Second Cavalry.....	Bedford Av.& Union St.,B'k	19	384	Col. C. L. De Bevoise..	Lieut. Chas. Curie..	Monday.
First Field Artillery....	West 66th St., near B'way...	19	461	Lieut.-Col.NathanielB. Thurston.....	Capt. H. F. Jaeckel, Jr.....	Tuesday.
Second Field Artillery..	Franklin Av.& 166th St.,Br'x	20	374	Col. Geo. A. Wingate.	Capt. J. I. Berry...	.....
Eighth Artillery Dist...	Park Ave. & 94th St.....	36	586	Brig.-Gen. E.F.Austin	Capt. E. E. Acker...	Friday.
Ninth Artillery Dist....	125 West 14th St.....	48	763	Col. Wm. F. Morris...	Capt. L. R. Walton.	Mon. & Fri.
Thirteenth Artillery Dist	Sumner & Jefferson Avs.,B'k	51	1038	Col. Chas. O. Davis...	Capt. W. D. Fink ..	Tuesday.
First Field Hospital...	56 West 66th St., Manhattan	4	53	Maj. W. S. Terriberry.	.....	Monday.
Second Field Hospital..	Albany, N. Y.....	3	22	Maj. Jos. A. Cox	.....	.....
First Ambulance Co....	Binghamton, N. Y..... ...	3	64	Capt. Frank W. Sears.	.....	.....
Second Ambulance Co..	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	56	Capt.Chas.O.Boswell.	.....	.....
Third Ambulance Co...	56 West 66th St., Manhattan.	..	..	Maj .W.S. Terriberry.	.....	.....

Total, city of New York, attached to Headquarters, last report: Officers and men, 5,463.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Ave. & 34th Street, Manhattan. Brigadier-General George R. Dyer, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major F. L. V. Hoppin. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Seventh.....	Park Ave. & 67th St.....	50	857	Col. D. Appleton.....	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Friday.
Twelfth.....	Columbus Ave. & 82d St....	38	716	Col. Thos. W. Huston.	Capt. A. D. Porter.	Daily.
Sixty-ninth.....	Lexington Ave.& 26th St....	37	694	Col. L. D. Conley.....	Capt. J. J. Phelan..	Monday.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. & 34th St.	47	835	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. Geo. Perrine..	Tuesday.

First Brigade, September 30, 1912: Officers and men, 3,274.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brooklyn and Queens.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn. Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major Walter F. Barnes. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave. and 15th St.....	50	790	Col. John H. Foote...	Capt. T. F. Donovan	Monday.
Twenty-third	1322 Bedford Ave.....	51	772	Col. Frank H. Norton.	Capt. C. H. Newman	Monday.
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St..	41	694	Col.H. C. Barthman..	Capt.H.McCutcheon	Monday.

Second Brigade, September 30, 1912: Officers and men, including headquarters, 2,409.

National Guard, city of New York, last report, 11,146; for National Guard, New York State see Index at "National Guard."

The Naval Militia of New York, on September 30, 1912, comprised 1,140 officers and men. 1st Battalion, foot West 97th Street, New York City, with separate divisions attached at Ossining and New Rochelle; 2d Battalion, foot 52d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3d Battalion, located at Rochester, Buffalo, and Dunkirk, N. Y.

Prisoners in the United States.

From a report for 1908, issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, showing the number of persons confined in penal institutions in the United States:

Groups of States, Including Territories.	Numbers in Penal Establishments. Foreign Born. Aliens.	Naturalized.	Native Born.	Total.
North Atlantic.....	9,340	4,360	32,830	46,530
South Atlantic.....	480	330	25,750	26,560
North Central.....	2,610	2,410	32,690	37,710
South Central.....	640	130	24,310	25,080
Western.....	2,060	690	9,920	12,670
Total.....	15,130	7,920	125,500	148,550
Alaska.....	17	14	42	73
Hawaii.....	173	73	313	559
Porto Rico.....	10	..	709	719
Grand total.....	15,330	8,007	126,564	149,901

AS OBSERVED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

CALLS.

The hours for women's formal calls are between 3 and 6 in the afternoon. Men may call in the evening or on Sunday afternoons if their engagements are such as to make it impossible for them to call upon the "At Home" day. A formal call should not last more than fifteen or twenty minutes. On an "At Home" day it may be even more brief. Calls should always be paid on a woman's "day," if possible. On other days it is permissible for her to give orders to her servants that she is "not at home."

The first call is made by an old resident on a new comer. A bride receives calls before she pays them. A visiting stranger should be called upon by residents before she is expected to pay any calls herself.

The reception of an invitation to any social function, whether the invitation be accepted or declined, constitutes a social debt to be discharged by a call. Failure to do this is a slight to the hostess. The guests invited to a wedding must call on the mother of the bride soon after the wedding, and call promptly on the bride as soon as she is settled after her marriage. Calls are in order after a bereavement in a family. Calls of inquiry, when there is illness in a household, are also desirable. Such calls as these are made whether social calls are due or not.

First calls should be returned within a week or ten days after they are received. The call should be on the "At Home" day, when feasible. Calls of purely formal acquaintances should be exchanged at least once a season if the social relations between them is to be maintained.

A man, in calling, leaves his overcoat, overshoes, and umbrella in the hall. At a first call he may carry his hat and cane into the drawing-room with him, although this is not obligatory. At later calls he should leave them in the hall.

A woman wearing overshoes and a storm-coat when calling may leave them in the hall with her umbrella.

When a man and a woman are calling together it is the man's place to wait for the woman to give the signal to leave. When two women are calling together it is the place of the senior of the two to make the first move. It is bad form to linger over the leave-takings after a start has been made.

CARDS.

Men's calling cards should be small, thin, and perfectly plain except for the inscription in script, old English, or block lettering. The man's full name or the initials of his Christian names and his surname should be given, always preceded by "Mr.," unless it is followed by "Jr.," or in cases where a title or a degree is appended. A physician may have his name preceded by "Dr." or followed by "M. D." A clergyman's card may either read "Reverend John H. Smith," or, if he has a degree, "John H. Smith, D. D."

The address should be in the lower right-hand corner. If both a house and a club address are given, the latter is in the lower left-hand corner, the former in the lower right-hand corner.

Abbreviations or nicknames of any sort are out of place on a card. So are fac-simile signatures.

The married woman's calling card is a little larger than that used by the unmarried woman. The cards for women are larger and heavier than those for men, are very plain, and are lettered in the same fashion. The matron's card bears her married name, as "Mrs. David James Pitkin." The address is in the lower right-hand corner, the "At Home" day in the lower left-hand corner. The hours at which she is "At Home" are also mentioned if she wishes to limit these.

The unmarried woman's card bears simply the title and the surname, if she is the oldest or only daughter, as "Miss Brown." A younger daughter's given name should appear, as "Miss Eleanor Brown." Young girls in their early social seasons have their names engraved on the same cards with their mothers. A widow's card may bear either her married name, as she wrote it in her husband's lifetime, or her own given names preceding her surname.

When visiting a friend who is stopping in the house of some one who is a stranger to the caller, the latter leaves a card for the hostess as well as for the friend. In calling on other than an "At Home" day, the cards are handed to the maid at the door, after the inquiry as to whether or not the hostess is at home. They are left in either case.

Cards may be made to take the place of a call on occasions of condolence, congratulation, or inquiry. They may be left in person or sent by post. The former method is better form.

INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An invitation to a large and formal dinner should be sent out not less than a week or ten days in advance. A reply should be sent within twenty-four hours. If the invitation is written in the third person the reply should be couched in the same form. If it is framed in a less formal way the answer should be in similar fashion. A written regret should, of course, be sent if a person, after accepting an invitation to dinner, is prevented from being present.

Invitations to large weddings are sent out from two to four weeks before the ceremony. No reply is necessary to an invitation unless especially requested. When a guest is unable to attend a home wedding cards should be sent to the parents of the bride the day of the marriage. No acknowledgment is demanded for cards to a church wedding, although cards should be left for the bride's mother after the marriage. A good general rule for all invitations, except those to church weddings, is to reply to them as promptly as possible. Announcement cards should be met by a call on the bride's mother, or by cards left for her, and by personal cards sent to the bride upon her return from her wedding trip, or by a call in person on her "At Home" days. Out of town friends should send cards, and the failure to acknowledge the receipt of a wedding announcement, by a note or cards, is a serious breach of good manners, and warrants the inference that the recipient is either ignorant or indifferent to the courtesy.

Cards should be left in acknowledgment of announcement of an engagement or a birth. The notes of condolence which should always be sent to a bereaved family should be acknowledged by a note, or by a card bearing a word of thanks or appreciation.

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Building brick in the course of manufacture is subjected to from 2,800 to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and all the combustible materials have been consumed, consequently no fire test that can be hereafter applied will affect this indestructible product. As a result of this, and because of the economy of transportation and the facility with which this material can be laid in a building, there is a very noticeable "back to brick" movement in all forms of construction.

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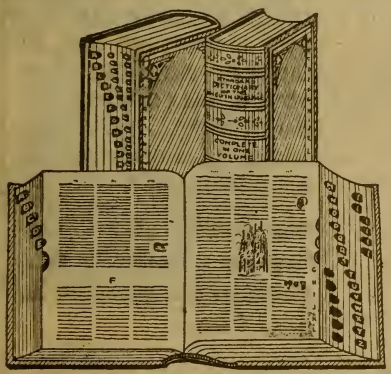
Suite A, 12 W. 31st St., New York.

DICTIONARY INDEX



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Tokyo

Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, Editor

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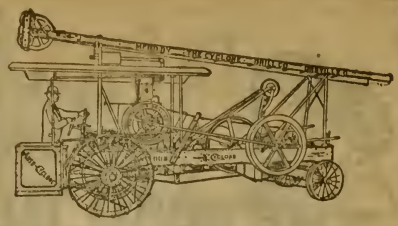

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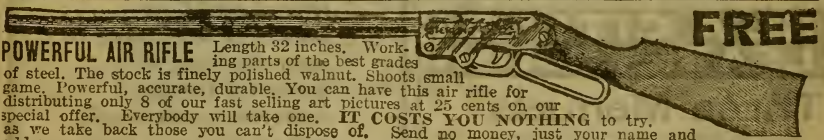

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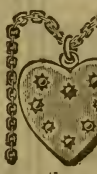

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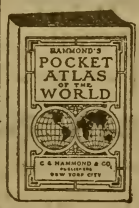

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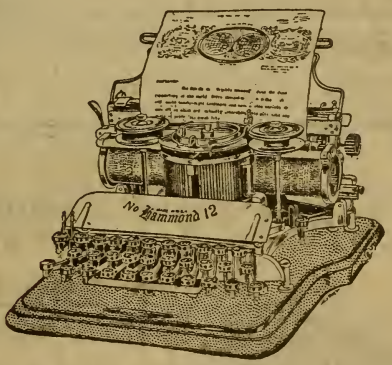

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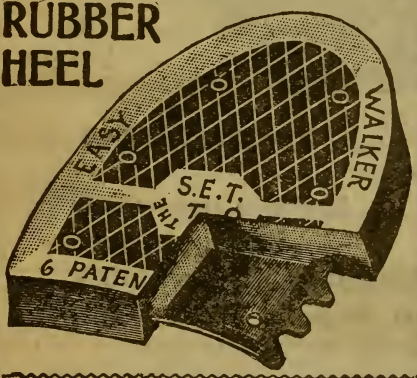

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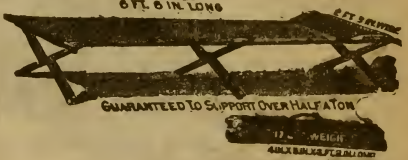

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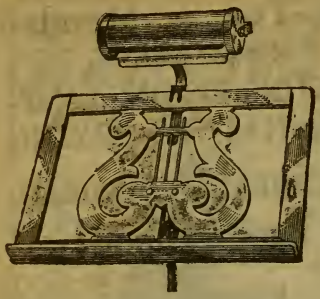

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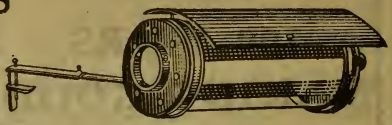

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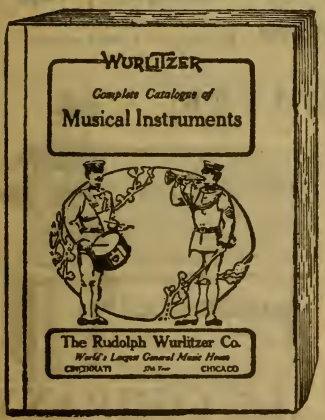

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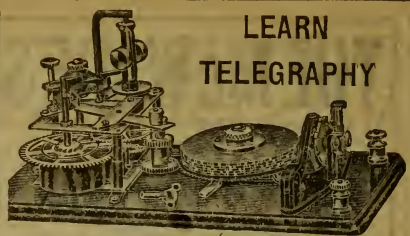

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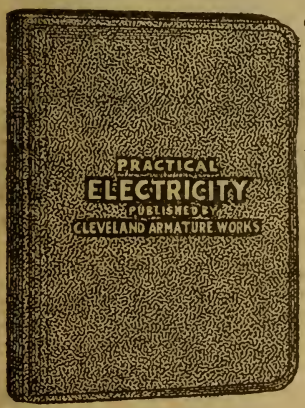

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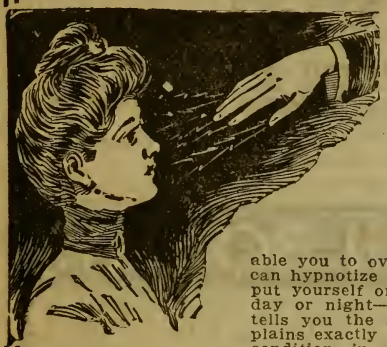

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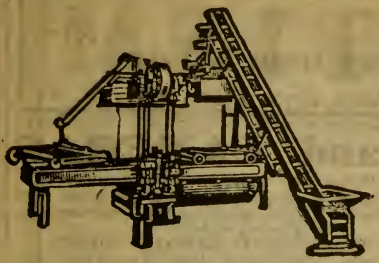

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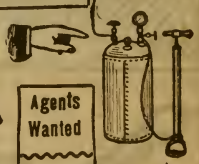

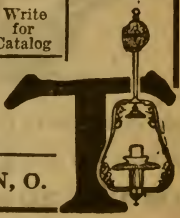

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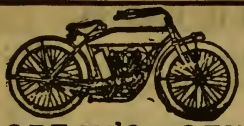

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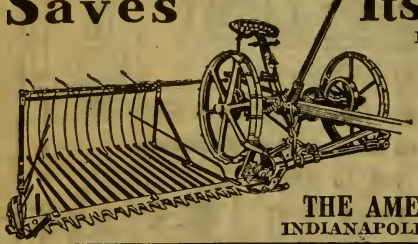

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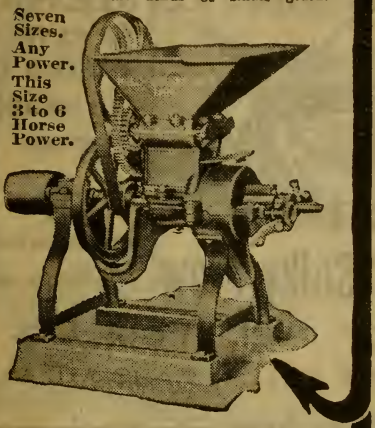

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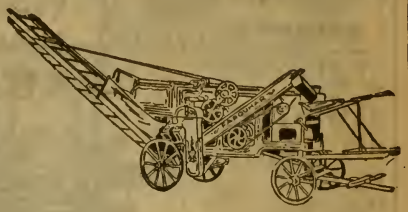

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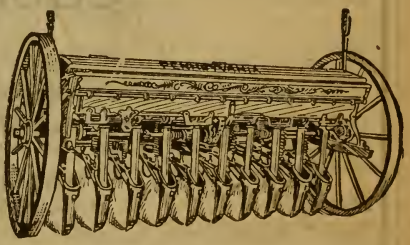

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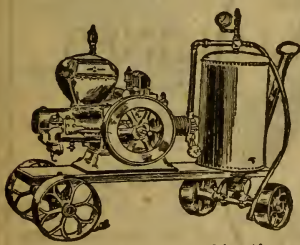

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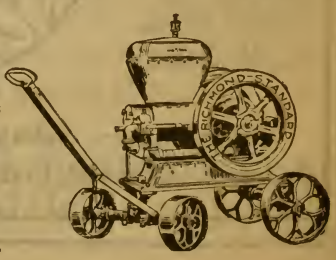

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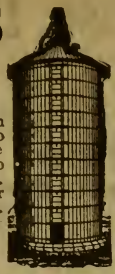

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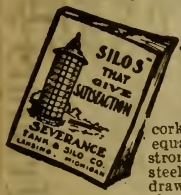

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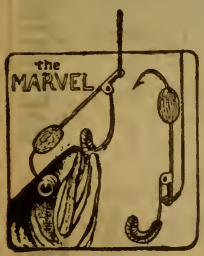

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Der Unterhaltungsstoff ist reich und gediegen; die Erzählungen sind ausschließlich bemerkenswerthe Schöpfungen bekannter Autoren; unsere Novellen, Novelletten, Humoresken, Skizzen usw. sind immer interessant und unterhaltend.

Unsere Aufgabe.

Die deutsche Presse hat in diesem Lande eine schwere, aber segensreiche Pflicht zu erfüllen. Sie soll die Liebe zur alten Heimath, zu deutscher Sprache, Art und Sitte zu erhalten streben und zugleich die Leser mit den Verhältnissen und Einrichtungen der neuen Heimath bekannt und vertraut machen, so daß sie gute Bürger dieses Landes werden. Daß die „Freie Presse" dieser Aufgabe gewissenhaft nachzukommen strebt, wird allseitig anerkannt; sie trägt zur Erhaltung der deutschen Sprache in hohem Maße bei und ist stets darauf bedacht, daß dem Deutschthum im Völkergemenge Amerikas die Stellung eingeräumt wird, die ihm auf Grund seiner Bedeutung, seiner Geschichte und seiner Verdienste zukommt.

Deshalb ist es, daß so viele Deutsche in Amerika die „Freie Presse" unterstützen, lesen und darin liegt

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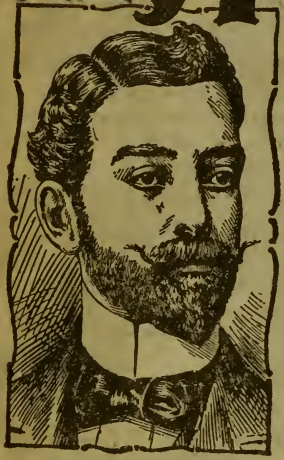
For the first time in years this good lady, who has been deaf, hears the church bells. She is in ecstasy. Only this morning has she been able to hear the prattle of her grandchildren and the voice of her daughter. Twenty-three years ago she first found herself becoming deaf, and, despite numerous remedies, medical advice, hearing devices and specialists' treatments, she found it more and more difficult to hear. Of late years she was harassed by peculiar noises in the head which added to her misery. At last she was told of a book which explains how to regain perfect hearing without costly apparatus or drugs. She got this book and learned how to quickly become freed from deafness and head-noises. Observe her delight in this hypothetical illustration! Any reader of "The World Almanac" who desires to obtain one of these books can do so free of cost by merely writing to the author, Dr. George E. Contant, 176 R. Station E, New York, N. Y. He will be pleased to mail it promptly, postpaid, to any one whose hearing is not good. This offer will bring joy to many homes.

Hypnotism



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How your neighbors and friends can afford to buy the things, do the things and wear the clothes that they do? Have you ever thought that it might just possibly be that they know more than you do? Don't imagine for an instant that because you are doing pretty well that you can't do better still, for you can; but in order to accomplish this you have got to know more than you do now. We therefore desire to call your attention to the following book, filled with information you can utilize every day in the week, no matter what your occupation, trade or profession, and which you can turn into money:

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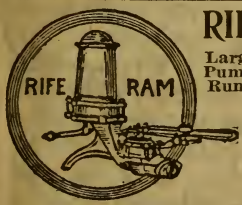

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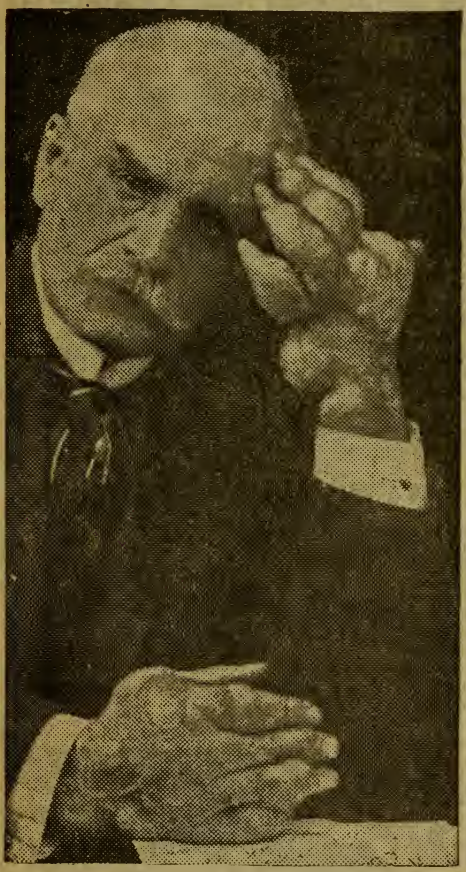

This photograph truthfully shows the terrible effects of

Rheumatism

in my case. You, who have suffered the tortures, can easily imagine the racking pains I endured, but to-day I enjoy perfect health and devote my life to curing others. When only a youth, rheumatism became chronic with me and my joints were so distorted and swollen that I was nearly helpless. I tried medicine of every description, even 125 bottles of one remedy, but nothing did more than to give me a little temporary relief. I tried doctors and specialists with no better results.

At last, after spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for thirty-six years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me and I want to send rheumatism sufferers a

Free Package

Don't send any money—it's free. A letter will bring it promptly. Then, if I have proven that all of my claims are truthful, tell your friends of my discovery.

Here is your chance to test my wonderful remedy without a penny's expense. Thousands have taken advantage of this free offer; why not you?

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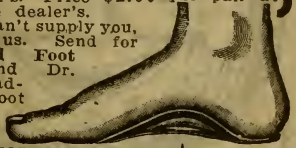
Don't dope your tired, aching feet with powders, lotions, ointments, plasters, rheumatism remedies, etc. They give only temporary relief. Your feet need something more. Help them stand the strain. Help them carry your weight at the arch or instep, as Nature intended.

Wear Scholl's "Foot Eazers"

They support the arch in an **easy, natural manner,** equalize the weight distribution and make you walk with snap and ginger. You will get **instant relief** from tired or aching feet, weak or turning ankles and flat foot. Scholl's "Foot Eazers" keep your feet happy. Put a pair in your **regular-size shoes** and you can walk or stand all day without getting tired.

They Are Guaranteed. Wear them ten days and then if you are willing to give them up, your money will be cheerfully refunded. But be sure you get Scholl's. Price $2.00 per pair at your shoe dealer's.

If he can't supply you, write to us. Send for **Illustrated Foot Book** and Dr. Scholl's advice on foot troubles free.



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300 Treatments FREE

The pity of those Head Noises, those wearing — annoying sounds in your head!! You have thought at times they would drive you crazy, if they did not stop.

Perhaps your hearing is already failing. Even if it is still good, you have the added burden of knowing that these Head Noises are only the signals of approaching Deafness. The whistle of the locomotive does not indicate any plainer the approach of the train, than Head Noises indicate the approach of Deafness.

You may only have the Noises in the head occasionally, or when you have a cold, but you are in danger all the same. You need immediate treatment.

Deafness Specialist Sproule has studied and perfected a method of treatment which has brought untold joy to many, many people troubled with Head Noises. This treatment has, in hundreds of cases, stopped the sounds and left the head clear as a bell.

GIVEN AWAY

300 of these treatments are being offered Free. If you want one, write to-day. You may try for yourself the method of this successful Specialist. You will see it is scientific, and why it has cured where others failed.

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Just sit down and write a post card or letter request asking for a treatment—Free—for Head Noises. Sign your name and address, and send it off NOW. The treatment will come to you by return mail, and will cost you nothing. Don't delay—send **NOW.** Write

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EYEGLASSES MAY BE ABANDONED

A Wonderful Discovery that Corrects Afflictions of the Eye Without Cutting or Drugging.

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Mr. Henry E. Hendryx, Whitneyville, Conn., writes: "One of the leading eye professors told my wife that she would never see with her left eye again. But 'Actina' has restored the sight and it is now as good as the right one."

Rev. J. S. Boyd, Courtnay, N. D., writes: "The use of the 'Actina' has brought my eyes to a very satisfactory and comfortable condition. I can read all day and all night, if necessary, without discomfort. 'Actina' also stopped head noises and relieved catarrh."

Hundreds of other testimonials will be sent on application. "Actina" is purely a home treatment and is easily used. **It will be sent on trial, postpaid.** If you will send your name and address to the Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 31 B, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., you will receive, absolutely free, a valuable book.

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Pyramid Pile Remedy Has Made the World Glad.

Many a bad case of piles has been cured by just a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It always proves its value and you can get the regular size 50-cent box from any druggist; but be sure you get the kind you ask for.

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Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills. Pyramid Pile Remedy will do it, and thousands of testimonials tell you emphatically it is the world's remedy for piles.

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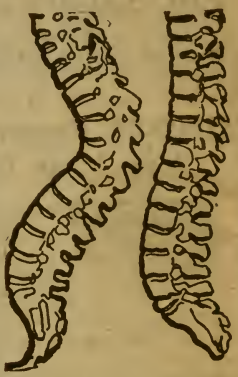

The Sheldon Spinal Appliance

relieves pressure at the seat of trouble, makes the cartilage expand, relieves soreness, and the spine straightens without pain or discomfort.

We guarantee satisfaction in every case or no pay. The photograph shows how light, cool, elastic and easily adjustable the Sheldon Appliance is—how different from the old-torturous plaster, leather or steel jackets. It brings almost immediate relief even in the most serious cases. Every Sheldon Appliance is made to order specially, and the price is so low that every sufferer can afford it. Send for our Free Book to-day and describe your trouble as fully as possible. Address

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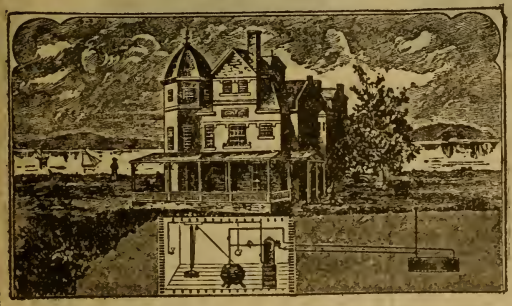

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Beautiful Hair and lots of it—if you use Crystolis

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Since we secured the American rights thousands of men and women from all parts of the world write telling of the phenomenal results obtained by its use. People who have been bald for 30 years now glory in beautiful hair. Others who have had dandruff all their lives have got a clean, healthy scalp after a few applications of this wonderful drug.

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Let us prove to you that the Koskott Method of Hair Growing is a genuine and scientific one. We will send you a **DOLLAR BOX** out of the Koskott Treatment **FREE.**

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Our Method is directed at removing the cause, the *dermodex folliculorum* — living micro-organisms—("germs") and opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead, but dormant (like a tulip bulb, or grass seed in a bottle), are given fertility and a **chance to grow. Ours is the treatment that makes GOOD;** we give you a **TEN-DOLLAR GUARANTEE.** Koskott is for men's, women's and children's heads, to clear scalp of **dandruff,** stop **falling hair** and to promote **growth of new hair.** We especially want you to answer this advt. if you have wasted time and money in liquids, washes, soaps, etc., which accomplish nothing. We want to **surprise and delight you.** Send only 10 cents (silver or stamps) to help cover actual mailing and advertising cost and we will send the **$1.00 Box absolutely free,** with book and legions of sworn proofs, postpaid, in plain wrapper. **Only one box sent to a person free.**

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Made for either sex.

Corrects **Round Shoulders,** develops chest and lungs and allows for deep breathing.

Keeps one straight and makes life a pleasure. Ask for **Schnoter's Ribbon Shoulder Brace.** Avoid imitations; look for our Trade Mark, J. C. S.

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SHOULDER BRACE AND SUSPENDER COMBINED

This brace will tend to rectify the habit of stooping shoulders, will also expand and strengthen the chest and back.

Keeps the Shoulders back and is a constant reminder.

Round Shoulders lead to Lung and Chest diseases.

PRICE $1.00.

Eyes Cured--
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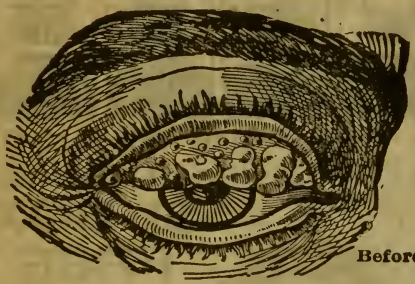

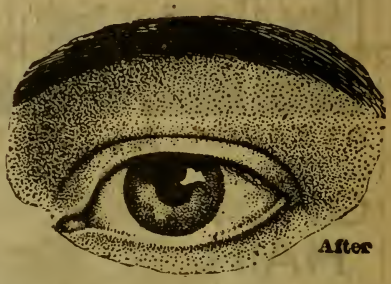

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Grateful Patients tell of almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6579 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy, that has restored many almost blind to sight.

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This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6579 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

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"A walk of a mile in the open air
Will save you more than your nickel fare.
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It will clear your brain and redden your blood.
And bring you more vigor and health by far
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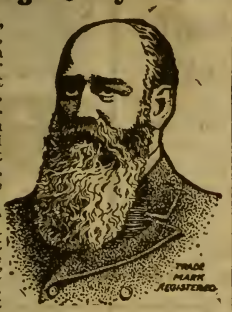
Sends $1 Package to Try FREE



If you have **Piles,** or the itching, burning irritation which is their sure warning, let us send you **Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Remedy** for all rectal troubles at once. It is a dreadful mistake to allow this malignant disease to make unhindered progress, for it may lead to the deadly torture of fistula and cancer. No matter at what stage your case, send this coupon to-day. The Remedy will be sent you by return post. Then after using, if you are satisfied with the prompt relief and comfort it brings you, as it has done for many thousands of others, send us One Dollar. If not it costs you nothing. **We take your word.**

"There's Relief in Every Package."

We have thousands of letters from people all over the world who write us that they have been cured, even after 30 and 40 years of pain, after everything else, including expensive and painful **operations,** had failed. You can see that Dr. Van Vleck's **must be** a successful remedy to be sold on this approval plan. So write to-day—now—to **Dr. Van Vleck Co., WA13 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Send us no money—just the coupon.

FREE $1 COUPON

Good for $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's **Complete 3-Fold Treatment** to be sent **Free on Approval,** as explained above to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail this coupon to-day to Dr. Van Vleck Co., **WA13 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Return post will bring the **$1 Package on Trial.**

This Wife *and* Mother

Wishes to tell you FREE

How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By all Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 241 Elm Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., was a very hard drinker. His case seemed a hopeless one, but 10 years ago his wife in their own little home gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.

To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them has touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since.

She now wishes everyone who has drunkenness in their homes to try this simple remedy, for she feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost she will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is to write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking, and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell do not send her money. Simply send a letter with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly.

(We earnestly advise every one of our readers who wishes to cure a dear one of drunkenness to write to this lady to-day. Her offer is a sincere one.)

Why Be Flat-Chested

Develop Your Bust New Way in 15 Days

A Full, Firm Bust Is Worth More to a Woman Than Beauty

Develop Bust New Way I'll Tell You How FREE

I was flat-chested and developed my bust to luxuriant proportions. **You can do the same just as easily and as quickly.** The secret of my success I am willing to share with every woman whom nature has neglected in physical charms. Write to me at once and I will send you **FREE** my great book on how to develop your bust in 15 days, which has been pronounced the most wonderful analysis of that indefinable quality in woman which attracts love, devotion and unswerving fidelity and which it has been proved can be developed in many women. Write at once for all I offer free.

Every woman wants to be beautiful, admired and courted. It is the natural and reasonable instinct planted in every woman's heart by mother nature. This privilege is denied to thin, anaemic, flat-chested women who lack the physical attractiveness that makes them envied. I was once skinny, scrawny and unattractive. I learned the way to remedy this defect of nature, and now, with my physique developed as it should be, I find a new world of happiness and joy opened to me. Not only that, but my attractiveness has been great enough to win for me a success as an artist and photographers' model second to none, and my services in this capacity receive the highest awards paid.

If you are scrawny, puny, thin, bony and flat-chested

I want you to write to me at once

I can save you from this unhappy condition. I can tell you how I rounded out my hollows, my skinny, wrinkled neck and figure into a thing of beauty. I can show you the easy, safe and simple road to this much desired condition of physical perfection. Believe me, I know the sadness and heartburns that are the lot of the girl or woman who lacks these physical charms, and this unhappiness I would like to see driven from the world. **Write at once for all I offer FREE, including my beautifully illustrated book** on how to develop your bust. I will send all gladly to every woman who needs it and will send me a postal card asking for it. To safeguard you from the curiosity of your neighbors and immediate family I will mail you this matter under plain sealed cover so that no one need know what you are getting. Address

ELOISE RAE, 1973 Austen Bldg., Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO HABIT

Conquered in 3 days.

I offer a genuine, guaranteed Remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco** or **snuff.** One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other nine it is **poisonous** and seriously **injurious to health,** causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas, belching, **gnawing,** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** enervation, lassitude, **lack of ambition,** falling out of hair, baldness, and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by merely stopping—don't do it. The gentle, safe, agreeable way is **to eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method.** Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Remedy** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars including my **book** on **Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, **free.** Don't delay. Keep this; show to others. This adv't may not appear again. Address: **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 657 E New York, N.Y.**

STOP RUINING YOUR LIFE

BOOK FREE

DIABETES

Civil Engineer Discovers Tropical Herb That Cures This Dread Disease.

ONE WEEK'S SUPPLY AT HALF PRICE.

I feel that the most valuable result of my life in the tropics, where I spent more than twenty years in building railroads and opening new fields for American commerce, was the discovery of a simple herb that is an actual specific for Diabetes, and I have come home to devote the balance of my life to saving those who are suffering from this dread disease which has heretofore been considered incurable.

Write me at once and I will send you a liberal package, one week's supply, for only 25 cents to help pay postage and packing; also book of valuable diet lists and information for the diabetic.

This treatment is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and the one week's treatment relieves the patient of all his worst symptoms. Call the attention of your afflicted friends to this offer. I want the worst cases, those who have given up all hope of cure.

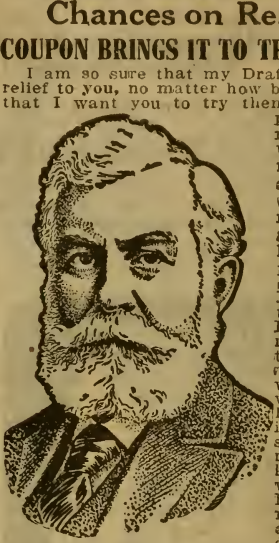
Write me to-day and see how quickly Diabetol herb will reduce both the specific gravity and the sugar, restore weight and build up the system. F. M. AMES, Box 313 Whitney Point, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM

My New External Remedy So Good That I Take All Chances on Results

COUPON BRINGS IT TO TRY FREE

I am so sure that my Drafts will bring relief to you, no matter how bad your case, that I want you to try them at my expense. Send my coupon with your name and address, and by return mail you will get a regular Dollar pair of my famous Magic Foot Drafts **to try free.** If you could read my letters telling of marvelous cures, you will believe me when I say that I know of nothing so safe and sure for Rheumatism of every kind, no matter where located or how severe, as my Drafts, which are already in demand all over the civilized world. We have letters even from cases of 30 and 40 years' standing saying that at last they have been cured. But it takes very little faith to fill out and mail a coupon and then if you are satisfied after a thorough trial, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. I take your word. How can you justify yourself for not investigating a harmless remedy so powerfully backed up by tens of thousands of letters from satisfied users, when you can test its merit without cost? Don't delay, but send this coupon to-day—now.



FRED'K DYER, Cor. Secy.

This $1 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to try (as explained above) to

Name .....

Address ....

.....

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, WA13 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Greatest Nerve Vitalizer Known

SENT FREE

A Recent Discovery. The Most Effective Nerve Strengthener Ever Found by Science. 50c Trial Package Sent Free to Any Man or Woman to Prove Its Remarkable Results.

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable, and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful, dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable. Its results are better than you would obtain from a two-weeks' vacation on a farm.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make You Feel Fine All the Time.

This change comes rapidly. The results are lasting. It is absolutely safe, containing no injurious ingredients whatever. **Absolutely different from anything that has ever before been used for nerves.**

A high medical authority says: "In the forms of neurasthenia it deserves the unique position of being the **only** treatment which is **curative**, dispensing with all treatments of rest, travel, diversion of mind, dietetics and physico-mechanics."

Every man and woman suffering with fagged, weak nerves, nervous prostration, excessive nervousness, brain fag, insomnia, neuralgia, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength and weight, or any condition which arises from poor, weak nerves, may now get "nerves of steel," clear head, courage, power, quick wit, energy, by taking this great discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FREE.

Prove the results of this great discovery for nerves, FREE. It speaks for itself. A 50c trial package of this great nerve awakener will be sent free in sealed wrapper, by return mail, to every man or woman who sends his or her name and address, as instructed below. Do it to-day. A revelation is in store for you.

FOR MEN.—Nerve force gone? You are what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suffer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, peevishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia, or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for the free trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervousness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, worry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of weight or appetite, sleeplessness, headaches, and constipation, and are all out-of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will make you feel that there is more to life than you ever realized before. Send to-day for the free trial package.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage, or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerve-force and make you love to live.

A 50c. trial package of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every wafer. Send your name and address to-day for the free 50c. trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to F. J. Kellogg Co., 1240 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan, in the city of peace, happiness and health.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
1240 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c. trial package of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I inclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

Let Me Send You a Treatment of My Catarrh Cure Free

C. E. GAUSS.

I Will Take Any Case of Catarrh, No Matter How Chronic, or What Stage It Is In, and Prove ENTIRELY AT MY OWN EXPENSE, That It Can Be Cured.

Curing Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million people have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I cure the disease by first curing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS COMBINED CATARRH CURE, sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 2485 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

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How John Quit Drinking

The Happy Reunion

Golden Remedy Did It

Costs Nothing to Try

Golden Remedy Is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company,
3228 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

Brown Your Hair

With BROWNATONE Hair Stain

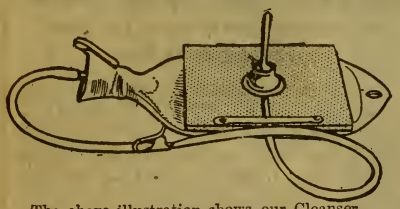
Absolutely Safe and Harmless and Instantly Applied

Send for Trial Package

Your hair can be beautiful, rich, natural brown of any shade desired—or black if you prefer. Just apply BROWNATONE Hair Stain with your comb or brush. Light spots, gray streaks and all unnatural shades are quickly restored to a beautiful brown color. Guaranteed to be free from all such ingredients as sugar of lead, sulphur, silver, mercury or peroxide. 25c and $1.00 at first-class druggists, or direct from us, if your druggist will not supply you with the genuine. Two Shades: Golden or Medium Brown, Dark Brown or Black. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send your name and address, and enclose 25c (stamps or coin) and we will mail you a liberal trial package in plain sealed wrapper, with booklet on hair.

THE KENTON PHARMACAL CO., 266 E. Pike St., COVINGTON, KY.

THE IMPROVED EAGER INTESTINE CLEANSER



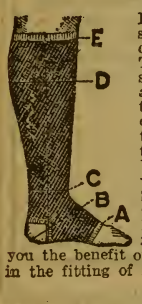
The above illustration shows our Cleanser in position for use.

Every sufferer from Constipation should have our Improved Intestine Cleanser. When its simplicity of application is known they would have no other as a gift. The weight of the body on our Pressure Seat forces the water the full length of the Large Intestine, cleaning it without the use of Medicines.

Send for our free booklet and learn respecting the many evils caused by an Inactive Large Intestine, or send $4.00 m. o. for our full outfit. If you have a Water Bag, send $2.00 for our Pressure Seat and Pipes, which fit all Water Bags. They will be sent postpaid.

EAGER C. C. CO. Dept. F. 737 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VARICOSE VEINS VS. OBESITY

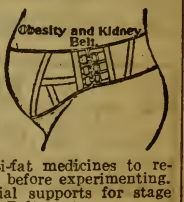


Perfect fitting Elastic Hosiery gives sure relief in Varicose conditions. Those afflicted should obtain expert advice in this direction. Your physician's opinion in time will save much trouble. Support the Varicose Veins by wearing Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, etc. Elastic Stockings from $2.00. I give you the benefit of my long experience in the fitting of Elastic Hosiery.

For Honest truss fitting or in Scrotum Supports, such as Suspensories, Athletic or Jock-Straps, Foot Arch Supports, Heel Treads and the best 100-mile Pedometer, see me.

Hours 9 to 5.

Corpulent people find relief in our true-fitting Abdominal Belts, which reduce the abdomen and keep down the formation of superfluous flesh. Also support the walls of the abdomen and relieve the strain on the surrounding muscles —prevent Backache, Hernia, etc. Avoid Anti-fat medicines to reduce. See your physician before experimenting. Attention given to special supports for stage purposes. Also Riding Belts, etc.



OBESITY BELTS FROM $3.00.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.,
Expert in Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Belts, Etc.,
523 6th Ave., near 31st St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

SAVE YOUR EYES!

New Book Gives Important Information on Eye Weaknesses

HOW TO ATTAIN STRONG, CLEAR EYESIGHT

3000 COPIES FREE

A book has been recently published that shows how strained and weak eyes may be treated by one's self without drugging, how glasses or spectacles may be avoided or cast aside, and how, by strengthening the eyes, the general health may be wonderfully improved.

Worth Its Weight in Gold

People who acknowledge their eyesight to have been saved through what they learned of in this book have declared it "worth its weight in gold." We have testimonials of persons who were going blind—or who had been wearing glasses for years, yet they can now see well without glasses! If your eyes are not perfect, whether you wear glasses or expect soon to be compelled to, you ought to send at once and get one of the books entitled "Save Your Eyes." This is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass by. Simply write to Okola Laboratory, Dept. 153, Rochester, N. Y., and say you want that new book that tells how to save the eyes. It will come promptly in plain wrapper, postpaid, and we hope you will soon join the legions of those who are declaring it to have given them good eyes and good health without glasses.

I WAS A SIGHT FROM SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

I Cured It Quickly So It Never Returned.

I Will Send Free to Any Other Woman the Secret of How They Too Can Remove All Trace.

For years I was the victim of a horrid hair growth on my face. I knew I was a sight, and every time I met another woman with this "mannish" mark and saw how it spoiled her looks I became the more distracted, for I had tried all the pastes, powders, liquids, and other "hair removers," seemingly highly indorsed, that I had ever heard of, but always with the same unsatisfactory result. My time, money and patience were about exhausted, when a friend persuaded me to try a secret from Japan, almost against my will, for I had little faith owing to former experiences.

What was my amazement when I found that it actually did what was claimed for it! It was so simple that it took but a few minutes' time to work a complete transformation in my appearance. Any woman who is troubled with superfluous hair can readily appreciate what a difference it would make to her looks if it were removed, for no woman can be beautiful if she is afflicted with a hairy growth on her face, neck or arms. My experience with this wonderful remedy was so remarkable that I feel it my duty to put my sensitive feelings aside and tell my experience to my sisters in distress, in order that they may profit by it and not waste their time and money on worthless "concoctions" as I did.

Therefore, to any lady who will write to me within the next few days and who will send me a two-cent stamp for actual return postage I will send quite free, in a plain, sealed envelope, full information which will enable you to forever end all trace of embarrassing hair by the wonderful method that cured me. Please state whether Mrs. or Miss. Address your letter Mrs. Caroline Osgood, Apartment 101 B V—118 East 28th St., New York City.

GOITRE

$2.50 Treatment FREE

If you have an ugly goitre let me send you a generous sample of my wonderful remedy for a test. Don't be discouraged by failure of other doctors and remedies. My treatment is different. Let me prove its value to you in the privacy of your own home by sending you my $2.50 Goitre Treatment FREE. It quickly reduces the size of goitre, relieves choking and other disagreeable symptoms. My treatment is almost always effective from the first. Patients everywhere report cures.

Here Is What Mrs. V. G. Watson, Pinnacle, N. C., One Grateful Woman, Says:

"I can highly recommend your treatment to all who suffer from goitre, for I have taken one treatment and so far as I know I am permanently cured. My goitre has entirely disappeared and my nerves and general health are a great deal better."

Mrs. E. J. Alsbach, Santa Ana, Cal., Writes:

"I hardly know how to thank you enough for what you did for me in the cure of my goitre. It has been over a year since I quit treatment and there are no signs of its return. I feel that I am entirely cured. I am satisfied that your treatment will cure goitre in any form."

"After one month's treatment of your medicine, I am very glad to report that my goitre is entirely gone." MISS GEORGIA J. DROST, Austin, Minn.

Write to-day for the $2.50 FREE TREATMENT in plain package and let it speak for itself. You risk nothing. Do it now.

GOITRE REMEDIES CO.

864 MINTY BLOCK. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HOW FRENCH WOMEN DEVELOP THE BUST

The Positive French Method of Developing the Bust, by Madame DuBarrie, is now being explained for the first time to the ladies of America. "How to obtain a luxurious bust development seems to be little understood in this country," says Madame DuBarrie. "This French method, on the contrary, is extremely effective, the results are prompt, and the bust becomes firm, symmetrical and luxurious in a safe and lasting way."

Any Woman May Now Develop Her Bust.

By this method the breasts may be developed from 2 to 8 inches in 30 days in women of almost any age, from young girls to elderly matrons, whether the bust is absolutely not developed at all, or has grown weak and limp, no matter from what cause.

This may sound remarkable to those who have neverseen it done, but to any woman who wants to know how she may do it effectively, luxuriously and in a safe and lasting way, Mdme. Du Barrie will be only too glad to send, without charge, a finely illustrated booklet in plain sealed wrapper with full information, if she will enclose 2 cents in stamps to pay for postage.

We suggest to our lady readers that they write to Madame DuBarrie for particulars of this effective French Method, enclose 2 cents in stamps for the illustrated booklet and address it to Mdme. DuBarrie, Suite 3484, Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill.

Eczema Cured in 10 to 30 Days

The Paris Medicine Co., 2624 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine, have a new and wonderful discovery, GROVE'S SA-NARE CUTIS, which they guarantee to cure any case of ECZEMA, no matter of how long standing, in 10 to 30 days, and will refund money if it fails. GROVE'S SA-NARE CUTIS is perfectly clean and does not stain. If your druggist hasn't it, send us 50c. in stamps and it will be sent by mail.

GALL STONES

HOME REMEDY. *No oil.* Pain in Pit of Stomach, Right Side and Backache, or under the Shoulder Blades, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Colic, Jaundice, Blues, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervous Weakness, Debility, Loss of Energy, Soreness, Fulness or Oppression over Stomach or Liver, Wind or Pain in Stomach or Bowels, Appendicitis Symptoms, Weak or Irregular Heart. These are common symptoms of GALL TROUBLES. Send for copyrighted Medical Book on LIVER, STOMACH AND GALL TROUBLES AND APPENDICITIS. **FREE**

GALL STONE REMEDY CO.,
Dept. 251, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

HOW TO HAVE EYES THAT FASCINATE

Wonderful New Discovery Makes Eyes Beautiful While Making Them Strong.

THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

Scientist's Secret—How to Have Strong, Beautiful Healthy Eyes—Offered Free.

Without beautiful eyes no one is really beautiful, while even a homely face is made attractive by eyes that please or appear forceful.

Without strong eyes no one can enjoy life to the utmost. Those whose eyes are weak and who have to wear glasses are greatly handicapped in life's race.

A distinguished Science-Professor has made a wonderful discovery which not only makes the eyes beautiful, but also seems destined to make spectacles and eyeglasses entirely unnecessary, except in very special cases. Indeed, it actually cures nearly all kinds of eye-weakness, including eyestrain, bloodshot, granulated eyelids, itching and inflammation. It is absolutely necessary to those who wish to make their vision stronger and more capable. Neither operation nor drugs are necessary, and it is absolutely harmless.

In addition, through the wonderful discovery and free advice of this distinguished scientist, you may have eyes as radiant as the Evening Star—eyes that attract and fascinate—eyes that have the power to influence others—eyes that people call wonderful.

If you wish to make your eyes bright, healthy, strong and beautiful, write to-day, inclosing two cents in stamps for reply (please state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to Prof. Smith, Dept. 101 A. B., Aldrich Building, Providence, R. I., and you will receive the secret free.

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I've done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS $45,000

SEDALIA, MO.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 1-1910.

TO THOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA.

We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly

If you have **Eczema**, also called **Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin**, etc., and will write to me **to-day**, I will send you a **free trial** of my **mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment** that stops the itching and should **cure**. Besides this I will send you, free and postpaid, the most perfect book that was **ever** printed on eczema (145 pages) and **then** if you are not convinced, you can put my moderate fee in the Bank and if the treatment does not do **more** than I claim, return the treatment and get your money in full. Read the letter the bank gave in this notice.

The cause of eczema is in the blood and **not a germ**. I would **tell** you here what causes eczema but you would not believe it until you had used my **free trial** and see how perfectly it works. My treatment removes that cause and there is simply no argument about it. It will not bring the dead to life but it **does** remove the cause of eczema, and I can **prove** it.

All the **"Blood Purifiers"** on earth cannot do a particle of good because they are made to do **everything**. If you are expecting a **"patent-cure-all"** that will cure anything, from cross eyes to fits, do not write me at all. If you know enough to reason that every cause has its effects, and that these effects will remain until the cause is **removed**, then you are the party I want to talk to.

I am giving you a fair square, honest, business deal, and if you think I am trying to "flim-flam" you out of a few paltry dollars please do not write me at all. If you have tried everything and are discouraged and disgusted with everything and everybody, then I just **dare** you to give me a chance to prove my claims.

The cause of eczema, if NEGLECTED, also produces Bright's disease, rheumatism, stomach troubles, cold hands and feet, headache, constipation and all kinds of nervous troubles. You simply cannot afford to take such chances. If you fail to write to me TO-DAY, blame no one but yourself for your future sufferings. Believe me or not, this is the one chance of your lifetime. It will be the best day's work YOU ever did, if you write to me to-day, and you will tell me so, too.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 12 Park Square, Sedalia, Missouri.

(Could you do a **better** act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of eczema?)

STRENGTH and MUSCLE CONSERVER for MEN and YOUTHS.

In Athletics, the most important part of the body to protect against strains, are the Abdominal Walls and Muscles. Also the cords and veins that extend below the Abdomen. The right support is necessary to prevent Rupture, Varicocele, &c.

Avoid all ill-shaped or colored Supports—makeshifts do more harm than good.

SCHNOTER'S ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS or JOCK-STRAPS are universally used by Professional and Athletic people in general. For Horsemen, Racquet and Tennis Players, Golfers, Automobilists, Aviators, &c. Ask your dealer for the genuine "SCHNOTER'S" and only those bearing our trademark—J. C. S.—or we will send direct on receipt of price. At all Druggists.

Standard Sizes.
No. 9 Cotton, 50c.
No. 9A Linen, 75c.
No. 10B Silk, 90c.

LOOK FOR THIS

TRADE J.C.S. MARK
REGISTERED

Beware of Imitations.

FOR CYCLISTS, FOOTBALL AND BASEBALL PLAYERS.

No. B2, C. Flannel Scro. Supporter; regular sizes, 75c.; specials, $1.

J. C. SCHNOTER CO.,
Pioneer Makers of Athletic Supporters and Jock-Straps, 523 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
ESTABLISHED 1870. TELEPHONE CONNECTION. See pages 869-870-884.

CATARRH - ASTHMA CURED WHILE YOU SLEEP

Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Throat, Bad Breath. **Three or four cents a day if satisfied; otherwise NOTHING.** World's Best Inhalant, CONTINUOUS BY NIGHT—or day. **Better than Change of Climate,** Agreeable, Safe, Private, does not hinder breathing, and almost absolutely certain. Many, 70 years old, cured of ASTHMA. Patients named it **"THE LITTLE WONDER," "THE BOSS," "THE BLESSED LITTLE INHALER," "THE ONLY CATARRH CURE,"** and it deserves all these names. Seventeen years unequalled, being Right Method with Right Medicine; Science with Common Sense. Takes not a moment's time, needs no help from other medicines. FREE BOOK with Overwhelming proof. **LONG Trial. Legal Guarantee.** Write today for never before has come to you a thing so Wise in its Means, so Strong in its Proofs, so Easy in its Application, so Generous in its Terms, so Certain in its Results.

E.C.C. CATARRH-ASTHMA CURE, 3004 Van Buren St., CHICAGO

A Genuine Rupture Cure

Sent on Trial to Prove It

The above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him to-day.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of Rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours,
Jamestown, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER

Others Failed but the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy, and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM PATTERSON
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Child Cured in Four Months

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.
Gentlemen:—

The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your Appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER

Throw Away Your Truss

My Appliance for Men, Women and Children Actually CURES

Send the FREE Coupon To-Day

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

C. E. Brooks, 1402 State St., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

City.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Marmola Prescription Tablets

Take Off the Fat Where It Shows

Harmless, Pleasant Little Tablets, Made After the Famous Marmola Prescription, Quickly Reduce Fat Without Exercise or Dieting.

The Marmola Method of reducing fat is not new. It is the safe, successful treatment for overfatness originated many years ago by a well-known Detroit physician, and recommended by many of the most ethical doctors in this country and abroad. The original Marmola Prescription is hailed by many thousands of men and women all over the land as a savior of health, figure, complexion, and in many instances, life. Marmola Prescription Tablets are the logical outgrowth of this same harmless prescription, only they are more pleasant, easy and convenient to take. These little tablets (taken after meals and at bedtime) contain every effective ingredient of the original formula, each in proper proportion. They change into energy, strength and solid tissue the fat-producing foods as well as the fat already formed, without any call for violent exercise or unwelcome dieting. The stomach and other digestive organs receive them gratefully, their work of assistance is done thoroughly and quietly. The fat disappears evenly and smoothly, leaving no wrinkles or flabby skin. A reduction of thirty pounds in as many days is not too much to expect from Marmola Prescription Tablets; and, best of all, when the fat has once been removed, the body reduced to desired weight and the system regulated so that it takes care of the fatty foods, a return to bigness and clumsiness need not be feared. A large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets from any druggist or from the Marmola Co., 1354 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich., costs 75c.

Let Us Make You Fat

50c Box Free

We Will Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny, and Undeveloped.

"Gee! Look at that pair of skinny scarecrows! Why don't they try Sargol?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman that reads this announcement. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 30 pounds of good, solid "stay there" flesh on your bones, to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to rejuvenate and revitalize your whole body until it tingles with vibrant energy; to do this without drastic diet, "tonics," severe physical culture "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements—if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the excessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package of our new discovery to the people who are called "slats" and "bean poles," to bony women whose clothes never look "anyhow," no matter how expensively dressed, to the skinny men who fail to gain social or business recognition on account of their starved appearance. We care not whether you have been thin from birth, whether you have lost flesh through sickness, how many flesh builders you have experimented with. We take the risk and assume it cheerfully. If we cannot put pounds and pounds of healthy flesh on your frame we don't want your money.

The new treatment increases the red corpuscles in the blood, strengthens the nerves and puts the digestive tract into such shape that your food is assimilated and turned into good, solid, healthy flesh instead of passing through the system undigested and unassimilated. It is a thoroughly scientific principle, this Sargol, and builds up the thin, weak and debilitated without any nauseous dosing. In many conditions it is better than cod liver oil and certainly is much pleasanter to take.

Send for the 50-cent box to-day. Convince us by your prompt acceptance of this offer that you are writing in good faith and really desire to gain in weight. The 50-cent package which we will send you free will be an eye-opener to you. We send it that you may see the simple, harmless nature of our new discovery, how easy it is to take, how you gain flesh privately without knowledge of friends or family until you astonish them by the prompt and unmistakable results.

It is only the astounding results of our new method of treatment that make such an offer and such a guarantee possible on our part. So cut off the coupon to-day and mail it at once to The Sargol Company, 200-A Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and please inclose 10c. with your letter to help pay distribution expenses. Take our word, you'll never regret it.

Free Sargol Coupon

This certificate, with ten cents to help pay postage and distribution expenses, entitles the holder to one 50-cent package of Sargol, the Flesh Builder. The Sargol Co., 200-A Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

COMFORT TO MANKIND.

And since 1870 adding years to a man's life—SCHNOTER'S ARMY AND NAVY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE is the only permanent relief for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, and RUPTURE.

Before taking notice of STARTLING ADVERTISEMENTS of so-called VARICOCELE CURES see your family physician. Incidentally ask him about the CELEBRATED SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORIES. Don't be surprised if he tells you he wears them himself. Any better indorsement wanted!

A SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY is the only safeguard against VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, etc.
In use by all prominent ATHLETES, PROFESSIONAL MEN, BUSINESS MEN, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, LETTER-CARRIERS, and TRADE J.C.S. MARK used in the UNITED STATES ARMY and NAVY.
WHEELMEN should not be without one.
Indorsed by prominent physicians and surgeons since 1870. Also by Authorities on Hygiene and Physical Culture.
REGISTERED.

We are specialists in SUSPENSORY making and we will cheerfully give you any information regarding VARICOCELE and RUPTURE.

Ask your druggist for the "GENUINE SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES." (Look for the above trade mark.) If he has not our make in stock, and refuses to get it for you, send direct to us and we will mail to you in plain wrapper on receipt of price. Plain style, COTTON, 30c. and 40c.; LINEN, 50c.; SILK, 50c., 60c., and 75c.; A. and N. STYLE, no elastic, 30c.; ARMY and NAVY style, with lisle elastic belt and straps, COTTON, 65c.; LINEN, 75c.; BEST SILK, $1.

Guaranteed and manufactured solely by the **J. C. SCHNOTER CO.**

See pages 869-870-880 **(Headquarters) 523 6th Ave., near 31st St., New York, U. S. A.**

I CURED MY RUPTURE

Shall I Show You How You May Cure Yours? Then See What You Can Obtain FREE.

Being helpless, bed-ridden for years with a double rupture, which physicians said could only be cured by a **mutilating surgical operation,** and which involved the risk of my life. I made use of valuable information, which I had luckily obtained and was completely cured. Many others have since adopted the same means of self-treatment and were soon rid of distressing, dangerous, life-shortening rupture—single, double, inguinal, labial, femoral, scrotal, etc. **Don't send a cent,** merely write, mentioning what kind of rupture you have, and you shall receive a Trial Treatment, **Free,** with book of thrilling interest and valuable information. Absolutely free.

Address **Capt. W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 59B, Arsenal St., Watertown, N. Y.**

FREE WHISKEY

To quickly introduce to new patrons and into new localities, RILEY'S WORLD'S FAMOUS FLAGSTAFF WHISKEY, we ask you to promptly send us your name and address, thereby placing yourself in position to receive 2 QUARTS of this excellent, high grade whiskey, free of cost.

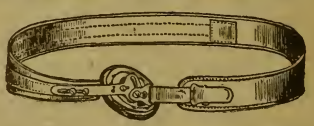
W. R. Riley Dist. Co.
Dept. 24 Kansas City, Mo.

Cut This Coupon Out And Send It To Us Promptly

Name .....

Address .....

ARE YOU RUPTURED?



A new appliance, affording instant relief and comfort. No understraps, no chafing, no binding, perfect freedom, no harness. A complete home cure. One of the simplest and best trusses ever invented for holding a rupture.

Price $5.00

If interested yourself or for a friend SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

GLOBE TRUSS CO.

2 Barclay Street, N. Y.

SCIENCE UNDERSTANDS THE STOMACH

Treating Indigestion with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is an Exact Science — They Give Quick Relief.

Medical men have learned more about the stomach than perhaps any other vital organ. They have discovered why the stomach rebels at certain conditions—what causes the formation of gases—what causes flatulency, heartburn, dyspepsia, burning sensation, brash and all the other disorders of the stomach.

They have gone further. They have found remedies for all these afflictions, these results of improper digestion. They have learned that pepsin, hydrochloric acid and fruit salts are powerful digestants that relieve quickly and surely all the troubles to which the stomach is subject. They have discovered that one grain of these properties will digest 3,000 grains of food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a medicine. They are a scientific compound that supplies the stomach with the digestive agents which it is itself unable to provide. When your stomach is sick and not working right—when it fails to give out enough of the digestive juices to properly take care of the food you eat, these tablets will make up the deficiency. You will have no indigestion. Your food will digest thoroughly.

You never can tell just when your stomach is going back on you. It gives no warning. If you eat a big meal, if you eat hurriedly, take one of these little tablets. You will avoid a lot of pain and misery.

Some of the most prominent men carry these tablets in their vest pockets when they attend banquets, etc., and never fail to take them.

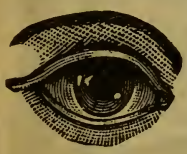
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50c a box.

The Eye and Its Disease

Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Eye Diseases Should Be Read by Every Person with Impaired Eyesight. The Book Is Free.

EYEGLASSES NOT NECESSARY.

Every reader afflicted with any impairment of eyesight should not fail to send for this book. It contains 64 pages and cover and describes in language so plain and interesting the various forms of diseases of the eye and sure and safe methods of treatment that any reader of ordinary intelligence may fully comprehend every word.



The author of this Book is the inventor of "Actina," an instrument that is attracting the attention of people in all parts of the world owing to the wonderful results obtained from its use.

In the treatment of Eye disease the author says: "Nine out of ten persons wearing glasses might better be without them. Eye Glasses Do Not Cure. The defects that make them necessary can be removed in most cases by proper treatment. There is also no need for cutting or drugging the Eye for most forms of disease—for the cause can be removed by a newer and more humane method."

The book also goes into full detail of the causes and effects of disease in general. It advocates a method in the treatment of disease that is based upon a humane and common sense principle. It contains the recommendations of hundreds of intelligent persons in every walk of life who have been cured. A free trial of the "Actina" is offered in every case.

If the reader is interested, write for a copy of this book. It is absolutely free. A postal will bring it. Address Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 31E, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SIX QUARTS LIQUOR $1.00

To introduce our famous liquors into every home we will ship, all charges prepaid, "ZANOL" for **SIX FULL QUARTS OF LIQUOR FOR $1.00**—your own selection. What do you use—Rye, Bourbon, Corn or Sour Mash Whiskies, Gin, Rum, Peach, Apple, Apricot or Cognac Brandies, Cordials, etc.?

SAVE THE DEALER'S ENORMOUS PROFIT

Let us show you how. We are experienced distillers and we will show you how to make your own liquors at home, SAVING FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE DEALER'S PRICE with "ZANOL" Extracts. Strictly legitimate. Two minutes does the work. Liquors made with "ZANOL" are delicious and pure. Awarded Gold Medals at the Columbian Exposition. Thousands of satisfied customers. Guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food Laws, Serial No. 22,115-A.

TRY ONE QUART OF WHISKEY FREE

Put it to any test you want, and if it is not the best you ever tasted return the balance at our expense. Your money will be immediately refunded. Send order to-day and we will send flavors for

SIX FULL QUARTS WHISKEY, $1.00

All charges prepaid. Plain package, any assortment you desire. Twelve full quarts, $1.50; twenty-four full quarts, $2.80. **FREE**—Our Booklet, "Secrets and History of Making Liquors at Home," sent free to any one sending us their name and address.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT CO.
4919 Universal Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

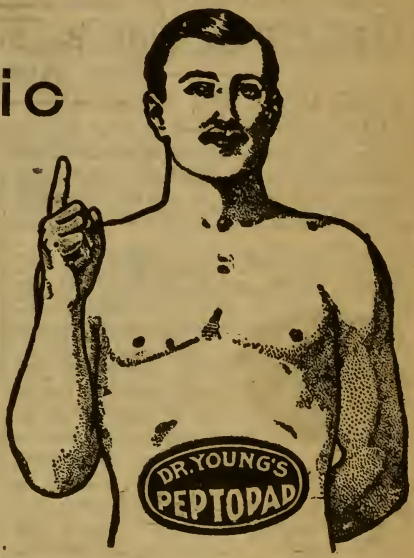
Stomach Troubles

Vanish Like Magic

FREE

to

Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** to **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation.**

Then send us 10 cents to cover cost of packing and we will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write to-day enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of Dr. Young's Peptopads that are **celebrated** because they **have cured** where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young Co., 10 Patriot Building, Jackson, Mich.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove That You Are Curable

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it, but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9051 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing: you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes each day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
who will send medicine to any one free of charge.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

Rieger's Standard Offer No. 1

4 full measure quarts
Rieger's Monogram Whiskey
"Extra Fine"
all express charges Prepaid
$3

For over twenty years, **Rieger's Monogram Whiskey** has been the standard of excellence. It is an absolutely pure, wholesome article, distilled of the richest grains. It is a delightful stimulant and beverage and is excellent for medicinal purposes. The Medical Fraternity highly recommend this absolutely pure whiskey. It is used with great satisfaction by over 250,000 satisfied patrons. Its wide acceptance by such an overwhelming number of people marks our product as of that superior rank and quality which makes it a favorite everywhere. In every drop of Rieger's Monogram Whiskey "Extra Fine" lurks life, health, strength, vigor, joy and happiness.

Accept no substitute under the name of "Monogram." If you want the absolute, the pure, the perfect whiskey, the label on the bottle must read **"Rieger's Monogram Whiskey"**—then you are sure that you have the best.

The Great American Whiskey

PRICE LIST SENT FREE
"WRITE FOR ONE"

Rieger's Standard Offer No. 2

8 full measure quarts
of Rieger's Monogram Whiskey
"Private Stock"
all express charges prepaid
$5

Free With Each Order, 2 Sample Bottles, Tumbler and Corkscrew.

Although quoted at an economical price **Rieger's Monogram Whiskey**, "Private Stock" is of an excellent quality. Our superior facilities and large operations place us in a position to offer this fine whiskey to you at the low price of 62½ cents per quart, all express charges prepaid, when 8 quarts or more are ordered in one shipment.

Our Offers and Guarantees

While the above offers are very liberal, considering the high quality of the goods, we do not content ourselves with merely selling these whiskies. When you buy goods from us, they must prove absolutely and perfectly satisfactory, or else you may return them at our expense and we will refund the entire purchase price, charging nothing for goods you use in testing.

It is our aim and policy to have only satisfied customers whose constant patronage and friendship is our most valuable asset. The pursuance of this policy has secured for us an enviable reputation among our many scores of thousands of satisfied patrons.

J. RIEGER & COMPANY

1512 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Astor Silver Frame Truss

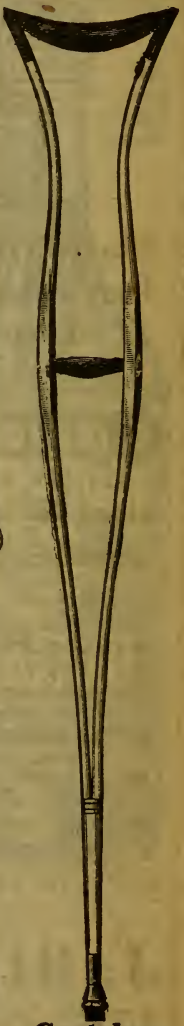
Established Over Fifty Years. Always In the Same Store

Under the Astor House

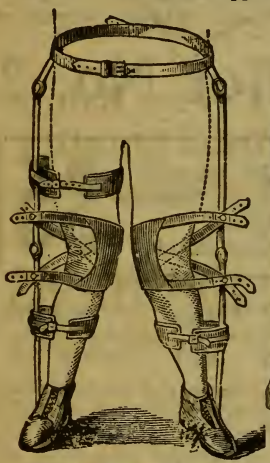
Astor Self-Adjusting Truss

Warren Abdominal Supporter

Empress Maternity Belt

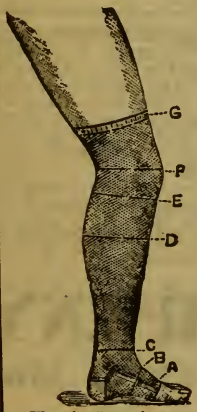


Crutches



Leg and Spinal Braces

Astor Shoulder Brace



Elastic Stockings

Foot Arch Supports

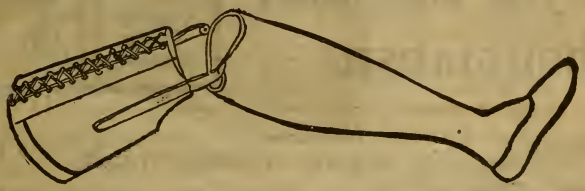
A. J. DITMAN

2 Barclay St. New York

Full Description on Next Page

COMFORTABLE, LIGHT WEIGHT, DURABLE

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS



Made for Amputations of Every Kind, Both Arms and Legs. The Best Quality of Materials and Finest Workmanship

CRUTCHES AND INVALID CHAIRS

ASTOR SILVER FRAME TRUSS
Light, comfortable, hold any rupture with ease.

ASTOR SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS
Adjusts itself to any position of the body and retains the hernia.

ASTOR SUSPENSORIES
The most comfortable to wear.

WARREN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
Made of silk or thread elastic for corpulency, female weakness.

EMPRESS MATERNITY BELT
To be worn during and after pregnancy.

ASTOR SHOULDER BRACE
Best for round shoulders and to expand the chest.

ARCH SUPPORTS
For fallen arch or flat feet.

ELASTIC HOSIERY
Both silk and thread, for varicose veins, swelling of limbs, etc.

LEG AND SPINAL BRACES FOR CORRECTION OF ALL DEFORMITIES.

A. J. DITMAN, ASTOR HOUSE, 2 Barclay St. NEW YORK

TRY THIS FREE

Cures Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism

I will send you a Regular Full Complete Course Treatment	Not a Sample Not a Trial Not a Test Not a Proof Treatment, but A Full, Complete Course

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony. Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, and Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles, at Once as if by Magic.

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE, THREE-FOLD LEXOID, COMBINED COURSE OF TREATMENT—FREE TO TRY.** I don't mean a **SMALL WORTHLESS SAMPLE,** or a **TRIAL TEST TREATMENT,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **REGULAR, FULL TREATMENT,** and when I say a full treatment, **I MEAN A FULL TREATMENT,** just as I say. I will send it to you **COMPLETE—CHARGES PAID—DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR—READY FOR YOU TO USE—SO YOU CAN COMMENCE YOUR CURE AT ONCE.**

You may not believe my offer, because you do not know me personally, and you do not know my word is good as gold. You may have seen ads. before offering full treatment, and then when you answered them, found out that in each case you got a small trial treatment, lasting a few days or a week, and that you had to send money first to get the full treatment, and you may think this offer is just like all the rest—**IT IS NOT**—please don't think I am trying to fool you—no—I don't do that kind of business. Don't think there is a "string" to this offer—There are no strings to this offer—**NO, INDEED.** I said I would send you a full, complete treatment, and **I WILL DO SO.** You won't be fooled. I will send you a **REGULAR FULL TREATMENT,** just as I say I will. I will send it charges paid, as soon as I hear from you—**THE SAME DAY—BY RETURN MAIL.** There are no promises to make—no papers to sign—no references to give—no charges or C. O. D.'s to pay, and you are not obligated to spend a penny.

I have helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and I have made them well, the most chronic, severe, long standing obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. I offer my wonderful treatment to you—**FREE TRY—TAKE IT—USE IT—AND GET WELL.**

If you have backache, **KIDNEY, BLADDER TROUBLE** or **RHEUMATISM,** dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, **YOU NEED MY TREATMENT WITHOUT A MINUTE'S DELAY.**

I want you to have my regular **FULL COMPLETE TREATMENT.** My new scientific course, of the best remedies in the world for such diseases. Harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that **REACH THE SPOT, DRIVES AWAY URIC ACID, CLEANSES, PURIFIES, STRENGTHENS, INVIGORATES, AND ENCOURAGES THE KIDNEYS TO PROPERLY FILTER THE BLOOD. THAT STOPS THE PAIN, GIVES STRENGTH TO THE NERVES, NEW LIFE AND AMBITION TO THE MIND AND BODY, AND DOES IT QUICKLY, QUIETLY, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME.**

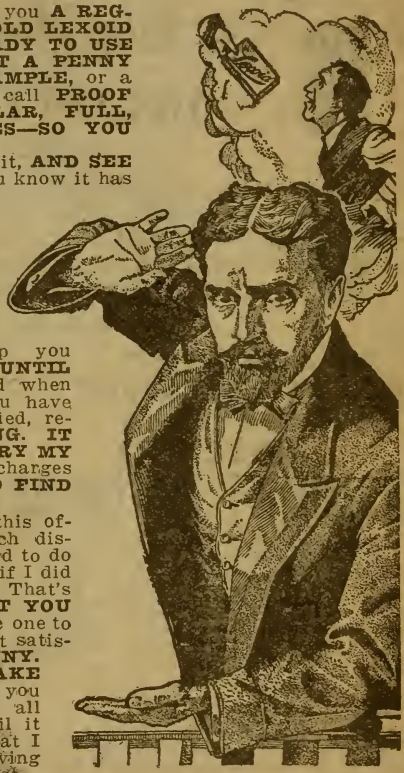
STOPS BACKACHE

MY UNEQUALLED OFFER

Now, here is my offer—I will send you **A REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE, THREE-FOLD LEXOID IN ADVANCE—CHARGES PAID—READY TO USE COURSE OF TREATMENT, WITHOUT A PENNY—FREE TO TRY.** I don't mean a **SAMPLE,** or a **TRIAL,** or a **TEST,** such as others call **PROOF TREATMENTS. I MEAN A REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE COURSE OF REMEDIES—SO YOU CAN START YOUR CURE AT ONCE.**

Take it when it comes. Use half of it, **AND SEE JUST WHAT IT DOES.** Then when you know it has helped you, **WHEN YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING BETTER,** just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part and send me some money—**WHEN IT HELPS YOU—AND YOUR WORD IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.** It will help you quickly. But you are to pay nothing **UNTIL IT DOES.** Use it first, pay afterward when you know—**NOT BEFORE.** When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left, **AND PAY NOTHING. IT DOESN'T COST YOU A PENNY TO TRY MY TREATMENT**—I will send it to you charges paid. **TAKE IT, TRY IT FREE, AND FIND OUT.**

I am the only one to-day making this offer, sending a full treatment, for such diseases, **FREE TO TRY.** I could not afford to do it, if I was not sure it would help you—if I did not know it would cure—if I wasn't sure. That's why I can afford to send it first—**BUT YOU ARE THE ONE TO DECIDE,** you are the one to be the judge. It must help you, it must satisfy you—**BEFORE YOU SEND A PENNY.** And you are the one to say. **I WILL TAKE YOUR WORD.** It's all left right with you yourself. What you say goes. That's all I care for. I don't want a penny until it helps you. I would not take a cent that I am not entitled to. I believe in giving every one a square deal—in being honest—it's my religion—I want to do what's right—that's why I am making you the **BROADEST, MOST STRAIGHTFORWARD, FAIREST, MOST LIBERAL ONE-SIDED OFFER EVER MADE.** When I have confidence enough in my treatment to send it to you this way, I know you'll **BE WILLING TO TRY IT FREE.** Don't send a penny in your letter. **NOT EVEN A POSTAGE STAMP.** Just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: **DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH, 933 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.**



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Please send me your regular, full, complete three-fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promise above, all charges paid Free to try. Also your Free book about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

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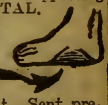

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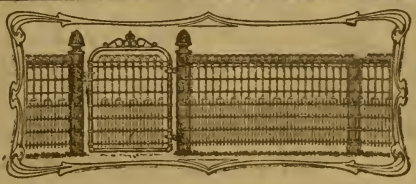

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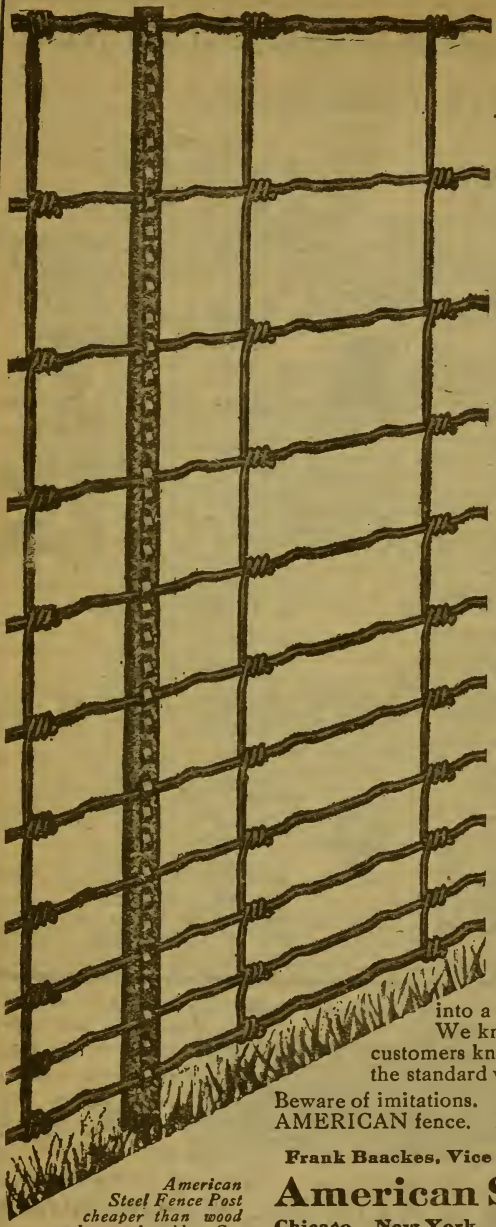

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